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REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1942-43

LOUIS EDWARD KIRSTEIN

AMERICAN JEWISH SCHOLARSHIP; A SURVEY
JEWISH BOOK COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES
B'NAI B'RITH; A CENTURY OF SERVICE
NEW YORK FEDERATION - AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS




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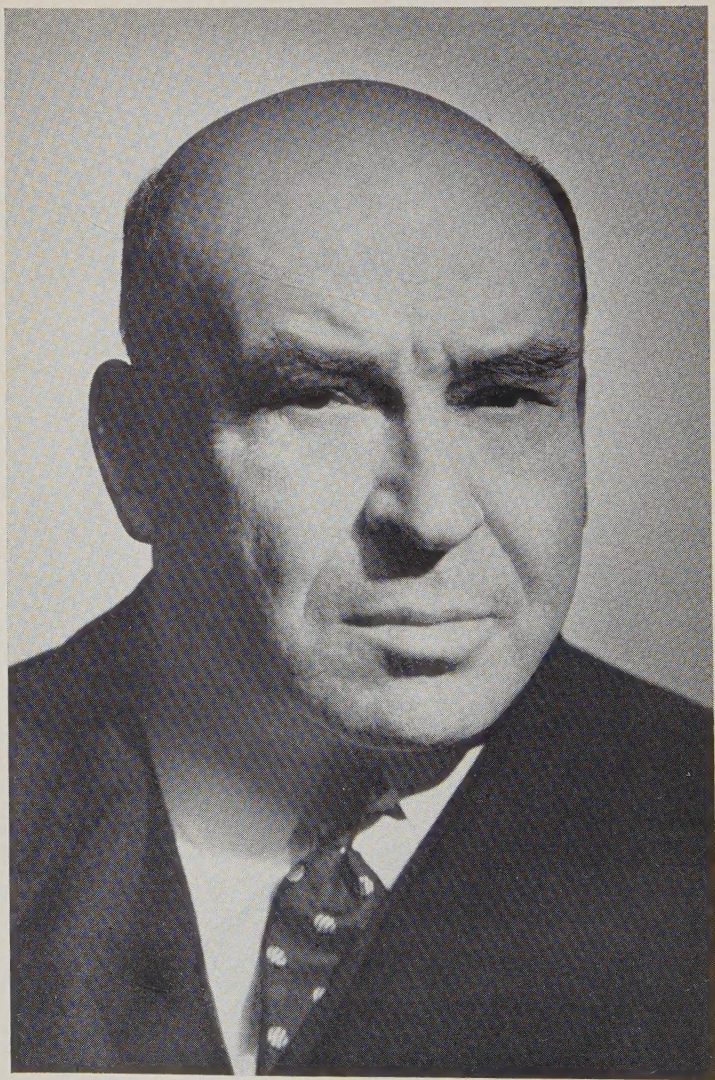
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PREFACE

The past year has marked important anniversaries in the life of the Jewish community of the United States. Four of these, two institutional and two personal, are commemorated in this volume. In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the B'nai B'rith, the premier Jewish fraternal organization in the world, and of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, the largest of such agencies, articles reviewing their history have been contributed to this volume by Bernard Postal, publicity director of B'nai B'rith, and by George Z. Medalie, president of the Federation.

The two personal anniversaries commemorated are the hundredth of Kaufmann Kohler, a unique and outstanding figure in Jewish scholarship, whose influence in that field is still felt and will continue to be felt for a long time, and of Mayer Sulzberger, one of the most picturesque personalities in Jewish communal leadership, who stood at the cradle of many of the important institutions our community possesses today. Biographical sketches of these two great men of the past appeared in previous volumes of this series at the time of their deaths. To commemorate their centenaries it has been deemed appropriate to publish articles dealing with developments in the areas of Jewish life in which these men were most interested — Jewish scholarship, which was the life motive of Kaufmann Kohler, and Jewish book collecting, which was the primary interest of Mayer Sulzberger.

The article on Jewish scholarship in America was one of the last products of the pen of the distinguished, venerated and beloved worker in the same field, Dr. Ismar Elbogen, whose untimely death occurred only a few weeks after he had submitted his article. The essay on Jewish book collections in the United States was written by Dr. Adolph S. Oso, formerly librarian of the Hebrew Union College Library, Cincinnati, widely known and recognized as a specialist in the field of books in general and of

Jewish books in particular. It is believed that these four special articles constitute a treasury of historical data expertly presented. The editor feels honored to include these contributions.

The fifth special article is an appreciation of the personality and life of Louis E. Kirstein, who in his lifetime was a co-worker as well as a leader in many good causes in the general life of his city, state and nation, as well as in the developing Jewish community. We are thankful to Dr. Benjamin M. Selekman, who knew Mr. Kirstein intimately and was in touch with many of the latter's activities, for his fine tribute.

As we noted last year, limitations of space preclude the publication of similar tributes to other distinguished figures in the community who died during the past year. They are, however, given extended notices in the necrology supplement to the Review of the Year.

No important innovations or changes have been introduced in connection with the recurrent features of the YEAR BOOK. The Review of the Year is again the work of a number of collaborators, each selected for his or her expert knowledge of the subject assigned. The work of these contributors was difficult because of the paucity of authentic information about events in the large European area under Nazi domination. As a result, the writers had to sift available material with great care and discernment and endeavor to present a selection of such material as appeared to be reliable. The editor extends his thanks to these conscientious and devoted contributors.

We publish in this volume a Directory of Federations, Welfare Funds and Community Councils, prepared especially for the YEAR BOOK by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. This is a directory which is not published every year. In its present form this directory last appeared in volume 40. We believe that it is a highly interesting and useful feature, listing as it does not only local organizations affiliated with, or supported by, federations and welfare funds, but also independent local social service agencies. Thus, it constitutes a virtually complete list of local Jewish philanthropic institutions throughout the United States and Canada.

During a critical period in the preparation of this volume, my valued co-worker, Morris T. Fine, assistant editor, was inducted into the armed

forces in June 1943. He had been very helpful in the outlining of the contents and in other ways, and his departure was deeply regretted by all concerned with the YEAR BOOK. Mr. Harold J. Jonas, the assistant editor of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, readily undertook to complete the tasks begun by Mr. Fine. Mr. Jonas went about his new and added duties with characteristic energy and zeal, relieving the editor of much routine work and also giving valuable assistance in the editing of the manuscripts. I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to place on record the expression of my gratitude to Mr. Jonas for his signal aid. Thanks are also due Miss Irma Engel, of the research staff of the American Jewish Committee, who gave Mr. Jonas and the editor the benefit of her several years' experience as assistant to Mr. Fine. Without her thoughtful and industrious attention to both "copy" and proofs, the production of this volume would have been much more difficult than it was.

The editor also gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Miss Rose A. Herzog, who compiled the material for the directories and the supplements to the Review of the Year and assisted in the proof reading; to Mrs. Freda Imrey, who gave these supplements their final form; to Mrs. Rose G. Stein, who again revised the section on statistics and rendered other valuable services; and especially to Dr. Oko, who gave the benefit of decades of editorial experience. Finally, the editor wishes again to express to Mr. Maurice Jacobs, the Executive Director of the Jewish Publication Society of America, grateful appreciation of his wholehearted interest and cooperation.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

September 2, 1943.

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- Jews of the United States. A. S. Isaacs. [1]:14-17
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- Voice of America on Kishineff; Additions and Corrections. Cyrus Adler. [6]:378-80
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- UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, *see* COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- UPPER SILESIA
- Petition to the League of Nations. Franz Bernheim. 35:74-101
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- Jews of Venezuela — Census of 1926; A Supplement. 33:338
- VLADECK, B. CHARNEY
- Obituary. John Herling. 41:79-93
- Portrait. 41: facing p. 79
- Waldman, Morris D. Cyrus L. Sulzberger. 35:145-56; Memorial Address on Cyrus Adler. 43:728-35
- WAR SERVICE, *see* SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, WORLD WAR
- WARBURG, FELIX M.
- Obituary. Cyrus Adler. 40:23-40
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- Obituary. S. H. Goldenson. 41:75-78
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 Obituary. Simon Miller. 37:55-60
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- WOLF, SIMON
 Obituary. M. J. Kohler. 26:404-19
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 Jewish Women's Organizations in the United States. Rebekah Kohut. 33:165-201
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 American Jews in the World War. Julian Leavitt. 21:141-55
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- Jewish Battalions and the Palestine Campaign. J. H. Neumann. 21:120-40
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- Jews in the United States Army and Navy. Lewis Landes. [18]:76-79
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CALENDARS

CALENDARS

By JULIUS H. GREENSTONE

The Jewish year consists of 12 months, each month having 29 or 30 days. An intercalated year has 13 months, an additional month, called Adar Sheni (second Adar), being added between Adar and Nisan. Nisan, Sivan, Ab, Tishri, Shebat, and the first Adar (in the intercalated year) always have 30 days; Iyar, Tammuz, Elul, Tebet, Adar (in a simple year, or Adar Sheni in an intercalated year) always have 29 days each. Heshvan and Kislev sometimes both have 30 days, when the year is called "perfect" (*Shelemah*, indicated by letter ש), sometimes both have 29 days each, when the year is called "defective" (*Haserah*, indicated by letter ח), and sometimes Heshvan has 29 days and Kislev 30 days, when the year is called "regular" (*ke-Sidrah*, indicated by the letter כ). Whenever the month has 30 days, the 30th day of the month is the first New Moon day of the following month, which has two New Moon days. When the month has only 29 days, the following month has only one New Moon day. In order to simplify the tables of the Calendar for Fifty Years, only one New Moon day is indicated, the one which is the first of the month. Thus when there are two New Moon days, the second alone is given.

5704

The present year is called 704 (חש"ד) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths, 354 days, beginning on Thursday, the fifth day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Saturday, the seventh day of the week; therefore, its sign is (הכז), i. e., ה for the fifth, כ for regular (כסדרה) and ז for the seventh. It is the fourth year of the 301st lunar cycle of 19 years, and the 20th year of the 204th solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation according to Jewish tradition.

1943, Sept. 30—Oct. 29]

TISHRI 30 DAYS

[תשרי 5704]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept. 30	Th	1	New Year א' דראש השנה	{Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1-6	I Sam. 1: 1-2: 10
Oct. 1	F	2	New Year ב' דראש השנה	{Gen. 22 Num. 29:1-6	Jer. 31: 2-30 Hos. 14: 2-10; Joel 2: 15-17 or 27
2	S	3	האזינו, שבת שובה	Deut. 32	{Seph. Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
3	S	4	צום גדליה [נדרה] Fast of Gedaliah	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
4	M	5			
5	T	6			
6	W	7			
7	Th	8			
8	F	9		{Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7-11	{Is. 57: 14-58: 14 Afternoon: Jonah
9	S	10	יום כפור Day of Atonement	Afternoon: Lev. 18	Seph. add: Micah 7: 18-20
10	S	11			
11	M	12			
12	T	13			
13	W	14		{Lev. 22:26-23: 44 Num. 29:12-16	Zech. 14
14	Th	15	א' דסכות Tabernacles	{Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	I Kings 8: 2-21
15	F	16	ב' דסכות Tabernacles	Ex. 33:12-34:26	Ezek. 38: 18-39: 18
16	S	17	*	{Num. 29: 17-25 Seph. 29: 17-22	
17	S	18		{Num. 29: 20-28 Seph. 29: 20-25	
18	M	19	חול המועד	{Num. 29: 23-31 Seph. 29: 23-28	
19	T	20		{Num. 29: 26-34 Seph. Num. 29: 26-31	
20	W	21	הושענא רבא	{Num. 29: 26-34 Seph. 29: 29-34	
21	Th	22	שמיני עצרת Eighth Day of Feast	{Deut. 15: 19-16: 17 Num. 29: 35-30: 1	I Kings 8: 54-66 Josh. 1
22	F	23	שמחת תורה Rejoicing of the Law	{Deut. 33: 1-34: 12 Gen. 1: 1-2: 3	{Seph. 1: 1-9 Is. 42: 5-43: 10
23	S	24	בראשית, ומב' הח'	{Num. 29: 35-30: 1 Gen. 1: 1-6: 8	{Seph. 42:5-21; 61:10; 62: 5
24	S	25			
25	M	26			
26	T	27			
27	W	28			
28	Th	29			
29	F	30	א' דראש חדש New Moon	Num. 28: 1-15	

*The Book of Ecclesiastes is read.

1943, Oct. 30—Nov. 27]

HESHVAN 29 DAYS

[חשוון 5704]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct. 30	S	1	נח, ב' דראש חדש	{Gen. 6: 9-11: 32 {Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66
31	S	2			
Nov. 1	M	3			
2	T	4			
3	W	5			
4	Th	6			
5	F	7			
6	S	8	לך לך	Gen. 12: 1-17: 27	Is. 40: 27-41: 16
7	S	9			
8	M	10			
9	T	11			
10	W	12			
11	Th	13			
12	F	14			
13	S	15	וירא	Gen. 18: 1-22: 24	{II Kings 4: 1-37 {Seph. 4: 1-23
14	S	16			
15	M	17			
16	T	18			
17	W	19			
18	Th	20			
19	F	21			
20	S	22	חיי שרה	Gen. 23: 1-25: 18	I Kings 1: 1-31
21	S	23			
22	M	24			
23	T	25			
24	W	26			
25	Th	27	יום כפור קטן ומוקדם		
26	F	28			
27	S	29	תולדת ומב' הח'	Gen. 25: 19-28: 9	I Sam. 20: 18-42

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
28	S	1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
29	M	2			
30	T	3			
Dec.					
1	W	4			
2	Th	5			
3	F	6			{ Hos. 12: 13-14: 10 or 11: 7-12: 12 or
4	S	7	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10-32: 3	11: 7-14: 10 Seph. 11: 7-12: 12
5	S	8			
6	M	9			
7	T	10			
8	W	11			
9	Th	12			
10	F	13			{ Hos. 12: 13-14: 10 or
11	S	14	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4-36: 43	11: 7-12: 12 or Obad. 1: 1-21 Seph. Obad. 1: 1-21
12	S	15			
13	M	16			
14	T	17			
15	W	18			
16	Th	19			
17	F	20			
18	S	21	וישב	Gen. 37: 1-40: 23	Amos 2: 6-3: 8
19	S	22			
20	M	23			
21	T	24			
22	W	25	{ Hanukkah, חנוכה Feast of Dedication	{ Num. 7: 1-17 Seph. 6: 22-7: 17 Num. 7: 18-29 Seph. 7: 18-23 Num. 7: 24-35 Seph. 7: 24-29 Gen. 41: 1-44: 17	
23	Th	26			
24	F	27			
25	S	28	מקץ, [מב' הח']	{ Num. 7: 30-41 Seph. 7: 30-35	
26	M	29			
27	S	30	א' דראש חודש New Moon	{ Num. 7: 36-47 Seph. 7: 36-41 Num. 28: 1-15 Num. 7: 42-53 Seph. 7: 42-47	Zech. 2: 14-4: 7

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Tebet			
28	T	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	{Num. 28: 1-15 Num. 7: 48-59 Seph. 7: 48-53	
29	W	2	Eighth Day of Hanukkah	Num. 7: 54-8: 4	
30	Th	3			
31	F	4			
Jan. 1944					
1	S	5	ויגש	Gen. 44: 18-47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
2	S	6			
3	M	7			
4	T	8			
5	W	9			
6	Th	10	צום עשרה בטבת Fast of Tebet	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
7	F	11			
8	S	12	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28-50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
9	S	13			
10	M	14			
11	T	15			
12	W	16			
13	Th	17			
14	F	18			
15	S	19	שמות	Ex. 1: 1-6: 1	{Is. 27: 6-28: 13; 39: 22, 23 Seph. Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
16	S	20			
17	M	21			
18	T	22			
19	W	23			
20	Th	24			
21	F	25			
22	S	26	וארא, [מב' הח']	Ex. 6: 2-9: 35	Ezek. 28: 25-29: 21
23	S	27			
24	M	28			
25	T	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan.		Shebat			
26	W	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
27	Th	2			
28	F	3			
29	S	4	בא	Ex. 10: 1-13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
30	S	5			
31	M	6			
Feb.					
1	T	7			
2	W	8			
3	Th	9			
4	F	10			
5	S	11	בשלח, שבת שירה	Ex. 13:17-17:16	{Judges 4: 4-5: 31 {Seph. 5: 1-31
6	S	12			
7	M	13			
8	T	14	ר"ה לאילנות New Year for Trees		
9	W	15			
10	Th	16			
11	F	17			
12	S	18	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1-20: 26	{Is. 6: 1-7: 6; 9: 5, 6 {Seph. 6: 1-13
13	S	19			
14	M	20			
15	T	21			
16	W	22			
17	Th	23			
18	F	24	משפטים, פ' שקלים, (מב' הח')	{Ex. 21: 1-24: 18 {Ex. 30: 11-16	{II Kings 12: 1-17 {Seph. 11:17-12: 17
19	S	25			
20	S	26			
21	M	27			
22	T	28			
23	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
24	Th	30	New Moon דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar			
25	F	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
26	S	2	תרומה	Ex. 25: 1-27:19	I Kings 5: 26-6:13
27	S	3			
28	M	4			
29	T	5			
Mar.					
1	W	6			
2	Th	7			
3	F	8			
4	S	9	תצוה פ' זכור	{Ex. 27: 20-30: 10 Deut. 25: 17-19	{I Sam. 15: 2-34 Seph. 15: 1-34
5	S	10			
6	M	11			
7	T	12			
8	W	13	תענית אסתר Fast of Esther	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
9	Th	14	פורים Purim, Feast of Esther*	Ex. 17: 8-16	
10	F	15	שושן פורים Shushan Purim		{I Kings 18:1 (or 20)-39 Seph. 18: 20-39
11	S	16	כי תשא	Ex. 30: 11-34: 35	
12	S	17			
13	M	18			
14	T	19			
15	W	20			
16	Th	21			
17	F	22			
18	S	23	ויקהל, פקודי, פ, פרה [מב' הח']	{Ex. 35: 1-40: 38 Num. 19	{Ezek. 36: 16-38 Seph. 36: 16-36
19	S	24			
20	M	25			
21	T	26			
22	W	27			
23	Th	28			
24	F	29			

*The Book of Esther is read.

1944, Mar. 25—Apr. 23]

NISAN 30 DAYS

5704 [ניסן]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mar. 25	S	Nisan 1	ויקרא, פ' החדש, ראש חדש New Moon	{ Lev. 1: 1-5: 26 Num. 28: 9-15 Ex. 12: 1-20	{ Ezek. 45: 16-46: 18 Seph. 45: 18-46: 15
26	S	2			
27	M	3			
28	T	4			
29	W	5			
30	Th	6			
31	F	7			
April 1	S	8	צו, שבת הגדול	Lev. 6: 1-8: 36	{ Mal. 3: 4-24 or Jer. 7: 21-8: 3; 9: 22, 23 Seph. Mal. 3: 4-24
2	S	9			
3	M	10			
4	T	11			
5	W	12			
6	Th	13			
7	F	14	תענית בכורים Fast of First-Born		
8	S	15	Passover א' דפסח	{ Ex. 12: 21-51 Num. 28: 16-25	{ Josh. 3: 5-7; 5: 2-6; 1: 27 Seph. 5: 2-6; 1: 27
9	S	16	Passover ב' דפסח	{ Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 28: 16-25 Ex. 13: 1-16 Num. 28: 19-25 Ex. 22: 24-23: 19 Num. 28: 19-25 Ex. 34: 1-26 Num. 28: 19-25 Num. 9: 1-14 Num. 28: 19-25 Ex. 13: 17-15: 26 Num. 28: 19-25 Deut. 15: 19-16: 17 Num. 28: 19-25	II Kings 23:1(or 4)-9; 21-25
10	M	17	חול המועד		
11	T	18			
12	W	19			
13	Th	20			
14	F	21	Passover ז' דפסח		II Sam. 22
15	S	22	Passover* ח' דפסח		Is. 10: 32-12: 6
16	S	23	אסרו חג		
17	M	24			
18	T	25			
19	W	26			
20	Th	27			
21	F	28			
22	S	29	שמיני, ומב' הח'	Lev. 9: 1-11: 47	I Sam. 20: 18-42
23	S	30	New Moon א' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

*The Song of Songs is read.

1944, April 24—May 22]

IYAR 29 DAYS

[אִיר 5704]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
April		Iyar			
24	M	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
25	T	2			
26	W	3			
27	Th	4			
28	F	5			
29	S	6	תוריע, מצרע	Lev. 12: 1-15: 33	II Kings 7: 3-20
30	S	7			
May					
1	M	8			
2	T	9			
3	W	10			
4	Th	11			
5	F	12			{ Amos 9: 7-15 or Ezek. 22: 1-19 (or 16)
6	S	13	אחרי מות, קדשים	Lev. 16: 1-20: 27	{ Seph. Ezek. 20: 2 (or 1)-20
7	S	14	פסח שני		
8	M	15			
9	T	16			
10	W	17			
11	Th	18	33d ^d Day of 'Omer ל'ג בעמר		
12	F	19			
13	S	20	אמר	Lev. 21: 1-24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
14	S	21			
15	M	22			
16	T	23			
17	W	24			
18	Th	25			
19	F	26			
20	S	27	בהר, בחקתי, [מב' הח']	Lev. 25: 1-27: 34	Jer. 16: 19-17: 14
21	S	28			
22	M	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May		Sivan			
23	T	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
24	W	2			
25	Th	3			
26	F	4			
27	S	5	במדבר	Num. 1: 1-4: 20	Hos. 2: 1-22
28	S	6	א' דשבועות	{Ex. 19: 1-20: 26 Num. 28: 26-31 Deut. 15: 19-16: 17 Num. 28: 26-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12 {Hab. 3: 1-19 {Seph. 2: 20-3: 19
29	M	7	Feast of Weeks ב' דשבועות		
30	T	8	Feast of Weeks* אסרו חנ'		
31	W	9			
June					
1	Th	10			
2	F	11			
3	S	12	נשא	Num. 4: 21-7: 89	Judges 13: 2-25
4	S	13			
5	M	14			
6	T	15			
7	W	16			
8	Th	17			
9	F	18			
10	S	19	בהעלתך	Num. 8: 1-12: 16	Zech. 2: 14-4: 7
11	S	20			
12	M	21			
13	T	22			
14	W	23			
15	Th	24			
16	F	25			
17	S	26	שלח לך, (מב' הח')	Num. 13: 1-15: 41	Josh. 2
18	S	27			
19	M	28			
20	T	29	יום כפור קטן		
21	W	30	א' דראש חדש New Moon	Num. 28: 1-15	

*The Book of Ruth is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June 22	Th	Tam. 1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
23	F	2			
24	S	3	קרח	Num. 16: 1-18: 32	I Sam. 11: 14-12: 22
25	S	4			
26	M	5			
27	T	6			
28	W	7			
29	Th	8			
30	F	9			
July 1	S	10	חקת	Num. 19: 1-22: 1	Judges 11: 1-33
2	S	11			
3	M	12			
4	T	13			
5	W	14			
6	Th	15			
7	F	16			
8	S	17	בלק	Num. 22: 2-25: 9	Micah 5: 6-6: 8
9	S	18	צום שבעה עשר בתמוז Fast of Tammuz [נרחה]	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{ Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
10	M	19			
11	T	20			
12	W	21			
13	Th	22			
14	F	23			
15	S	24	פינחס, ומב' הח'	Num. 25: 10-30: 1	Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
16	S	25			
17	M	26			
18	T	27			
19	W	28			
20	Th	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Ab			
21	F	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
22	S	2	מטות, מסע.	Num. 30: 2-36: 13	{Jer. 2: 4-28; 3: 4 {Seph. 2: 4-28; 4: 1, 2
23	S	3			
24	M	4			
25	T	5			
26	W	6			
27	Th	7			
28	F	8			
29	S	9	דברים, שבת חזון	Deut. 1: 1-3: 22	Is. 1: 1-27
30	S	10	{צום תשעה באב [נדחה] {Fast of Ab*	{Deut. 4: 25-40 {Afternoon: Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{Morning: Jer. 8: 13-9: 23 {Afternoon: Is. 55: 6-56: 8 {Seph. Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
Aug.					
1	T	12			
2	W	13			
3	Th	14			
4	F	15			
5	S	16	ואתחנן, שבת נחמו	Deut. 3: 23-7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
6	S	17			
7	M	18			
8	T	19			
9	W	20			
10	Th	21			
11	F	22			
12	S	23	עקב, ומב' הח'	Deut. 7: 12-11: 25	Is. 49: 14-51: 3
13	S	24			
14	M	25			
15	T	26			
16	W	27			
17	Th	28	יום כפור קטן ומוקדם		
18	F	29	ראה, א' רראש חדש	{Deut. 11: 26-16: 17 Num. 28: 9-15	{Is. 66; or 54: 11-55: 5 {Seph 54: 11-55: 5; 66: 23; I Sam. 20: 18, 42
19	S	30	New Moon		

*The Book of Lamentations is read.

1944, Aug. 20—Sept. 17]

ELUL 29 DAYS

אלול 5704

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug.		Elul			
20	S	1	ב' דראש חדש New Moon*	Num. 28: 1-15	
21	M	2			
22	T	3			
23	W	4			
24	Th	5			
25	F	6			
26	S	7	שפטים	Deut. 16: 18-21: 9	Is. 51: 12-52: 12
27	S	8			
28	M	9			
29	T	10			
30	W	11			
31	Th	12			
Sept.					
1	F	13			
2	S	14	כי תצא	Deut. 21: 10-25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
3	S	15			
4	M	16			
5	T	17			
6	W	18			
7	Th	19			
8	F	20			
9	S	21	כי תבא	Deut. 26: 1-29: 8	Is. 60
10	S	22	משכימים לסליחות Selihot*		
11	M	23			
12	T	24			
13	W	25			
14	Th	26			
15	F	27			
16	S	28	נצבים	Deut. 29: 9-30: 20	Is. 61: 2-63: 9
17	S	29	ערב ראש השנה		

*The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES*

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho)				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southern Oregon)				Lat. 40° North (For Southern New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California)			
	Portland, Me.				Boston, Mass.				New York City Chicago, Ill.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.43	6.22
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.51	6.29
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.03	6.38
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.18	6.51
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.29	7.00
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.40	7.12
Mch. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.51	7.22
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.01	7.32
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.11	7.44
Apl. 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.24	7.56
10	3.41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.33	8.08
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.43	8.21
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.55	8.32
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.04	8.45
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.14	9.00
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.24	9.23
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.12	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.29	9.32
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.34	9.36
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.35	9.37
10	2.12	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.33	9.31
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.27	9.21
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.16	9.06
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.06	8.50
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.53	8.33
Sept. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.33	8.10
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.19	7.54
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.02	7.36
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.43	7.16
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.31	6.58
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.16	6.43
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.59	6.31
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.49	6.21
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.39	6.15
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.34	6.11
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.33	6.11
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.36	6.14

*Adapted, by permission, from The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. XI

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES*

Day of Month	Lat. 38°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California) Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, California) Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
10	5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
20	5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
Feb 1	5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6.51	5.37	6.56
10	5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
20	5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
Mch. 1	5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
10	4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
20	4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
Apl. 1	4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
10	3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
20	3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.23	6.30	7.54
May 1	3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
10	3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5.05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
20	2.54	4.44	7.09	9.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
June 1	2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
10	2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
20	2.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
July 1	2.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
10	2.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
20	2.58	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
Aug. 1	3.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
10	3.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8.13
20	3.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
Sept. 1	3.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7.46
10	4.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
20	4.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
Oct. 1	4.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
10	4.36	6.04	5.31	6.58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
20	4.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
Nov. 1	4.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
10	5.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
20	5.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
Dec. 1	5.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
10	5.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
20	5.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29

* Adapted, by permission, from The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. XI

Holy Days, Festivals and Fasts

NEW YEAR (Rosh ha-Shanah). The ecclesiastical year was reckoned from the month of Nisan; and the first day of the seventh month, Tishri, came to be regarded as the beginning of the civil year. In the Bible the festival is known as "a day of blowing the shofar," or ram's horn (Numbers 29.1), a rite still universally observed in the synagogues. It is also called "a memorial of blowing the trumpets" (Leviticus 23.24). The day acquired a solemn significance and was transformed into a "Day of Judgment," so named in post-Biblical writings. According to an ancient tradition, the first day of Tishri marks the first day of creation, on the anniversary of which mankind is judged by God. The dominance of the idea of judgment gave the day a solemn character, approaching that of the Day of Atonement. Judgment is passed on New Year and the decree is sealed on the Day of Atonement. The blasts of the shofar send a tremor through the congregation. It is a sign of alarm: the destiny of the world is being settled for the coming year. The sounding of the ram's horn, commanded in the Bible, is interpreted as a reminder of the ram which Abraham sacrificed in place of Isaac. New Year opens the Ten Days of Penitence — a kind of spiritual stock-taking season — which close with the Day of Atonement.

THE FAST OF GEDALIAH is observed in commemoration of the assassination of Gedaliah, the Prince, whom Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia, appointed as governor over the remnants of the Jews in Judea after the more important elements of the population had been driven into exile to Babylonia in 586 B. C. E. The assassination was supposed to have occurred on the New Year, but the fast was postponed to the day after the holiday (II Kings 25.25; Jeremiah 41.1, 2).

SABBATH SHUBAH is so named because the Haftarah read on that day (Hosea 14.2-15) begins with the word "Shubah" ("return"), the prophet exhorting the people to return to God and repent of their sins.

DAY OF ATONEMENT (Yom ha-Kippurim, or Yom Kippur) is a day of great solemnity, and the most extensively observed

holiday. The holiday has no connection with any historic event. In the Bible it is described as "the sabbath of sabbaths" (Leviticus 23.32): a sabbath of eminent sanctity. The day is associated with a strict rite, the fast, which lasts from sunset to sunset. The day is spent in prayer. The services in the synagogue begin in the evening and are resumed in the morning and continue throughout the day. The keynote of the prayers is contrition, confession, and regeneration, a tone also manifest in the choice of the prophetic lessons of the day: the first being Isaiah 53 and the second the Book of Jonah. But the Day of Atonement is not only a fast; it is also a high festival.

TABERNACLES (Sukkot) is the third of the three pilgrim festivals. It was an agricultural festival, marking the completion of the harvest, and is designated in the Bible as the "Feast of Ingathering" (Exodus 23.16 and 34.22). It is also called the "Feast of Tabernacles" — more exactly of Booths (Leviticus 23.34; Deuteronomy 16.13). An historical significance was given to the festival; it came to be celebrated in commemoration of the booths in which the Israelites dwelt during their wandering in the wilderness after they left Egypt (Leviticus 23.39). A characteristic feature of the celebration, symbolic of the agricultural character of the festival, is the carrying of the Lulab (palm) and Etrog (citron) by the worshippers marching in procession in the synagogue around the reading desk — in the days of the Temple, around the altar — and intoning the Hoshana, "Deliver now" (Psalm 118.25). In both Bible and Liturgy the festival is described as "the season of our rejoicing." A jubilant note runs through the whole celebration.

HOSHANA RABBAH ("Great Hoshana") is the name given to the seventh day of the Sukkot festival. The procession around the reading desk in the synagogue with Lulab and Etrog, reciting the Hoshana, is made in seven circuits. Hence the name, "Great Hoshana."

EIGHTH DAY OF THE FEAST (Shemini 'Azeret) is celebrated as a separate festival, although there is no special ceremony connected with its observance. The day marks the beginning

of the rainy season in Palestine. Hence the insertion into the service of the prayer for rain.

REJOICING OF THE LAW (Simhat Torah) is really the second day of Shemini 'Azeret. The day closes the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles and is associated with the reading of the Law, marking the completion of the reading of the Pentateuch in course of the annual cycle. Children and adults join in a happy mood in the ceremonies. Hilarity is the general characteristic of the day.

NEW MOON (Rosh Hodesh) was in ancient times an important holiday on which special sacrifices were offered and solemn assemblies were held. Its observance is now confined to some additional prayers and psalms inserted in the synagogue service and the reading from the Torah. On the Sabbath preceding the New Moon, the approaching day or days is announced by the reader and special prayers for well-being during the coming month are recited. When the previous month has thirty days, the thirtieth as well as the first day of the following month are observed as New Moon. The day preceding the New Moon is known as the "Minor Day of Atonement" (Yom Kippur Katan) and is observed by the pious as a semi-fast day.

HANUKKAH (Feast of Dedication) is not a Biblical festival. It is an annual eight-day celebration, to be observed in joy and gladness, and was instituted in the year 165 B. C. E. in commemoration of the rededication of the Temple after the successful Maccabean revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria. The historical account of the heroic exploits of Judas Maccabeus and his brothers, and of the incidents which led up to the institution of the festival, are contained in the I. and II. Book of the Maccabees. The chief ceremonial feature of the festival is the kindling of lights in the evenings. Hannukkah is a festival of ideals. It symbolizes the triumph of Judaism over heathenism. And the symbol of the festival, light, represents the triumph of light over darkness.

THE FAST OF TEBET ('Asarah b'Tebet) commemorates the beginning of the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, which

culminated in the destruction of the Temple in 586 B. C. E. and in the exile of the Jews to Babylonia (II Kings 25.1). Observant Jews fast on this day from sunrise till sunset.

NEW YEAR FOR TREES (Hamishah 'Asar bi'Shebat) is the Palestine Arbor Day. It is customary to partake of fruits that grow in Palestine and to distribute such fruits to school children.

PARASHAT SHEKALIM is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the New Moon of Adar (or Adar Sheni in an intercalated year), when the section of the Torah (Exodus 30.11-16) which relates of the poll tax imposed by Moses on all Israelites of twenty years of age and over is read in the synagogue.

PARASHAT ZACHOR is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the festival of Purim, so called because of the special section of the Torah (Deuteronomy 25.17-19) which begins with the phrase "Remember what Amalek did unto thee." According to tradition, Haman was a descendant of Amalek, hence the relation of this *Parashah* with the Purim festival.

FAST OF ESTHER is observed in commemoration of the fast instituted by Esther and Mordecai when the Jews of Persia were threatened with extermination through the machinations of Haman.

PURIM or the FEAST OF LOTS commemorates the deliverance of the Jews from the wholesale destruction Haman had planned for them. There is no mention of any religious observance in the Book of Esther. It is observed as a kind of carnival. It is a festival of merrymaking, of charity, and of the interchange of gifts among friends. The Book of Esther is read during the synagogue services.

SHUSHAN PURIM is the name given to the 15th day of Adar when the Jews of Shushan, the former capital of Persia, celebrated Purim (Esther 9.18).

PARASHAT PARAH is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the New Moon of Nisan. Only those who were ritually clean could

partake in the offering of the paschal lamb on the eve of Passover. In order to warn the people against coming in contact with a dead body whereby they become unclean and thus would be excluded from the performance of the rite, the section dealing with ritual cleanliness and the rite of the preparation of the red heifer, the ashes of which had to be sprinkled on a person who was thus contaminated (Numbers 19), is read in the synagogue.

PARASHAT HA-HODESH is the name given to the Sabbath when the New Moon of Nisan is announced or when it coincides with the New Moon. The name is derived from the section of the Torah (Exodus 12.1–20), beginning with the word “ha-Hodesh” and describing the laws pertaining to the observances connected with the Passover holiday.

SHABBAT HA-GADOL (The Great Sabbath) is the name given to the Sabbath immediately preceding Passover. It derives its name probably from the allusion to the “great day of the Lord” (Malachi 3.23) in the Haftarah read on that day.

FAST OF THE FIRST-BORN is observed by the first-born males on the day before Passover in commemoration of the deliverance of the first-born of the Israelites in Egypt when the tenth plague was brought upon the Egyptian first-born.

PASSOVER (Pesah) is the first of the three pilgrim festivals. It was originally an agricultural festival, marking the early barley harvest. Later it became associated with the deliverance from Egypt. In the Bible the feast is also designated as “the Feast of the Unleavened Bread” (Leviticus 23.6), and throughout the eight days no leavened or fermented food may be consumed. In the liturgy the festival is described as “the season of our freedom.” Passover is primarily a festival of the home. On the first two nights (in Palestine and among the Reform Jews on the first night only), in the intimate circle of the family, there takes place the Seder (“service”), a service of blessings, story and song, as found in the time-hallowed narrative of the institution, the Haggadah, fitted to interest also the young and the uneducated. The rite is symbolic of the ancient meal at which the paschal lamb was served, to-

gether with the Mazzot and the bitter herbs. The Seder ceremony envelops the home in gentleness.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY OF 'OMER (Lag b'Omer) is observed as a semi-holiday. The offering of an 'Omer (a sheaf) of barley on the second day of Passover (Leviticus 23.10, 11) marked the beginning of the barley harvest, from which time seven weeks were to be counted until the wheat harvest, commemorated by the festival of Shabuot. This period is known as Sefirah (counting) or 'Omer Days. Because of the many misfortunes that befell the Jews during those days, they are kept as days of mourning and no festivities are undertaken. However, on the thirty-third day, according to tradition, a plague that raged among the followers of R. Akiba ceased, and the day is kept as a semi-holiday.

SHABUOT (Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost) is the second pilgrim festival. It was celebrated as an agricultural festival, marking the end of the barley harvest and the beginning of the wheat harvest, and also as the festival of First Fruits (Numbers 28.26). This harvest festival was taken to be the time when the Ten Commandments were given on Sinai, and in the liturgy the festival is described as "the season of the giving of our Law." Both aspects of the festival have come down to us: the synagogues are decked with flowers, and the Ten Commandments are solemnly intoned from the Scroll of the Pentateuch. The festival has no special ceremonial feature. In medieval times, and also later, it was the custom to initiate young children into the study of the Hebrew language and the Jewish religion. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, the ceremony of confirmation of adolescent boys and girls takes place on this festival in many synagogues.

FAST OF TAMMUZ (Shib'eah 'Asar b'Tammuz) commemorates the breach made in the wall of Jerusalem during the siege by the Babylonians in 586 B. C. E. (II Kings, 25.3, 4; Jeremiah 52.6, 7). It inaugurates the three weeks of mourning, concluding with the 9th day of Ab, during which no festivities are undertaken by observant Jews.

SHABBAT HAZON is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the Fast of Ab because the Haftarah on that day is taken from

the first chapter of Isaiah which begins with the word "Hazon" (vision).

FAST OF AB (Tishe'ah b'Ab) is observed in commemoration of the destruction of the First Temple by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B. C. E. and also of the Second Temple in 70 C. E. by the Romans. It is kept as a fast day from sunset to sunset. The Book of Lamentations is read in the synagogue and elegies (Kinot) are recited during the services in the evening and the morning.

SHABBAT NAHAMU is the name given to the Sabbath following the Fast of Ab because the Haftarah on that day is taken from Isaiah 40.1-26 which begins with "Nahamu" (Comfort ye), appropriately selected for this occasion.

SELIHOT are penitential prayers recited every evening during the month of Elul according to Sephardic rite. The Ashkenazim begin the recitation of these prayers on the Sunday preceding Rosh ha-Shanah or on the Sunday before, if Rosh ha-Shanah comes on a Monday. They are usually chanted before dawn on each of these days.

Calendar for Fifty Years 5661 (1900)—5711 (1950)

For the convenience of those who desire to determine the Jewish calendar date corresponding to the secular date, there are presented below abridged calendars for 50 years, from 5661 to 5711, corresponding roughly to the civil years 1900 to 1950. These calendars will be found especially useful in connection with the Bar Mizwah celebration and the observance of Yahrzeit.

In order to find the Hebrew date corresponding to the date of the boy's birth, it is necessary to find the column in which the year of his birth is given. In that column the secular date will be found which has to be compared with the corresponding Hebrew dates on the left side of the page; e. g. if the date of birth was January 20, 1930, find the column headed "1929-30." There will be found that the tenth of Tebet occurred that year on January 10. By counting ten days from that date, it will be found that January 20 corresponded to the twentieth day of Tebet. Then turn to the column marked 1942-43, where it will be found that the tenth of Tebet occurred on December 18, 1942, so that the twentieth day of that month would correspond with December 28, 1942, when the boy reached his thirteenth birthday according to the Jewish calendar.

In the case of Yahrzeit, too, the prevalent custom is to follow the Jewish rather than the secular date. To find the Jewish date when the secular date is known, the same process is to be followed as indicated in the case of the Bar Mizwah.

The Calendar will also be found useful when it is desired to establish a secular date when the Jewish date is known. The process of calculation is the same, except that we must start with the Hebrew side of the Calendar and proceed to the secular year under the given column.

The Hebrew letters at the top of each column indicate the sign of the year. The first letter indicates the day of the week when the first day of New Year is celebrated; the second letter indicates that the year is "perfect," "defective," or "regular;" and the third letter indicates the day of the week on which the first day of Pass-over is celebrated.

	בשה 5661 1900—01	זחנ 5662 1901—02	השא 5663 1902—03	נכה 5664 1903—04	זשה 5665 1904—05	זשנ 5666 1905—06	הכז 5667 1906—07	בחה 5668 1907—08	זשנ 5669 1908—09	התא 5670 1909—10	
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	
Tishri	1 New Year 10 Day of Atonement 15 Tabernacles 22 8th Day of Feast	Sept. 24 M Oct. 3 W Oct. 8 M Oct. 15 M *Oct. 24 W *Nov. 23 F Dec. 17 M *Dec. 23 S	Sept. 14 Sa Sept. 23 M Sept. 28 Sa Oct. 5 Sa *Oct. 14 M *Nov. 12 T Dec. 6 F Dec. 11 W	Oct. 2 Th Oct. 11 Sa Oct. 16 Th Oct. 23 Th *Oct. 1 Sa *Nov. 1 M *Dec. 1 Th *Dec. 25 W *Dec. 31 W	Sept. 22 T Oct. 1 Th Oct. 6 T Oct. 13 T *Oct. 23 Th Nov. 20 F Dec. 14 M *Dec. 20 S	Sept. 10 Sa Sept. 19 M Sept. 24 Sa Oct. 1 Sa *Oct. 10 M *Nov. 9 W Dec. 3 Sa *Dec. 9 F	Sept. 30 Sa Oct. 9 M Oct. 14 Sa Oct. 21 Sa *Oct. 30 M *Nov. 29 W Dec. 23 Sa *Dec. 29 F	Sept. 20 Th Sept. 29 Sa Oct. 4 Th Oct. 11 Th *Oct. 20 Sa Nov. 18 S Dec. 12 W *Dec. 18 T	Sept. 9 M Sept. 18 W Sept. 23 M Sept. 30 M *Oct. 9 W Nov. 7 Th Dec. 1 S Dec. 6 F	Sept. 26 Sa Oct. 5 M Oct. 10 Sa Oct. 17 Sa *Oct. 26 M *Nov. 25 W Dec. 19 Sa *Dec. 25 F	Sept. 16 Th Sept. 25 Sa Sept. 30 Th Oct. 7 Th *Oct. 16 Sa Nov. 14 S Dec. 8 W Dec. 13 M
Heshvan	1 New Moon										
Kislev	1 New Moon										
Tebet	25 Hanukkah 1 New Moon										
	10 Fast of Tebet										
Shebat	1 New Moon										
Adar	1 New Moon										
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon										
Nisan	14 Purim 1 New Moon										
Iyar	15 Passover 1 New Moon										
Sivan	18 33d Day of 'Omer 1 New Moon										
Tammuz	6 Feast of Weeks 1 New Moon										
Ab	17 Fast of Tammuz 1 New Moon										
Elul	9 Fast of Ab 1 New Moon										

• Second day of New Moon.

† Fast observed on following day.

	בשן	בשה	זחא	גכז	בשה	זשנ	החא	גכה	זשה	זחא
	5681 1920—21	5682 1921—22	5683 1922—23	5684 1923—24	5685 1924—25	5686 1925—26	5687 1926—27	5688 1927—28	5689 1928—29	5690 1929—30
Tishri	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
1	New Year	Oct. 3	M	Sept. 11	T	Sept. 29	M	Sept. 27	T	Oct. 5
10	Day of Atonement	Oct. 12	W	Sept. 20	Th	Oct. 8	W	Oct. 6	Th	Oct. 14
15	Tabernacles	Oct. 17	M	Sept. 25	T	Oct. 13	M	Oct. 11	T	Oct. 19
22	8th Day of Feast	Oct. 24	M	Oct. 2	T	Oct. 20	M	Oct. 18	T	Oct. 26
Heshvan	*Oct. 13	W	*Oct. 23	M	*Oct. 11	Th	*Oct. 29	F	*Oct. 15	*Nov. 4
1	New Moon	*Nov. 2	W	*Oct. 23	M	*Oct. 11	Th	*Oct. 27	Th	*Nov. 4
Kislev	*Nov. 12	F	*Dec. 21	T	Nov. 9	F	*Nov. 28	F	*Nov. 14	Dec. 3
25	Hanukkah	Dec. 6	M	Dec. 15	F	Dec. 3	M	Dec. 19	M	Dec. 27
Tebet	*Dec. 12	S	*Jan. 1	S	*Dec. 28	S	*Dec. 18	F	*Dec. 14	F
1	New Moon	*Jan. 1	S	*Dec. 20	W	*Dec. 9	S	*Dec. 25	S	Jan. 1
10	Fast of Tebet	Dec. 21	T	Dec. 29	F	Dec. 18	T	Jan. 3	T	Jan. 10
Shebat	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
1	New Moon	Jan. 10	M	Jan. 18	Th	Jan. 7	M	Jan. 23	M	Jan. 30
Adar	*Feb. 9	W	*Mar. 1	W	*Feb. 25	W	*Feb. 15	M	*Feb. 11	*Mar. 1
Adar Sheni	*Mar. 11	F	*Mar. 7	F	*Mar. 13	W
14	Purim	Mar. 24	Th	Mar. 20	Th	Mar. 10	T	Mar. 6	T	Mar. 14
Nisan	Apr. 9	Sa	Mar. 30	M	Mar. 26	T	Mar. 16	Sa	Mar. 22	Th
15	Passover	Apr. 23	Sa	Apr. 13	Th	Apr. 19	Sa	Apr. 17	S	Mar. 30
Iyar	*May 9	Sa	*Apr. 29	Sa	*Apr. 25	Sa	*Apr. 15	Th	*Apr. 21	Sa
18	33d Day of 'Omer	May 26	Th	May 16	T	May 12	T	May 8	T	May 16
Sivan	June 7	T	May 28	S	May 24	S	May 14	F	May 20	S
6	Feast of Weeks	June 12	S	June 2	F	May 29	F	May 25	F	June 2
Tammuz	*July 7	Th	*June 27	T	*June 23	T	*June 13	W	*June 9	T
17	Fast of Tammuz	July 23	+Sa	July 13	Th	July 19	+Sa	July 17	S	*June 27
Ab	Aug. 5	F	July 26	W	July 22	W	July 12	M	July 5	Th
9	Fast of Ab	Aug. 13	+Sa	Aug. 3	Th	July 30	Th	July 26	Th	Aug. 3
Elul	*Sept. 4	S	*Aug. 25	F	*Aug. 13	M	*Aug. 31	S	*Aug. 29	F
										*Aug. 25

† Fast observed on following day.

• Second day of New Moon.

	נכח 5691 1930—31	זשד 5692 1931—32	זשנ 5693 1932—33	הכז 5694 1933—34	בחה 5695 1934—35	זשנ 5696 1935—36	הכז 5697 1936—37	כשנ 5698 1937—38	בחה 5699 1938—39	השנ 5700 1939—40
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Tishri	1 New Year Sept. 23	2 Sept. 12 Sa	1 Oct. 1 Sa	1 Sept. 21 Th	10 Sept. 10 M	28 Sept. 28 Sa	17 Sept. 17 Th	6 Sept. 6 M	26 Sept. 26 M	14 Sept. 14 Th
	10 Day of Atonement Oct. 2	1 Sept. 21 M	1 Oct. 10 M	1 Sept. 30 Sa	19 Sept. 19 W	7 Oct. 7 M	26 Sept. 26 Sa	15 Sept. 15 W	5 Oct. 5 W	23 Sept. 23 Sa
	15 Tabernacles Oct. 7	2 Sept. 26 Sa	1 Oct. 15 Sa	5 Oct. 5 Th	24 Sept. 24 M	12 Oct. 12 Sa	1 Oct. 1 Th	20 Sept. 20 M	10 Oct. 10 M	28 Sept. 28 Th
	22 8th Day of Feast Oct. 14	3 Oct. 3 Sa	2 Oct. 22 Sa	12 Oct. 12 Th	1 Oct. 1 M	19 Oct. 19 Sa	8 Oct. 8 Th	27 Sept. 27 M	17 Oct. 17 M	5 Oct. 5 Th
Heshvan	1 New Moon *Oct. 23	12 M *Oct. 12	31 M *Oct. 31	21 Sa *Oct. 21	10 Sa *Oct. 10	28 M *Oct. 28	17 Sa *Oct. 17	6 W *Oct. 6	26 W *Oct. 26	14 Sa *Oct. 14
Kislev	1 New Moon Nov. 21	11 W *Nov. 11	30 W *Nov. 30	19 S Nov. 8	8 Th Nov. 8	27 Th *Nov. 27	15 S Nov. 15	5 F Nov. 5	24 Th *Nov. 24	13 M *Nov. 13
	25 Hanukkah Dec. 15	5 Sa Dec. 5	24 Sa Dec. 24	13 W Dec. 2	2 S Dec. 2	21 Sa Dec. 21	9 W Dec. 9	29 W Nov. 29	18 S Dec. 18	7 Th Dec. 7
Tebet	1 New Moon *Dec. 21	11 F *Dec. 11	30 F *Dec. 30	19 T *Dec. 19	7 Dec. 7	27 F *Dec. 27	15 T *Dec. 15	5 S Dec. 5	23 F *Dec. 23	13 W *Dec. 13
	10 Fast of Tebet Dec. 30	20 S Dec. 20	8 S Jan. 8	28 Th Dec. 28	16 S Dec. 16	5 S Jan. 5	24 Th Dec. 24	14 T Dec. 14	1 S Jan. 1	22 F Dec. 22
Shebat	1 New Moon Jan. 19	9 Sa Jan. 9	28 Sa Jan. 28	17 W Jan. 17	5 Sa Jan. 5	25 Sa Jan. 25	13 W Jan. 13	3 M Jan. 3	21 Sa Jan. 21	11 Th Jan. 11
Adar	1 New Moon *Feb. 18	8 M *Feb. 8	27 M *Feb. 27	16 F *Feb. 16	4 M *Feb. 4	24 M *Feb. 24	12 F *Feb. 12	2 W *Feb. 2	20 M *Feb. 20	10 Sa *Feb. 10
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon Mar. 3	9 W *Mar. 9	27 W *Mar. 27	16 F *Mar. 16	6 W *Mar. 6	24 W *Mar. 24	12 F *Mar. 12	4 F *Mar. 4	22 M *Mar. 22	11 M *Mar. 11
Nisan	1 New Moon Mar. 19	22 Th Mar. 22	12 Th Mar. 12	1 Th Mar. 1	19 Th Mar. 19	8 Th Mar. 8	25 Th Feb. 25	17 Th Mar. 17	5 S Mar. 5	24 S Mar. 24
	15 Passover Apr. 2	21 Th Apr. 21	11 Th Apr. 11	31 Sa Mar. 31	18 Th Apr. 18	7 Th Apr. 7	24 Th Mar. 24	2 Sa Apr. 2	21 Sa Mar. 21	9 T Apr. 9
Iyar	1 New Moon *Apr. 18	7 Sa *May 7	27 Sa *Apr. 27	16 M *Apr. 16	4 M *May 4	23 Th *Apr. 23	12 Th *Apr. 12	2 M *May 2	20 Th *Apr. 20	9 Th *May 9
	33d Day of 'Omer May 5	24 T May 24	14 T May 14	3 T May 3	21 T May 21	20 S May 20	29 Th Apr. 29	19 Th *May 19	7 S May 7	26 S May 26
Sivan	1 New Moon May 17	10 F June 10	30 F May 31	15 T May 15	2 S June 2	22 S May 22	11 T May 11	31 T May 31	19 F May 19	7 F June 7
	6 Feast of Weeks *June 16	5 T *June 5	25 T *June 25	14 Th *June 14	2 Th *June 2	21 T *June 21	10 Th *June 10	30 Th *June 30	18 S *June 18	7 S *July 7
Tammuz	1 New Moon July 2	21 Th July 21	11 Th July 11	30 Sa June 30	17 Th July 17	7 Th July 7	26 Sa June 26	16 Sa July 16	4 T July 4	23 T July 23
Ab	1 New Moon July 11	3 W Aug. 3	24 W July 24	13 F July 13	31 F July 31	20 M July 20	9 F July 9	29 F July 29	17 M July 17	5 M Aug. 5
	9 Fast of Ab *Aug. 14	11 Th Aug. 11	1 Th Aug. 1	21 Th July 21	8 Th Aug. 8	28 W July 28	17 Sa July 17	6 Sa Aug. 6	25 T July 25	13 T Aug. 13
Elul	1 New Moon *Aug. 14	2 F Sept. 2	23 F Aug. 23	12 W Aug. 12	30 Sa *Aug. 30	19 F *Aug. 19	8 S *Aug. 8	28 S *Aug. 28	16 W *Aug. 16	4 W *Sept. 4

† Fast observed on following day.

* Second day of New Moon.

	הכז	בשה	זחג	הכז	בשה	זחג	הכז	בשה	זחג	בשה	זחג	בשה	זחג
	5701 1940—41	5702 1941—42	5703 1942—43	5704 1943—44	5705 1944—45	5706 1945—46	5707 1946—47	5708 1947—48	5709 1948—49	5710 1949—50			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949			
Tishri	1 New Year 10 Day of Atonement 15 Tabernacles 22 8th Day of Feast	Oct. 3 Th Oct. 12 Sa Oct. 17 Th Oct. 24 Th *Nov. 2 Sa Dec. 1 S Dec. 25 W	Sept. 22 M Oct. 1 W Oct. 6 M Oct. 13 M *Oct. 22 W *Nov. 21 F Dec. 15 M	Sept. 12 Sa Sept. 21 M Sept. 26 Sa Oct. 3 Sa *Oct. 12 M *Nov. 10 T Dec. 4 F	Sept. 30 Th Oct. 9 Sa Oct. 14 Th Oct. 21 Th *Oct. 30 Sa *Nov. 28 S Dec. 22 W	Sept. 18 M Sept. 27 W Oct. 2 M Oct. 9 M *Oct. 18 W *Nov. 17 F Dec. 11 M	Sept. 8 Sa Sept. 17 M Sept. 22 Sa Sept. 29 Sa *Oct. 8 M *Nov. 6 T Nov. 30 F	Sept. 26 Th Oct. 5 Sa Oct. 10 Th Oct. 17 Th *Oct. 26 Sa *Nov. 24 S Dec. 18 W	Sept. 15 M Sept. 24 W Sept. 29 M Oct. 6 M *Oct. 15 W *Nov. 14 F Dec. 8 M	Oct. 4 M Oct. 13 W Oct. 18 M Oct. 25 M *Nov. 3 W *Dec. 3 F Dec. 27 M	1949 Sept. 24 Sa Oct. 3 M Oct. 8 Sa Oct. 15 Sa *Oct. 24 M *Nov. 22 T *Dec. 16 F		
Tebet	1 New Moon	*Dec. 31 T 1941	Dec. 9 W Dec. 18 F 1943	*Dec. 28 T 1944	*Dec. 17 S Dec. 26 T 1945	Dec. 5 W Dec. 14 F 1946	*Dec. 24 T 1947	*Dec. 14 S Dec. 23 T 1948	*Jan. 2 S Jan. 11 T 1950	Dec. 21 W Dec. 30 F			
Shebat	1 New Moon	Jan. 9 Th Jan. 29 W *Feb. 28 F	Dec. 18 F Jan. 7 Th *Feb. 6 Sa *Mar. 8 M	Jan. 6 Th Jan. 26 W *Feb. 25 F	Dec. 26 T Jan. 15 M *Feb. 14 W	Dec. 14 F Jan. 3 Th *Feb. 2 Sa *Mar. 4 M	Jan. 2 Th Jan. 22 W *Feb. 21 F	Dec. 23 T Jan. 12 M *Feb. 11 W *Mar. 12 F	Jan. 11 T Jan. 31 M *Mar. 2 W	Dec. 30 F Jan. 19 Th *Feb. 18 Sa			
Adar	1 New Moon	Mar. 13 Th Mar. 29 Sa Apr. 12 Sa *Apr. 28 M	Mar. 21 S Apr. 6 T *May 6 Th *May 23 S	Mar. 9 Th Mar. 25 Sa Apr. 8 Sa *Apr. 24 M	Feb. 27 Th Mar. 15 Th Mar. 29 Th *Apr. 14 Sa	Mar. 17 S Apr. 2 T Apr. 16 T *May 2 Th	Mar. 6 Th Mar. 22 S Apr. 5 Sa *Apr. 21 M	Mar. 25 Th Apr. 10 Sa Apr. 24 Sa *May 10 M	Mar. 15 T Mar. 31 Th Apr. 14 Th *Apr. 30 Sa	Mar. 3 F Mar. 19 S Apr. 2 S *Apr. 18 T			
Iyar	1 New Moon	May 15 Th May 27 T June 1 S	May 5 T May 17 F June 4 F	May 11 Th May 23 T June 9 W	May 1 Th May 13 S May 22 Th	May 19 S May 31 F June 5 W	May 8 Th May 20 S May 25 W	May 27 Th June 8 T June 13 S	May 17 T May 29 S June 3 F	May 5 F May 17 W May 22 M			
Sivan	6 Feast of Weeks	*June 26 Th July 12 tSa July 25 F	*June 16 T July 4 T *July 20 T	*June 22 Th July 8 tSa July 21 F	*June 12 T June 28 Th July 11 W	*June 30 S July 16 T July 29 M	*June 19 Th July 5 tSa July 18 F	*June 8 Th July 24 tSa Aug. 6 F	*June 28 T July 14 Th July 27 W	*June 16 F July 2 S July 15 Sa			
Tammuz	1 New Moon	Aug. 2 tSa *Aug. 24 S	July 23 Th Aug. 10 T *Sept. 1 W	July 29 tSa Aug. 20 S *Aug. 20 S	July 19 Th *Aug. 10 F *Aug. 10 F	Aug. 6 T *Aug. 28 W *Aug. 28 W	July 26 tSa *Aug. 17 S	Aug. 14 tSa Sept. 5 S	Aug. 4 Th *Aug. 26 F	July 23 S *Aug. 14 M			
Ab	1 New Moon												
Elul	9 Fast of Ab 1 New Moon												

† Fast observed on following day.

• Second day of New Moon.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

LOUIS EDWARD KIRSTEIN

1867-1942

By BENJAMIN M. SELEKMAN

THE man who becomes a leader in his community acquires a dimension larger than that yielded by his own personality. He takes on the depth and size of the whole people he represents, just because he crystallizes their aspirations and their vision of the good life. By the very measure in which he thus emerges a symbol, he transcends even his own notable individuality.

Louis Edward Kirstein was a distinguished man. He was also a distinguished American Jew. To those who knew him or worked with him no outline of the public figure could blur the memories of his warmly human qualities, his rugged strength, his stalwart integrity. Yet the memory of the man embraces the image of the leader; the footprints left by the leader bear the impress also of the man. The probity and insight that made him seek not only the immediately right but the ultimately righteous way through the problems he faced with his people belong to the unique human being. The ways he finally found could have been hewed out only by an American Jew who lived his full days within the stirring era between the Civil War to preserve the American Union, and the global war to preserve Western civilization.

When Louis E. Kirstein was born in Rochester, N. Y., on July 9, 1867, to Edward and Jeanette Leiter Kirstein, the America he grew to love so deeply had just been saved from the tragedy of disunion and cleansed of the shame of slavery. When he died in Boston on December 10, 1942, America and her allies had just reached the turning point on the hard road to victory over a foe who had first revealed the shape of his barbarism in attack upon the Jews. The life thus spanned by memorable events in the history of America

and Jewry tells in its course the saga of the American Jew. I have heard Louis Kirstein reminisce upon the adventurous days of his youth, and thought how typically American they were. I have heard him review the development of his business career, watched him hover lovingly over his books on Lincoln, and seen him answer the challenge to liberty and the call of democratic citizenship. I noted the essential American in the individual man. But I saw him also year after year give princely contributions to Jewish causes here and abroad; I watched him stir to the message of Zionism; I observed him shrink in initial unbelief, then rally in steady courage against the latest and most terrible pogrom visited upon his ancestral people. Invariably I found myself thinking, "There moves — every inch of him — an American and a Jew."

Yet which of the manifold strands in this full life really were woven by the American in Louis E. Kirstein, and which by the Jew? Was his devotion to learning Hebraic or American? Were the imagination and enterprise that made him an outstanding business man characteristically Yankee or Jewish? Was the good citizen of Boston a product of the Jewish tradition or that of America? Was the generous, far-seeing philanthropist a child of the people who wrote charity into their fundamental law or of the nation that made the voluntarily supported institution an instrument of democratic progress? Even by the answers Louis E. Kirstein wrote in his daily living, he becomes a symbol. For would not every American lay claim to such traits as typical possessions of his countrymen; would not every Jew equally recognize them as deeply-rooted fruits of his heritage? The truth has recurrently been rediscovered by the fine spirits of the marching generations. Both American and Jewish civilization have been fed from the same streams of cultural development. The prophets cried out for a brotherhood among men, a peace and freedom that, centuries later, the American fathers wrote with their blood into the law of their land. America stands forth as the most recent historic product of the Western civilization that is rooted in the intellectual and moral soil of Hellenism and Hebraism.

Thus, every characteristic episode in the life of a man like Louis E. Kirstein seems "typically" American or "funda-

mentally" Jewish until they all merge into an integral whole that is uniquely American and Jewish. Like many another American boy who later achieved success, he chafed under the routines of school life. Loving travel, eager to be on his own, he cut away from home ties when he was sixteen, despite his deep devotion to his mother, and his father's urgings that he complete his education. In later life he was always grateful for the family tradition — freedom and citizenship. His father had followed Carl Schurz from Germany with the other stalwart forty-eighters who would not make their peace with reaction. In Rochester he had won a place of high esteem in the community life. But, for the young Louis, at sixteen, these things could not outweigh the call of individual adventure. He had to test and prove himself.

THE adventures he found in the course of seven years would still fire a true American youth. His baseball ventures, among the many stirring experiences of this period, have received most attention. To the youth of the half-century following, men with whom young Louis Kirstein was associated would bring excitement. He hired John McGraw, for instance, to play baseball for him in a small Florida town; he paid the future "Little Napoleon" of the New York Giants \$50 per month. It was the Rochester Ball Club that brought the traveling baseball magnate back to his home city, when he had saved up sufficient funds to buy its franchise. There followed tumultuous times with the fighting players of the ball leagues in their lusty, rough-and-tumble days. But Louis Kirstein won from them more than the insights into human behavior and the spice they yielded. Insisting steadfastly upon navigation on his own, he had to steer his club through many a financial storm — and thus received good grounding in the intricacies of business economics. He even obtained from these days a first contact with trade unionism, when he had to deal with the Brotherhood of Baseball Players. To the end of his busy life, Kirstein retained his typically American love of sports.

But when he was in his early twenties, he left baseball and embarked upon what was to become his lifework — merchandising. In his first engagements he indulged his

youthful zest for travel by taking to the road to sell the goods of various concerns: men's shirts, his father's optical supplies, and — after a brief experiment with the retail and manufacturing branches of the optical business — Stein-Bloch clothing. His traveling had brought him recurrently to Boston. In 1894, he had become associated in that city with the retail optical concern of Andrew J. Lloyd and, during this relatively short sojourn, he had made the acquaintance of Lincoln and Edward Filene. In 1896, he married Rose Stein, daughter of Nathan Stein, senior executive of the Stein-Bloch Company. As he returned to the clothing industry his many contacts with Lincoln Filene developed both personal friendship and a keen interest in the pioneering techniques of organization and function which that store had launched. In 1912, this interest and friendship — a friendship which was to endure and deepen with the years — led to Kirstein's joining the Filene Company as vice president. He was thus forty-five years old when he finally struck his roots in the city which, for the three decades that followed, became his center for a widely radiating accomplishment as businessman, citizen, American and Jew.

By the very laws of its accelerating inner growth, modern business has constituted the core of our highly dynamic society. Whatever may be the future of industrial man, it is business enterprise that has generated the creative impulses which have built our amazing economy. But it was after the Civil War, particularly during the decades when Louis Kirstein pursued the career of his maturity, that the business leader became the dominant figure in American community life. During the first epoch of our national development, our great men turned to politics for creative opportunities. After 1870 the names of our important builders appear in business. In Jewish life, too, the successful businessman emerged to communal leadership. Thus, during the decades when Louis Kirstein played his part, both in American life generally and in Jewish life specifically, business constituted a prime source of communal authority.

Merchandising, his particular calling, also came to maturity during the years of his adult career. As we review the history of business enterprise in the United States, we can

see that different periods witnessed the progress of the economy as a whole by advances along specific sectors. It was during the first decades of the twentieth century that modern retail distribution emerged. And in that episode of American development, Louis Kirstein, attracted to Filene's by the courage, imagination and deep sense of human responsibility of its founders, played a leading part.

It was in 1881 that William Filene opened a small specialty shop on Winter Street in Boston. He had a pioneering background in the expanding drygoods business that went back to 1856, and successful ventures in Salem and Lynn, Massachusetts, and in Bath, Maine. When he turned the Boston store over to his sons in 1901, it could boast of a sound and steady growth. By 1912, when Louis Kirstein joined the newly incorporated organization, the business was housed in its present eight-story structure, designed by Daniel H. Burnham, and considered "the finest example of store architecture in Boston."

As the store thus entered upon the fullness of its career, the challenge confronting business statesmanship changed somewhat from that of the first decades of sheer growth. It was an arresting challenge, and one that particularly interested men of the caliber of Kirstein and his associates. For now problems of business ethics, fair practice, relationships between each store and its employees, customers, competitors, and the general community had come to the fore. Not that the traditional objectives of business had lost any of their basic importance. On the contrary, these aspects of their total job certainly never lost any of their compelling interest for Kirstein or his associates. They recognized consistently that in our society profits remained the measure of competence, and the title to pioneering in such functional fields as personnel practice, publicity, merchandising policy and communal relationships. Interested always in the philosophy crystallizing out of their daily tasks, they framed their working principles of store management about this central tenet. They frankly articulated the aim to build an enduring institution that would "make money" by sound and responsible merchandising, which would yield dividends for customers, workers and community, as well as for management.

From the start, therefore, the merchandising function, of which Kirstein became the chief executive, was assigned a focal role in the total store program. All who worked with him testify to the superb mastery with which he handled it. If the first era of his youthful physical growth had been left behind by 1912, the years ahead were to bring more than their normal harvest of fresh economic problems. The first World War; the shock of the depression of 1920-21 that froze war-swollen inventories; the emergence of "hand-to-mouth buying"; the spreading automobile with its effects upon suburban living, and the decay of traffic-congested central urban districts which generally held the large store; the depression of the thirties; the social reforms of the New Deal; the world drift to total war; finally war itself — it is hardly necessary to elaborate upon these major forces impinging upon retail merchandising to prove that even true business statesmen like Louis Kirstein and his partners had to grapple with the daily problems of constant adjustment. They met each development with an astute realism that never permitted the exigencies of the moment to undermine their fundamental tenets of business ethics and communal responsibility. Many of their innovations and experiments proved technically interesting — and valuable. Indeed the very shape and size of general organization proved a fertile experiment in merchandising. For Filene's has not been strictly a department store. It is instead a departmental specialty shop, offering a more restricted range of goods and services than the standard department store. As Filene's became the largest single apparel store in the world, this famous local institution built, as the automobile forced it to spread, branches through New England: year-round specialty shops in larger cities and suburban towns; college-year specialty shops in college towns; summer specialty shops in beach resorts.

Always proud of Filene's reputation and accomplishment, Kirstein lived in its future even as his own life drew to a close. Those who knew him intimately always gained fresh insights when we heard him speculate upon what lay ahead for business. In 1942, as Allied victory at last took on the firm contours of certainty, Kirstein began to project Filene's into the postwar world. He related it not only to

possible economic conditions; he saw also the inter-connecting communal tissues that bound it to widening social insurance, secure employment, organized peace, international trade, decent, civilized group relationships.

THESE larger forces indeed always held their place among the realistic daily concerns of Louis Kirstein and his associates. Their social philosophy found its first proving ground in their own store; from there it proliferated into the local, national — and world — community. They had made personnel welfare a distinct store function when this constituted pioneering indeed. They had subjected their advertising and service to severe, rigorous, self-imposed standards of responsibility. As early as 1898 an employee organization, the Filene Cooperative Association, the first of its kind, rose to speak for the employees in dealings with management. Kirstein enjoyed the complete confidence of the Association's members. When he died, it was recalled that, when they were unable to agree upon an arbitrator to compose differences with the management, they had asked him to serve in that capacity.

Such incidents may well stand as a symbol of the confidence he had won from union workers generally. His position as a leading businessman in the house of organized labor was unique. All seemed to regard him as eminently fair — what Americans approve as a "square shooter." But here again it is interesting to observe how his closest contacts and most fruitful influence were exercised among those unions whose achievements have been credited by students to their Jewish leadership. In the needle trades, where Louis D. Brandeis, Louis Marshall, and other outstanding Jewish communal leaders worked with the Jewish unions to give these onetime sweatshop trades the characteristic constitutional structure that was to underlie significant steps toward industrial citizenship, Louis E. Kirstein also contributed much. Union spokesmen like Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky pay tribute to the help he furnished from his business position in winning over other businessmen to that basic acceptance of organization among their workers that is prerequisite to all peaceful, collaborative progress.

Thus, in this work, as in all his widening interests, the Filene store served always as his embarkation point. Indeed, Boston, his local community, furnished the first circle of his spreading activity. When Mr. Kirstein died, the response to the sad news made it unmistakably clear that his fellow townsmen mourned the passing of one they had come to cherish. He had won secure hold on their affections, and secure rank among the first citizens of New England's metropolis. Two features of this position make it noteworthy beyond its own intrinsic achievement — the conditions under which it had been accorded him, and the accomplishments by which he had won it.

Boston does not readily confer its accolade upon its adopted sons. Its critics may call this provincialism, but fundamentally its jealous wish to restrict local leadership to those who were born on its soil springs from a reverence for one's own group roots. New England has given its unique gifts to our whole land, and there can be no question among those who watch them in their social behavior, that the present descendants carrying on the fine old names carry on also the fine old sense of civic duty. To be sure, snobbery and decadence often exist among the avid trailers of genealogy. But those who perceive nothing more in New England traditionalism miss the true richness of historic continuity. Kirstein always appreciated these inner qualities of the New England he made his home. He remained in fact an adopted son — an "immigrant" from Rochester, and also a Jew. The "fact" nonetheless became the non-essential element of the relationship. Boston acclaimed Louis E. Kirstein "one of us."

The newer groups, like the older, gave him their trust, their respect, their affection. Boston's Irish for many decades now have left behind them the early burdens of rejected "outsiders," the sufferings and bewilderments of a century ago when Beacon Hill turned startled eyes upon these aliens teeming in new slums. Today Boston's Irish are among the important and influential sections of her people. The spokesmen for the Irish recognized Kirstein as a fellow; he had friends among their leaders, their middle classes, their workers. In the same way among his own people, he became the German Jew, held over from a passing era of

communal life, to lead the Russian and other East European Jews who have been assuming increasingly the management of Jewish communal life.

Boston bestowed upon him all her most venerated honors, and he took on central responsibilities for her welfare. With no completed formal education, he made himself a widely-read, penetrating citizen of his time and place. Harvard University is a New England, an American, a world institution of learning. From Harvard he received in 1933 an honorary degree of Master of Arts; from the Graduate School of Business Administration he received responsible office and association. He was appointed also a member of the Visiting Committee of the Semitic Museum. In his honor a group of his friends established a fellowship in the Harvard Medical School. Boston University made him an honorary Doctor of Commercial Science. Boston's Public Library claimed him too; he first became a trustee in 1919, and five times served as president of the Board of Trustees. The Business Library he presented to the city four years later as a memorial to his father, has established itself as one of the most useful institutions in the downtown commercial district. When, during the first months of the depression, in 1930, Boston's port problems were casting particularly disturbing shadows upon her economic life, Kirstein was elected president of the Port Authority. The various business and social agencies in which he participated make up a significant roster of public trust and public service.

AND always this service he undertook reflected not only the public esteem of Kirstein, but also his own outlook upon life. The public library stood for democracy's faith in the self-development and education of all its people. The Harvard Business School embodied his conviction that business must become increasingly a profession, if businessmen are to be entrusted with the custodianship of economic institutions in a civilization where life, work and the pursuit of happiness are inextricably interwoven. The Greater Boston Community Fund, which absorbed him from its start, represented the good society in his own home town. The Associated Jewish Philanthropies and the Beth Israel

Hospital symbolized his loyalty to his own kinship group. I had worked closely with Mr. Kirstein for thirteen years before his death. I had repeated opportunities to note how other communal leaders, other Bostonians, felt toward him. I know how deeply they admired him as a businessman, an American, a citizen. But I am also convinced that they had first approached him as a leading citizen of their city because he was a representative Jew. They looked to him to interpret to them what Jews might feel, or want, or do on any given problem; they looked to him also to interpret to the Jews what the general community at any given time might require of them. He became the creative channel of communication between his Jewish group and the larger urban society of which they were a constituent part.

Certainly his identification with his people had in it the strong pull of deep-rooted feeling and, also, of a maturely acquired philosophy of life. Mr. Kirstein considered himself fortunate in the friends he had made at home and abroad; he paid constant tribute to the influence of Louis D. Brandeis upon his development. In business, in communal affairs, in Jewish life, he garnered much from the wisdom of his chosen mentor. From Brandeis he accepted the rule that activity begins in your own home soil — your city, your group, your organization. In 1919, after the first World War, he became president of the Federated Jewish Charities, parent organization of the present Associated Jewish Philanthropies. Though he held office only for the legal term then established, he continued a potent informal, or unofficial, leadership. In 1929, when the Wall Street crash seemed to shake social agencies as profoundly as, if not more than, other institutions, he was again called to take formal leadership. That post he held until his death. During the terrible crises and exacting demands of the thirties, he helped steer the organization to secure growth and foundation.

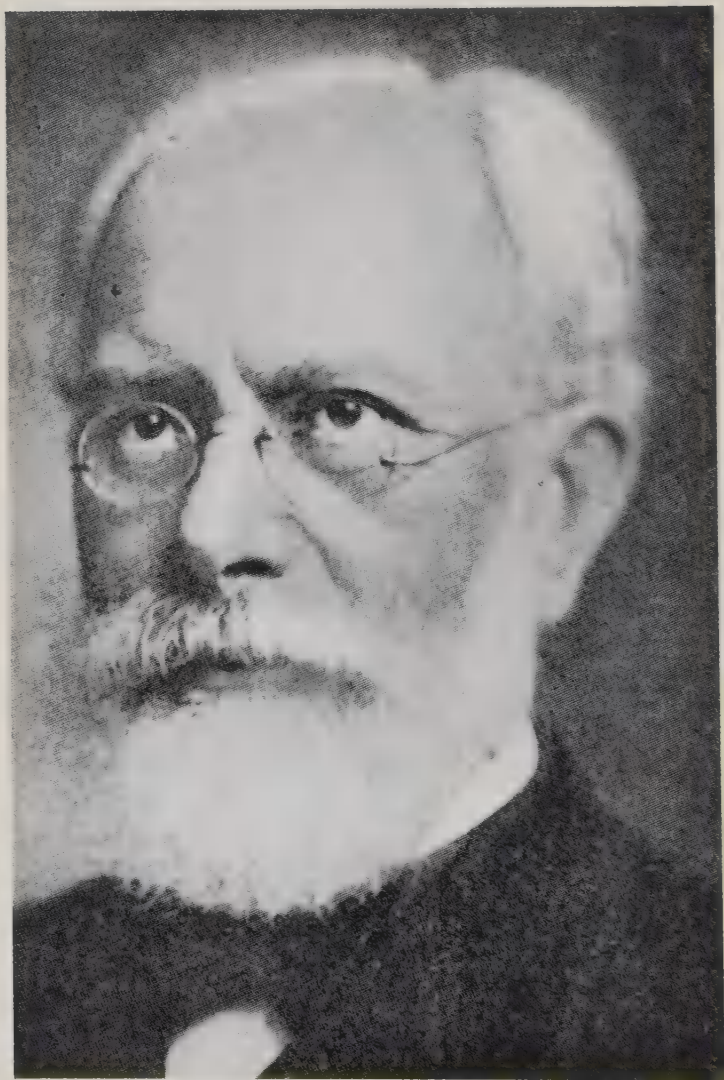
But in Jewish affairs, as in business, and in American citizenship, Boston became not only his original fulcrum, but his link with wider responsibility. The Jewish tragedy opened by the rise of Hitler to power hit him like a heavy personal blow. Like so many others, he had blood relatives caught in the clutches of Nazi barbarism; time and again he, too, said, "There but for the grace of God go I." But his pain went deeper than that, far deeper than any sense of

personal fear and outrage. Like many acute minds and fine spirits among Jews and non-Jews alike, he saw the drift of events that made the Jews merely the first, if most helpless, victims on the Nazi timetable. But he also saw in this most recent horror the whole tragic history of his people. To the fierce determination he shared with all decent men that this war must be the last, he added the specific fire of the Jew's determination that somehow this must be the last martyrdom of his people. Certainly sheer survival, sheer physical rescue, constituted our first duty to Europe's most helpless, its Jews. Kirstein gave of his heart and his substance to Jewish relief; he served as vice president and later as chairman of the General Committee of the American Jewish Committee, and was anxious that it work out a sound rapprochement between Zionist and non-Zionist groups. For he looked beyond the emergency. Following in the footsteps of his revered friend, Louis D. Brandeis, he drew from the events of his last decade of life a passionate concern for the potentialities of this resurrected ancestral homeland. Whether Zionism could furnish the complete answer to Jewish need, he had his serious doubts. But he was convinced that it must constitute a central part of any finally effective answer. As his Jewishness thus widened and deepened, it maintained for him its true perspective as an integral part of upstanding, integrated Americanism. He came to feel that no man can be a worthy American who denies his fathers in this land built by the refugees of three centuries. And his interest in things of the Jewish mind and spirit was exemplified by his honorary vice-presidency of The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THUS a survey of his accomplishments must end as it began, with the man who remains an intensely human individual, yet transcends individuality by the symbol he can offer other perplexed men. Certainly in every area of activity the quality of his individuality exerted strong influence. For all his rugged simplicity, Mr. Kirstein was exacting. He was fastidious as to men as well as to things. He could always forgive those who were weak, but never those who were shoddy. He understood human frailty, but despised human cant. He could lend a hand to men who

occasionally faltered, but he could not tolerate those who shirked. Those he admired were the men and women who gave themselves unstintingly, without thought of self.

These personality traits found fertile place in the many fields of leadership which his time, his country and his people opened to him. Certainly Mr. Kirstein was a businessman — if you will, a Jewish businessman, but one whom his fellow Americans chose to follow. A founder of the American Retail Federation, he was chairman of its board of trustees. During the first World War, his country turned to him to assume responsibility for the purchase of all army uniforms. During the critical years of the depression the calls upon him, from the experimental days of NRA on, were many. It was death that ended his service to his country during the present war; despite his seventy-five years, the nation still had uses for Louis E. Kirstein. From President Franklin D. Roosevelt down through the ranks of official Washington, his talents, his integrity, and his self-respecting Jewishness, had won him secure place as active co-worker. In Boston, men of all groups, all walks of life, all classes, hailed him as one of their great citizens. Yet, if the Jews claim him for their especial own, their fellow-Americans and fellow-Bostonians, who also worked with him, will be the first to understand.



KAUFMANN KOHLER

1843-1926

AMERICAN JEWISH SCHOLARSHIP: A SURVEY

In Honor of the Centenary of Kaufmann Kohler

By ISMAR ELBOGEN

HEINRICH HEINE aptly said that the Jew had a portable fatherland. Wherever the Jew migrated he carried with him his spiritual heritage. Different countries at different periods of Jewish history have held the hegemony in Jewish studies. During the past fifty years the mantle of Elijah has fallen on the United States. America was fast becoming a center of Jewish scholarship, and within the past decade it has become the sole center — with the exception of Palestine.

I

OUR sages were wont to express the continuity of Jewish tradition by the expression, "Before the sun of A set, the sun of B rose." Kaufmann Kohler, who was born in the old Kehillah of Fürth, Bavaria, one hundred years ago — May 10, 1843 — had the good fortune to become a link between the generations. He was one of the last *bahurim* of an old-fashioned *yeshivah*, and he became a student of modern universities. As a high school student at Frankfurt, he came under the influence of Samson Raphael Hirsch, and a few years later under the spell of Abraham Geiger, then rabbi of the same city. While the neo-Orthodox Hirsch "imbued him with the divine ardour of true idealism," he received from the Reformer Geiger the inspiration for liberalizing the Jewish religion and for studying it in the light of modern biblical criticism and historical research.

Kohler landed in the United States in 1869. The American Jewish community was then going through a period of

transition. The first generation of Reform Rabbis was nearing Jordan. The thriving Jewish middle class had had their way; services after a new pattern were instituted, held in a modernized house of worship and in an aesthetically attractive form. The small group of rabbis searched for a Credo. What they found was in the main negative, proclaiming what Judaism was not, and saying little about what Judaism stood for or what Reform Judaism was to be. The leaders were disciples of the German school of Reform. They clung to its slogans not realizing that they lived in a new world.

What American Judaism needed was a new program — a revival of the Jewish tradition of learning. America was a colonial land. Jewish immigrants arrived in the tens of thousands and found no spiritual atmosphere. The Sephardic congregations, always very exclusive, showed no interest in attracting the new arrivals. Besides, they had but little to offer as far as Jewish learning was concerned. As a matter of fact, they themselves had to turn for spiritual leadership to the group they looked down upon; the old Sephardic Congregation Mikveh Israel in Philadelphia offered its pulpit to Isaac Leeser, a German, in 1829. The choice, however, could not have been a happier one. Leeser was a man of great ability and considerable achievements. It was he who "anglicized" the American Jewish community of the time. Sermons in English, an English translation of the Bible and the prayer book, numerous popular tracts, as well as the monthly publication *The Occident* are to the credit of this indefatigable leader. But Leeser was a self-educated man and no trained scholar. The wisdom he had to offer was secondhand. He was not the creative genius to lay the foundations for scholarly study.

Isaac Mayer Wise tells of an experience he had in a New York synagogue shortly after he landed in 1846. "I asked the *Shamash*," he writes, "whether I could obtain a volume of the Mishnah. That individual laughed so mockingly that I readily perceived what a sign of 'greenness' it was on my part to ask for an ancient Hebrew book in the New World." In another synagogue he listened to what was offered as Jewish learning and found that "ignorance swayed the scepter and darkness ruled."

II

ISAAC M. WISE was to turn the tide. He was a man of vision and of energy. He foresaw that the New World was to become a Jewish center and would have to provide for Jewish spiritual needs. He set about to produce studies on biblical and theological themes. More, he aimed at an organized effort to sow Jewish scholarship in American soil. No sooner did he settle as rabbi in Albany, N. Y., than he launched the project of a union of Jewish congregations with the primary object to educate rabbis and teachers. This is not the place to follow the *via dolorosa* Wise had to travel before he succeeded. A quarter of a century of bitter controversy was needed before the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was formed, with the express purpose "to establish and support a scholastic institute, and the library appertaining hereto, for the education of rabbis, preachers and teachers of religion."

Prior to that, in 1867, Philadelphia, then the citadel of Jewish spiritual life in the United States, had opened a "Maimonides College," which met with no success and closed its doors at the end of 1873. No more successful were the preparatory classes established at Temple Emanu-El in New York City. But the Hebrew Union College, founded by Wise in Cincinnati in 1875, was to endure. It became the first training and (later) research school for Jewish learning in the New World.

The College as such claimed no monopoly of Jewish scholarship. It expected that the graduate rabbis would be the standard bearers of Jewish learning. Soon experience showed that the American rabbinate, with its burden of daily routine and frequent appearance before the public eye which entirely absorbed its energies, had no leisure for study and research. Even Samuel Hirsch, who had come over with a great reputation as thinker and scholar, found no time for further scholarly work. The learned *Hebrew Commentary on Job* by Benjamin Szold, rabbi at Baltimore, was not published before 1886. Marcus Jastrow could only use the leisure enforced by poor health for the preparation of his great work, *A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature* (1886-

1903). This product of twenty-five years' labor was the first attempt in the English language to deal with this vast field. It was a momentous event when that distinguished talmudic scholar, Alexander Kohut, was called to New York. He had already achieved a reputation with the publication of four volumes of his monumental *Arukh ha Shalem*; but the manuscript for the remaining four volumes he brought with him on his arrival. Kohut was a student in the classical mold, wholly devoted to his research work. His enthusiasm for study could not fail to command the highest respect of the laymen and professional alike.

The Hebrew Union College was Isaac M. Wise's favorite child. All the organizations which he founded he considered subsidiary to this. It was by no means easy to nurse this child and to secure its existence and growth, to provide the College with an adequate staff and with a useful library. Wise always stressed the need for support of what he conceived to be the center of gravity for Judaism, but his appeals did not meet with too generous a response, and his travails were heavy. The Hebrew Union College started with preparatory courses to which after four years was added a collegiate department. It did not have sufficient means to pay a proper staff and had to employ such volunteer teachers as happened to be available in Cincinnati. A new method had to be worked out for making rabbinical texts accessible to American boys, a new terminology coined for rendering rabbinic writings into English. Moses Mielziner, instructor in Talmud and the first full-time professor at the College, devoted himself to this task, in cooperation with Dr. Wise and Dr. Max Lilienthal. His work, *An Introduction to the Talmud*, coped with the difficulties of terminology and methodology, and became a guide to rabbinic studies for several generations. To this he added an appendix entitled "Outlines of Talmudic Ethics." Mielziner presented talmudic matters, especially legal subjects, in a systematic way at a time when no works of this kind were available to American readers. The Cincinnati group set for itself far-reaching objectives. As early as 1879 Lilienthal founded a Rabbinical Literary Association of America and published the *Hebrew Quarterly Review*, which, however, did not survive more than ten issues (1880-82). The attempt

was premature; America needed twenty-five more years of preparation before it could successfully support such a venture.

These years of stress and trial coincided with the first period of heavy Russian immigration. Many of the immigrants had received a thorough Jewish education in Russia, but the sudden change of environment and the struggle for a livelihood re-directed their interests, and no talmudic scholar of any eminence came to the fore. In any case, the next generation, the sons of these immigrants, had a background quite different from that of American-born young men of German stock and a much better qualification for Jewish studies.

In order to widen the scope of the studies of the college, Dr. Wise enlarged the staff and engaged more and more European scholars. In 1891 he extended a call to Gotthard Deutsch, gifted historian and writer. Deutsch had not inherited—as was expected—the mantle of his teacher Heinrich Graetz, but he possessed wide knowledge, was familiar with the most out-of-the-way sources of history and collected with unceasing industry thousands of data of the past. He was animated by the zeal to inculcate the will for research in his pupils. Max Leopold Margolis, who joined the faculty a year later, was the son of a renowned rabbinic authority. He had been brought up in the atmosphere of the old *Beth Hamidrash* but had acquired the scientific method at Columbia University and was prepared to become a master of philological research. He had a peer in Caspar Levias who after his studies and teaching in American universities joined the College in 1895 and became one of the most talented Semitists in the United States. Unfortunately, Levias was not a steady worker and did not accomplish what was expected of him, but his publications are a source of inspiration to workers in the field. When Margolis left the College—to return in 1905—Moses Bittenwieser filled his place. He had but recently arrived from Germany and was an enthusiastic student of the then predominant Biblical Higher Criticism. In the year 1900 Henry Malter joined the faculty. He was a pupil of Moritz Steinschneider, trained in Judæo-Arabic literature and medieval philosophy and a very sound philological method.

David Philipson was the first graduate of the College to join the faculty. Thus, in the course of a decade a faculty had been assembled whose members furthered Jewish research through creative work.

III

IN THE meantime American universities began to open their doors to Jewish studies. As early as 1886 Richard J. H. Gottheil began his teaching career at Columbia University, where for several years he held an endowed chair in the field of rabbinic literature. In his classes men like Margolis, Levias, and later Israel Davidson received their training; and in the Columbia University Oriental Series directed by him, many a valuable book in this field appeared. In 1888 Paul Haupt appointed Cyrus Adler, the first student to receive a Ph.D. degree in Semitics from an American university, to the Semitics Department of Johns Hopkins University, opening to him a fruitful career. His subsequent appointment to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington offered the young scholar the opportunity of traveling to the Near East to prepare the Oriental Section of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893. Henceforth, Adler became a strong influence in Jewish scholarly and spiritual endeavors, combining knowledge, wisdom and enthusiasm with high executive ability. From 1892 until his death in 1921, Morris Jastrow, Jr., occupied the chair of Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania, and though his *magnum opus* dealt with the religion of Babylonia and Assyria, he cultivated biblical studies and stimulated many a student to further work in this field. Emil G. Hirsch brought his rich gifts to the chair of rabbinic literature and Jewish philosophy to which the University of Chicago had called him in 1892. Johns Hopkins appointed William Rosenau to the Department of Semitics in 1898, where under the direction of Paul Haupt, the Oriental studies flowered. The University later appointed Rosenau an Associate in Rabbis.

It was an important step to create positions which left to their incumbents leisure for scientific study. It was no less important to enable them to publish the results of their

researches. Such an agency was The Jewish Publication Society of America in Philadelphia, founded in 1888 after two previous attempts which had failed. One of the first undertakings of the Society was the publication of the English translation of Heinrich Graetz' *History of the Jews*. Unfortunately, the Notes of the German original, that incomparable guide for further research into the sources, were omitted. Numerous learned works written for the Society were to follow. As early as 1892 the Society envisaged a new English translation of the Bible with original contributions by a score of scholars in the United States and England. Due to the rather ponderous procedure nothing came of the undertaking except the translation of the Psalms done by Kaufmann Kohler (1903). It was not before the reorganization of the Bible Translation Committee, with Max L. Margolis as the Chief Editor, that the translation was completed (1917).

Most promising was the founding of the American Jewish Historical Society in the year 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It marked the entry of Cyrus Adler into Jewish institutional life. The object of the Society was "to collect and publish material bearing upon the history of our country." This program stimulated historical research on various aspects of Jewish life in the Americas—the Inquisition in Latin America, the early Jewish settlements in North America, the Jewish contributions to the growth and development of the colonies, and the part played by Jews in the Revolution and in subsequent periods. Oscar S. Straus, the first president of the Society, Cyrus Adler, its first secretary, and others became enthusiastic collaborators, while sons of older scholars, such as Max J. Kohler and George A. Kohut, here won their first spurs. The Society has to its credit thirty-six volumes of rich historical material. Unfortunately, the Society did not have the understanding and support of the wider Jewish community, and a systematic endeavor to study the history of the Jews in America is still wanting.

Another noteworthy undertaking of Cyrus Adler was the *American Jewish Year Book*, which was published from the beginning by The Jewish Publication Society. Its forty-five volumes contain a mine of valuable information and its

pages were opened to a new branch of Jewish studies, the investigation of social conditions at home and abroad. The *American Jewish Year Book* has become the main source for statistical data about the Jews in all countries and their migrations. Nor must we forget the *Year Book* of the Central Conference of American Rabbis which in its fifty volumes contains many stimulating papers. The same may be said of the *Proceedings* of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Conservative wing of the rabbinate, of more recent date.

IV

ALL these endeavors prepared American Jewry for greater undertakings. Isidore Singer, that Dreamer of the Ghetto, who in vain had tried to interest Jewish Maecenases in Europe to finance his grand idea of a Jewish encyclopedia, succeeded in finding in the New World what he had been denied in the Old. The American environment was young and more receptive for a plan of such magnitude. Here he found a publisher. Dr. Isaac Funk—significantly enough a non-Jew—of the well-known firm of Funk and Wagnalls, saw at once the importance of the idea and was ready to give it all support. Soon the whole plan was worked out. And a great plan it was indeed. To quote its Preface, *The Jewish Encyclopedia* endeavored “to give, in systematized, comprehensive, and yet succinct form, a full and accurate account of the history and literature, the social and intellectual life, of the Jewish people—of their ethical and religious views, their customs, rites, and traditions in all ages and in all lands . . . With the publication of *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, a serious attempt is made for the first time to systematize and render generally accessible the knowledge thus far obtained.”

American scholars undertook the responsibility of carrying out a gigantic work which had no precursor in Jewish literature. The Encyclopedia being a new venture in Jewish scholarship, the Board of Editors had to cope with many complicated and delicate problems. Renowned scholars would not, and often could not, condense and popularize their subjects. Speaking generally, one of the shortcomings

of "Jewish Science" was neglect of systematization; its adepts praised Maimonides but did not emulate his method and system. The Encyclopedia, however, called for basic comprehensive articles. In some fields, such as Americana and Slavonica, pioneer work had to be done. The editors set the example, writing themselves the main articles of their respective departments. Scholars such as Kaufmann Kohler and Emil G. Hirsch, Gotthard Deutsch and Richard J. H. Gottheil, Cyrus Adler and Hermann Rosenthal here presented the results of life-long study. Joseph Jacobs, Australian-born, European-bred, a man of wide experience and broad outlook, a repository of facts and ideas, enriched the work with his studies in the new fields of anthropology and sociology. Louis Ginzberg was the Benjamin of the Board of Editors but their equal in scholarly attainments. Thus, the Encyclopedia was a training school for systematic studies. Isaac Broydé, Jacob Z. Lauterbach, William Popper—to name only a few men who later became prominent in the field of scholarship—here found their first opportunity for variegated research and systematic presentation.

Every first attempt has its difficulties, every collective work its faults. *The Jewish Encyclopedia* was no exception, but considered as a whole it was a scientific success. Its twelve volumes, produced within the span of five years, remain a standard work. Scholars have often lamented the fact—and with justice—that the publishers did not later issue a revised edition. It is a proof of both the success of the work and the changed conditions in American Jewish life that J. B. Eisenstein used the Encyclopedia as the basis of the ten-volume Hebrew encyclopedia, *Otzar Yisrael* (1907–1913).

V

The Jewish Encyclopedia was a landmark in the evolution of American Jewish scholarship. It inaugurated the period of maturity and productivity which led to the importation of the most renowned Jewish scholar of Europe, Solomon Schechter, as president of the reorganized Jewish Theological Seminary, founded in 1887 under the aegis of that noble personality, Sabato Morais. Schechter was the harbinger

of a new era in American Jewish scholarship. His ideas about Judaism and Jewish learning were original and fascinating. His discovery of the Hebrew original of portions of Ben Sira and his subsequent exploration of the Genizah in Cairo had revealed vast new areas for research promising a rich harvest. His commanding personality was to give Jewish scholarship a new impetus. Schechter was given full power to organize a new faculty, and with the clear insight characteristic of him, he selected the right men. In New York he found Louis Ginzberg whose articles for the Encyclopedia promised a distinguished scholarly career. From Europe he called Alexander Marx whom he had met in Cambridge and recognized as a man of wide and broad scholarly interests; besides filling the chair of Jewish history and literature, Marx also built up a great library. Schechter called to the Seminary Israel Friedlaender, then instructor at the University of Strasbourg. He at first suspected Friedlaender, a pupil of Theodor Noeldeke, of being an adept of Protestant Higher Criticism, but it soon became evident that his Jewish piety and loyalty were impeccable. To be sure, Friedlaender was inhibited in Biblical research and specialized instead in Arabic lore. He gave much of his time to public interests and died a martyr's death on his relief trip to the Ukraine in 1920. In 1905 Schechter appointed Israel Davidson who was to become an authority on Hebrew poetry. Mordecai M. Kaplan, an alumnus of the Seminary, was called as organizer of the Teachers Institute, where he laid the foundations of a Jewish pedagogy. In addition, Kaplan explored Jewish theology for a new basis of Jewish doctrine and life. In 1915 Moses Hyamson, who had come from England two years previously, joined the faculty. He combined talmudic learning with knowledge of Roman Law, making the comparative study of the two legal systems his specialty.

VI

THE reorganization of the Jewish Theological Seminary was a challenge to the Hebrew Union College, which met it by offering the vacant presidency to the most outstanding scholar in the American Reform movement, Kaufmann

Kohler. Kohler gave up a prominent rabbinical position and accepted the call which enabled him to devote the rest of his life entirely to scholarship. He was 60 years old when he took office, but he felt vigorous and was eager for new activities. His aim was to raise the academic standards of the institution and to stimulate the faculty to scholarly endeavor. The new president made a number of important additions to the faculty. He secured young Julian Morgenstern, who had only a few years before returned from studies of Assyriology in Europe, for Bible, a field in which he later distinguished himself; Morgenstern became the first American-born and the first graduate of the College to attain to a full professorship at the institution of which he later became president. Kohler also secured Jacob Z. Lauterbach whose abilities he had learned to appreciate at the *Jewish Encyclopedia*. Lauterbach had been a student of talmudic and rabbinic lore from his early youth and had been especially advised by his teacher Julius Wellhausen not to give up that field, but to explore with modern scholarly methods the early rabbinic conception of the Jewish religion. Lauterbach followed this advice in his studies on the Pharisees and the Sadducees and in his research on early Jewish rites and customs. Kohler also called to the College faculty, to become its first professor of systematic philosophy, David Neumark, an original interpreter of the evolution of Jewish philosophy whose new expositions were rejected during his lifetime but came to be accepted later on. Neumark was one of the pioneers of the modern Jewish renaissance, and he knew how to overcome Kohler's resistance against modern Hebrew—a subject which he was instrumental in introducing into the College curriculum.

Kohler himself, though a busy executive, cultivated extensive scholarly activities. When he assumed the presidency he did not sever his connection with the *Jewish Encyclopedia* for which he wrote some 300 articles. The first fruit of his new activity was his *Jewish Theology* (1910), written in German for that grand series *Grundriss der Gesamtwissenschaft des Judentums*. The book was the first attempt to cover every aspect of the subject. A few years later the same series published Hermann Cohen's *magnum opus* on Jewish philosophy, which relegated Kohler's book to a

lower place. However, the enlarged English version, published in 1918, still ranks high in the field.

Kohler's favorite study, wherein he showed his full mastery, was comparative history of religion. The fifty volumes of F. Max Mueller's *Sacred Books of the East* on his book shelves were not a mere decoration of his study but his spiritual property. His interest in comparative religion was already discernible in his doctoral thesis, published in 1867, and half a century later, in his swan song, he urged the establishment at the College of a chair in the History of Religion. He had a predilection for that blank leaf between the Old and the New Testaments—the literature of the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha—and for the Hellenistic and Patristic writings. When the Dante anniversary occurred in 1923, the octogenarian surprised his friends with a book entitled *Heaven and Hell* wherein he relates the poet's vision to the past history of religion. And when called to the World on High, he left a volume on the *Origins of the Synagogue and the Church*, a summary of his favorite studies, which was at the same time a bequest and a challenge to his many pupils and admirers.

VII

AN UNEXPECTED stimulus was offered to Jewish studies when Moses Aaron Dropsie of Philadelphia in his will directed "that there be established and maintained in the city of Philadelphia a College for the promotion of and instruction in the Hebrew and cognate languages and their respective literatures and in the Rabbinical learning and literatures." The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, which received its charter in 1907, opened new avenues to Jewish scholarship. It was the first post-graduate Jewish institution in the world having no other purpose than scientific research. It was non-sectarian, there was to be "no distinction on account of creed, colour or sex in the admission of students." Dropsie College found in Cyrus Adler a congenial president. The first appointments of faculty members could not have been happier; Henry Malter and Max L. Margolis were at their right place in a research institute. Two gifted scholars, Jacob Hoschander

and Ben Zion Halper, headed the Department of Cognate Languages. When in 1913 the History Department was added, Abraham A. Neuman became its head. In 1925 Nathaniel J. Reich was called to head the Department of Egyptology. Upon the death of several of the older men, their chairs were occupied by their pupils. Joseph Reider and for some time Ephraim A. Speiser conducted the courses in Biblical Philology. At present, Solomon Zeitlin heads the Rabbinic Department, and Solomon L. Skoss is Professor of Arabic. Neuman was appointed president in 1941. The College invited guest-lecturers, one of whom was that jurist and humanist Judge Mayer Sulzberger, whose lectures are contained in his published studies on the ancient Hebrew constitution and legislation.

It was evident that Jewish scholarship was moving to the West. When the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, that British medium for Jewish learning, was discontinued in 1908, Dr. Adler, in association with Solomon Schechter, resumed its publication in Philadelphia (1910), thus providing the College and American students at large with a scholarly organ of a high standard. However, he limited it to purely learned investigations. After the death of Schechter in 1915, Adler carried the burden alone. It is symbolic that the 30th volume of the periodical, which was to have been the last, was just leaving the press when he died. Eager to preserve this organ, A. A. Neuman and Solomon Zeitlin continued the publication as joint editors.

There was a stimulating rivalry between the various institutions of higher Jewish learning. Above all, the Jewish Theological Seminary was very productive. Louis Ginzberg published in rapid succession the volumes of his *Legends of the Jews*, *Yerushalmi Fragments* and *Geonica*. Schechter stirred up quite a sensation with his *Documents of Jewish Sectaries*. Schechter could point out that within a decade after his arrival in this country more had been done in the field of Jewish learning than in all of the previous years of American Jewish history.

The opportunities for study and publication continued to increase. Jacob H. Schiff established a fund with the Jewish Publication Society of America, for the publication of a series of Hebrew classics analogous to the Loeb Classics.

The program included critical editions of ancient texts, accompanied by translations. In this series appeared Lauterbach's *Makilta*, Malter's *Taanit*, Husik's edition of Albo's *Ikkarim*, Kaplan's edition of Moses Hayyim Luzzatto's *Mesillat Yesharim*, Davidson's volumes of the poetry of Solomon ibn Gabirol and Judah Halevi, and S. Solis-Cohen's translation of the poetry of Moses ibn Ezra.

Jewish studies also found serious attention outside the organizations referred to. We instance: Isaac Husik's work at the University of Pennsylvania, especially his *A History of Medieval Jewish Philosophy*, and Arnold B. Ehrlich's critical notes to the Bible, *Randglossen zur hebräischen Bibel*. The acquisitions of great book collections gave a stimulus to bibliography, cultivated by the two guardians of the richest treasures, Alexander Marx at the Jewish Theological Seminary and Adolph S. Oso at the Hebrew Union College, and not less so by that quixotic personality Abraham Solomon Freidus, the first chief of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, where he was succeeded by Joshua Bloch; by Israel Schapiro of the Library of Congress, and by such collectors as David W. Amram, A. S. W. Rosenbach and Ephraim Deinard. The fact-finding inquiries into Jewish education and the enthusiastic interest of physicians such as Harry Friedenwald and David I. Macht, both devoted equally to Judaism and to medicine, resulted in noteworthy contributions in these special fields. Talmudic studies of the old type had likewise found strongholds in this country since the beginning of the century. In Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia orthodox groups made efforts to revive the traditional studies of Talmud and Halakha. Such studies were far removed from modern systematic research, but they helped to bring Hebrew books into the country, to create an atmosphere and a love for Rabbinics and occasionally even to publish their *Hiddushe ha-Torah*.

VIII

WORLD WAR I shook the foundations of European Jewish organizations and institutions, but it also strengthened the sense of solidarity among American Jews. They realized

that they were destined to become the center of Jewish life and became conscious of the implied responsibility. Money was made available for Jewish scholarship, and American Jewish learning, already creative as we have seen, now entered upon a period of expansion. New institutions, new generations of scholars, new publications mark the twenties of this century. We are too close to that decade, and we must needs be reserved in discussing living personalities.

Stephen S. Wise, fascinating orator and vigorous communal leader, founded, in 1922, the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York. The Institute was to be a progressive school. Research was not to be fettered or bound to any one interpretation of Judaism. The Institute also laid stress on the study of contemporary Judaism and especially of problems connected with Palestine. It invited guest lecturers—Jewish and non-Jewish—whose visits brought American and European scholars into closer contact and collaboration. The system, however, did not work; the institution needed a permanent faculty, which it eventually brought over largely from Europe: Chaim Tschernowitz, famous as historian of the Halakah and pioneer in a new method of Talmud study; Julian J. Oberman, who later became professor of Semitic languages at Yale University where he specialized in Hebrew Paleography; Salo W. Baron, who in his comprehensive works is seeking for a philosophy of Jewish history (he later was appointed Professor of Jewish History, Literature and Institutions on the Miller Foundation at Columbia University); and the poetic Shalom Spiegel, who from a long sojourn in Palestine brought a deep affection to Hebrew language and poetry. Sidney S. Goldstein inaugurated social studies at the institution, and Henry Slonimsky contributed to a deeper appreciation of philosophy and education. From the ranks of its own students came Ralph Marcus, a specialist in Hellenistic literature, who with Abraham S. Halkin teaches Semitic languages at Columbia University. Among its professors were also Nissan Touroff, distinguished Hebraist, devoted to the problems of psychology and education and, last but not least, Harry A. Wolfson who later occupied the Nathan Littauer Chair at Harvard University, where he has enriched Jewish learning with his

profound studies of the history of Jewish philosophy. The Institute press has published a number of valuable works, the latest of which is G. Scholem's inspiring *Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism* (1941), based on a course of lectures delivered at the Institute.

A noteworthy feature was the expansion of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary by the addition of a Yeshiva College and a Teachers Institute. This represented the first attempt at a combination of a traditional Talmudical academy with modern academic course of study. A century ago it was the orthodox dogma that he who had attended a university was not acceptable as a rabbi. American orthodoxy now broke with this view and created a new norm. Bernard Revel, who built up the institution, was a student of the evolution of the Halakah, as was Julius Kaplan who died at an early age. Of the present faculty, Samuel Belkin specializes in Hellenistic studies and Joshua Finkel in Judaeo-Arabic literature; Pinkhos Churgin created the semi-annual *Horeb* (1934), and Jekuthiel Ginsberg, the *Scripta Mathematica* (1932). The sister institution, the Hebrew Theological College in Chicago, gave Meyer Waxman the opportunity to prepare his four-volume *History of Jewish Literature* (1938-1941).

IX

IN THE meantime the older institutions maintained and even enlarged their programs. The Hebrew Union College called Jacob Mann, an indefatigable student of the Genizah who in his short life enriched Jewish historical research with several highly valuable volumes of source material, and when he died was engaged upon a work of great scope — namely, *The Bible as Read and Preached in the Old Synagogue*. Like him, Zevi H. W. Diesendruck died in the prime of life; he gave his attention to the study of two princes of philosophy — Plato, four of whose dialogues he translated into classic Hebrew, and Maimonides, whose philosophical teachings he illuminated in special studies designed as parts of a comprehensive work on "The Concept of God in the philosophy of Maimonides." Another loss was Abraham Z. Idel-

sohn who, in his monumental *Thesaurus of Hebrew Oriental Melodies* (1914-32; 10 vols.), brought together the richest collection of Jewish music, folkloristic and liturgical. These melodies, many of which he reproduced phonographically, he analyzed and compared with the music of other nations. A group of younger scholars, all graduates of the College, introduced new lines of Jewish study: Israel Bettan, the history of Jewish preaching; Samuel S. Cohon, Jewish theology as related to Jewish life; Abraham Cronbach, the social sciences; Jacob R. Marcus, systematic studies of modern history; and, later, Sheldon H. Blank, biblical investigation, and Nelson Glueck, Biblical and Semitic archeology. Since 1924, the College has published an *Annual* (vol. 17:1943) which contains contributions by American and foreign scholars.

The Jewish Theological Seminary after Schechter's death elected Cyrus Adler as acting president and later as president. At first Dr. Adler filled vacancies with visiting professors but later he made permanent appointments. Louis Finkelstein was appointed Lecturer in Theology in 1925 and thus began a brilliant career which was crowned by his appointment as president. Finkelstein published several volumes of original contributions to the evolution of early post-biblical religion. In the same year, Boaz Cohen became associated with the faculty, pursuing his studies in bibliography and in the history of Jewish law. In recent years Alexander Sperber, H. Louis Ginsberg and Robert Gordis were appointed to the Department of Bible and Simon Greenberg to that of Education. The Seminary undertook the great serial publication *Ginze Schechter*, to which Louis Ginzberg contributed two volumes of studies in Haggadah and Halakah, and Israel Davidson, who had already made interesting contributions to the subject of Saadia Gaon and his religious opponents, contributed a work dealing with hitherto unknown Hebrew poetry. At that time Davidson was already engaged in his monumental *Thesaurus of Medieval Hebrew Poetry*, which in four volumes and two supplements lists approximately 40,000 poetical compositions in the Hebrew language written before 1740. Louis Ginzberg has been for many years at work on his *Commentary to the Palestinian Talmud* of which three volumes appeared in 1941.

The American Academy for Jewish Research had been organized as early as 1920 but it did not begin its activities until a number of years later. Most of the contemporary scholars mentioned above were its Fellows. Among the charter members were David S. Blondheim, a student of the Romance languages who investigated the influence of ancient Hebrew culture on the evolution of these languages and their influence in turn on medieval Jewish studies; also Hyman G. Enelow, an ardent lover of rabbinic literature and ethics. To the older men were added younger scholars, such as Israel Efros, who specialized in medieval philosophy; Solomon Gandz, a student of ancient mathematics; and Michael Higger, who devoted his energies to critical publications of talmudic texts. The *Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research* (vol. 13: 1943) and a new series of *Texts and Studies* offered new media for scholarly publication.

Characteristic of the period of expansion is the Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation which the Kohut family endowed in order to enable Jewish scholars who had not the necessary means to publish their contributions. It was George Alexander Kohut, the "devoted servant of Judaism, and dauntless protagonist of the universal power of enlightenment," who suggested the publication of the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, which after years of labor and trial is now nearing completion.

X

THE economic collapse of 1929 halted the expansion. But not for long. For the Nazi racial laws brought a number of scholars to this country, among them Guido Kisch, a pioneer in the study of "Jewry Law" (decrees and laws passed by governments relating to Jews — as distinguished from Jewish law) and the influence of Jewish culture on medieval legal codes; and Julius Lewy, the Assyriologist who has recently taken up biblical study. Soon Nazi brutality in Central and Western Europe compelled a goodly number of Jewish scholars to seek refuge in the United States. Their knowledge, expertness and scientific method will, given an opportunity, become real assets to American

Jewish scholarship. The transfer of the Yiddish Scientific Institute to New York City is of considerable interest. The linguistic isolation in which its researches are conducted is open to question. Be that as it may, the Institute is equipped with an extensive library, a staff of collaborators and an efficient organization, and will no doubt contribute substantially to historical and sociological research.

We are at the end. Our survey shows from what small beginnings Jewish scholarship in America has developed. The growth has been rapid, even great. But it was not an organic growth; it did not spring in the main from America's own soil and environment. For until recently American Jewry has had a constant influx of intellectual forces from Europe. This reservoir is now destroyed. American Jewry will henceforth have to produce native scholars of its own.

We shall not prophesy what America's distinctive contribution will be. But let us hope that the next hundred years will be no less creative than were the last.

In Memoriam

Dr. Ismar Elbogen died on August 1, 1943, at the age of 68. Our loss is as keen as it is fresh.

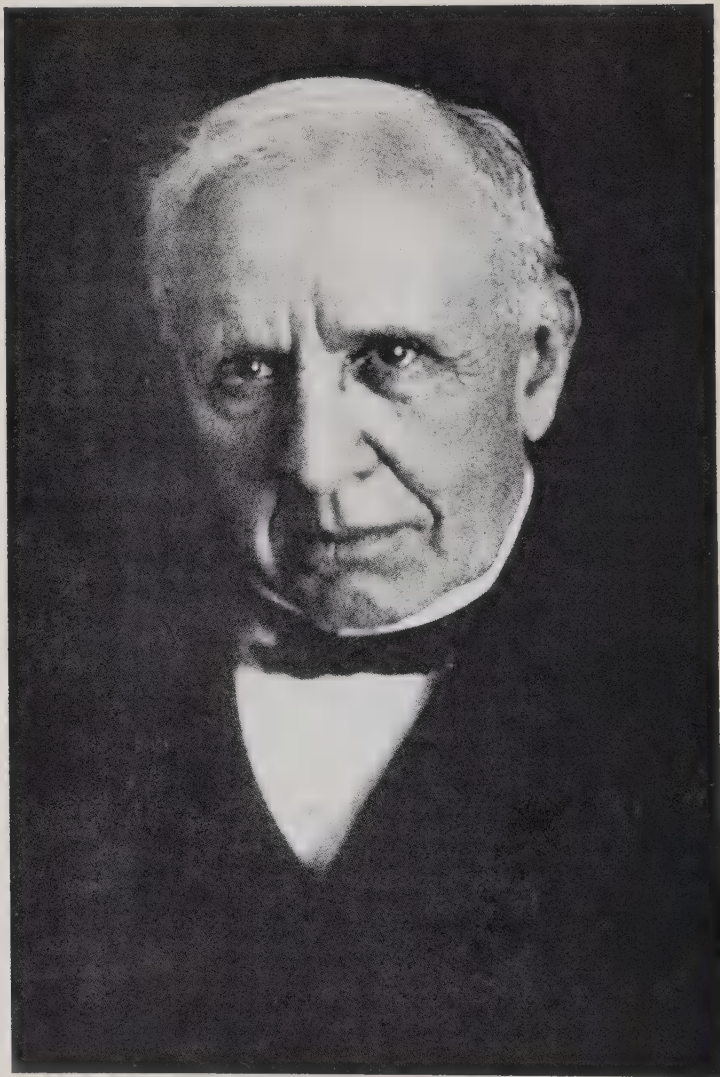
Superlatives are a common idiom of the necrologist's vocabulary. But they would be no exaggeration if applied to the deceased scholar. Dr. Elbogen carried high the banner of Jewish learning and Jewish loyalty. He belonged to the school of thought known as "Historic Judaism," which holds a position midway between traditional Orthodoxy and modern Reform. But the great scholar was beloved by all schools. The variously oriented learned institutions — the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Hebrew Union College, the Jewish Institute of Religion, Dropsie College — all vied in honoring him.

His chief life-work was done in Germany, with the *Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judentums* as the seat and not scope of his activity. We shall not here sum up his accomplishment, but merely record that he published a succession of books and essays, foremost of which is his work on the Jewish liturgy. There is no better account of the subject; nor is there likely to be in a generation.

His life since World War I was an allegory of the transformation of the man of learning into the man of true goodness. His interests in the welfare of his fellow-Jews became also his responsibilities. In him, feeling and reason, act and thought were one. The ethical purity of the man, too, was a message.

ו' צ' ל'

A. S. O.



MAYER SULZBERGER

1843-1923

JEWISH BOOK COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

In Commemoration of the Centenary
of Mayer Sulzberger

By ADOLPH S. OKO*

OF THE illustrious Samuel ha-Nagid (995–1055), Spanish statesman, scholar and poet, it is told that he had, among his other qualities, the virtue of disseminating literature: he employed many scribes to make copies of Jewish books which he presented to poor scholars. He was what is called today a founder of libraries.

Like Samuel ha-Nagid, Mayer Sulzberger, learned jurist and humanist, whose birth one hundred years ago is being commemorated, was also a patron of many good causes, but it is the patron of Jewish learning, the book collector, that concerns us here. He was not, strictly speaking, the progenitor of Jewish libraries in the United States. But he marked an epoch. He foresaw that America was destined to become a place of Jewish scholarship; and he began collecting rare Hebrew books and manuscripts in order to provide future scholars with their indispensable tools. Partly, if not entirely, through the agency of Ephraim Deinard — a shrewd, circum-spect bookdealer, but whose enthusiasm for Hebrew books and manuscripts was as genuine as it was infectious — Sulzberger brought together, as early as the 1890's, a wonderful heap of tomes, many of them hopelessly imperfect but nonetheless of great literary use and value. He also collected Jewish scholars of magnitude and comprehensiveness: it was he who induced the late Dr. Solomon Schechter, then of Cambridge, England, to come to the United States.

Though American interest in the study of the Hebrew

*The writer is indebted to Ensign Charles H. Haar of the U. S. Navy, who assembled a great deal of material bearing on our subject, a portion of which was used in the preparation especially of the last section of this paper.

tongue and of ancient Jewish history dates from the days of the Puritan fathers, notable collections of Hebraica and Judaica are things of the past sixty or seventy years only. At the turn of the eighteenth century, neither old Hyman Levy, who died in 1789, nor young John Jacob Astor, whom he had trained in the fur business, collected books — they rarely read them. "Brave" Moses Michael Hays (died 1805), uncle of Judah Touro, left twenty-two Hebrew books — if only we knew their titles! Aaron Lopez, friend of Ezra Stiles, is reputed to have had a library of at least a thousand volumes which included Hebrew books.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, American Jews were few in number. Neither did general conditions favor the forming of Jewish book collections. If, in the decades that followed, America had the means, it did not have the opportunities. Jewish books were hard to come by. There were no Jewish publishing houses and hardly any bookdealers. The human element, too, was lacking — there were no scholars. There were no institutions of learning. American Jewry did not reach the library stage until the last decade or two of the nineteenth century.

In the beginning there were, mainly, Hebrew Bibles and Prayer Books for the use of synagogue and home. The early settlers, the Sephardim, imported their few Rituals from Amsterdam or London. The German Jews, who had begun to come to the United States in ever increasing numbers around 1830, brought with them their Rödelheim *Siddurim*, their Fürth *Mahzorim*, and their "Teutsch Chumesch" for the womenfolk. In addition, the more learned, who came to instruct the young and inform the ignorant, brought sets of the Sulzbach edition of the Mishnah and of the Frankfort on the Oder edition of the Talmud. Hebrew books printed in Vienna and Lemberg were not brought to this country until several decades later, while Wilno and Warsaw editions only began to reach these shores toward the close of the century. In the meantime, scholars began to arrive bringing with them substantial book collections. And Temple Emanuel of New York followed a tradition of the synagogue and pioneered in 1868.

Sulzberger was the first American Jewish collector of Hebraica on a large scale. His aim — a right and excellent

aim — was to have the best books in all the subjects. The booklover seems to have had no part. Sulzberger undertook no bibliographical tours in Europe. He stayed at home, where he envisioned a new sanctuary in the United States — the great Jewish library, built by American Jews.

England was his model, England which could boast of the two finest collections of Hebrew books in the world. One was that of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which for a long time was without rival. Several favorable circumstances had contributed to its pre-eminence, particularly the incorporation in 1829 of the great collection of printed and written specimens of Hebrew literature formed by David Oppenheimer (1664–1736). To the Bodleian also came (1848) the manuscripts from the H. J. Michael Library, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the Bodleian contained the first of all Hebrew libraries. It was later surpassed, however, by the numerous and extensive accessions to the library of Hebrew books contained in the British Museum at London.

Several decades were to pass before Sulzberger's dream became a reality. The opportunity for building up great Jewish libraries in America was limited. Were it not for the first World War and the unfortunate conditions that prevailed in Europe thereafter, it would probably have taken fifty to one hundred years to bring together such collections as America can now boast of. Indeed, the story of Jewish book collections in America is also the story of the migration of Jewish books in recent years. Books and art objects, like people, migrate; and for the same reasons — war, economic upheavals, and persecution. But books follow also in the wake of scholars.

The Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America*

The Seminary Library was, in a sense, the creation of Mayer Sulzberger.

In 1886, when the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York was founded, its Library was limited to the

*This section is based on Professor Alexander Marx's account of the Seminary Library, in the *Jewish Theological Seminary of America Semi-Centennial Volume* (1939). While quotation marks have been omitted, the contents will show sufficiently what is quotation or paraphrase and what is comment.

immediate needs of faculty and student body. By 1901, when the Seminary was reorganized, its holdings numbered about 5,000 volumes, 3,000 of which, constituting the David Cassel (Berlin) collection, had been acquired in 1893, and 700 from the library of Sabato Morais, the Seminary's first president. The number of manuscripts was three. It was then that Sulzberger offered his accumulations, consisting of 2,400 books and 500 manuscripts.

At the dedication of the new Seminary building (521 West 123rd Street) in 1903, Sulzberger outlined his vision of the future of the Library. Characterizing the Hebrew book collections in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum as the most magnificent and complete Hebrew book collections in the world, perhaps never to be surpassed, he went on to say: "But it is our business on this side of the Atlantic to hope and to work, undaunted by the magnitude of others' achievements; we should hold in view the purpose to make our collection as nearly complete as the resources of the world may render possible, and in so doing we should spare neither thought nor labor nor money."

It was a vision come true. In the same year, Sulzberger acquired the S. J. Halberstam collection, consisting of over 5,000 volumes and about 200 manuscripts, and presented it to the Seminary Library. Together with his own collection, the gift totaled some 7,500 books and 750 Hebrew manuscripts. In a letter of January 20, 1904, addressed to Dr. Cyrus Adler, the president of the Board of Directors, he stressed the purpose of the Library: "My hope is that the Seminary may become the center for original work in the science of Judaism, to which end the collection of a great library is indispensable. We and our successors must labor many years to build up such a library, but I believe that a good foundation for it has been laid."

A good foundation it was indeed. Of the then known one hundred Hebrew incunabula, the Sulzberger gift contained no less than forty. The collection was also rich in sixteenth century editions printed in Italy, Turkey and Poland, as well as in books printed in Russia prior to the edict of 1836, which suppressed the numerous printing establishments in that country. The Halberstam collection was especially strong in liturgical books. It also contained a wealth of

broadsheets, consisting of wedding poems, congratulatory poems, elegies, etc., printed in Italy and gathered by the Italian scholar, Moïse Soave.

Sulzberger continued his support of the Library throughout his lifetime. In 1907, he acquired the Haggadah collection of Adolph Oster, numbering 417 editions, which formed the nucleus of the Seminary Library's great Haggadah collection of more than 1,300 different editions. In the next three years Sulzberger gave a collection of 364 books in Ladino (Spanish books written or printed in Hebrew characters), and 185 volumes that bore American imprints. Not only did he serve as an exemplar to others; he set the pace.

Already in 1905, friends presented the Library with a selection of 420 rare books which had belonged to A. M. Bank, a Russo-Jewish collector. In 1907, Jacob H. Schiff gave to the Library the Moritz Steinschneider collection of about 4,500 books and 30 manuscripts along the lines of Hebrew and oriental bibliography, medieval philosophy, mathematics and science. This collection, which contains many books with the great scholar's notes, was purchased by Schiff as early as 1897, with the condition that Steinschneider retain possession of it during his lifetime and that upon his death it would be given to some institution. In 1911, Schiff also acquired for the Library the Emil Kautzsch (Berlin) collection of some 4,600 books and pamphlets, all in the biblical field. The incentive for this acquisition was given, no doubt, by the need for books in the field of modern biblical research in connection with the new English translation of the Bible, then in process.

Mortimer L. Schiff, some years later, followed the example of his father. Himself a collector of rare books and illuminated manuscripts, he acquired in 1921 the Israel Solomons (London) collection of Anglo-Judaica, consisting of 1,800 books and pamphlets and 1,100 prints — a collection second only to that of the British Museum — and presented it to the Library.

The largest and greatest acquisition was the famous Elkan N. Adler (London) Library, bought by a group of friends in 1923. It was stipulated that those books which were found to be duplicates of the ones in the possession already of the Library, should be returned to the vendor, in either copy.

These later (1924) went to the Hebrew Union College Library — which, it is interesting to note, was the Seminary's competitor for the Adler collection, notwithstanding the admonition of Louis Marshall to the College librarian to cease "gunning" for it.

The Adler collection enlarged in substance and numbers the resources of the Seminary Library. It contained a number of *ignota* and *unica*, and increased the Library's holdings of Hebrew incunabula from 65 to 82. (With the later additions of 5 books and 4 fragments, they represent the largest repository of fifteenth century Hebrew books in the world. The Library counts also more than one hundred non-Hebrew incunabula). The Adler collection also contained many books printed on vellum and on blue paper, as well as a wealth of books printed or lithographed in the cities of India, which Mr. Adler, a globe-trotter, had brought back from his travels. In addition, he had gathered innumerable documents and material bearing on the Spanish Inquisition during his journeys in Spain, Portugal and South America. Above all, his collection enriched the Library by some 4,000 manuscripts, covering every branch of Jewish lore and literature, and by about twice that number of Genizah fragments.

To these was added, in 1932, a collection of 1,100 manuscripts, the gift of the late Mrs. Nathan Miller, founder of a Chair of Jewish Studies at Columbia University. The late Dr. H. G. Enelow, who was instrumental in procuring that gift, also bequeathed his own extensive collections of Hebraica, Judaica and general literature, which he had assembled with the loving care of a student and bibliophile. The Library now contains about 8,000 manuscripts, the largest collection found anywhere. It also has the largest collection of printed Jewish books — some 120,000 volumes — in which more than fifty languages and dialects are represented.

Mention should be made of the gift of 1,475 volumes, 13 manuscripts and a number of Genizah fragments from the Solomon Schechter collection, presented to the Library by his widow in 1916.

In 1924, the Library was separately incorporated and became a partner-institution of the Seminary as far as management is concerned. It remains, of course, the per-

petual property of the Seminary. Six years later, it was installed in its new quarters in the Jacob H. Schiff Memorial Building, wherein ample provision for future growth was made. The stacks, which occupy ten floors in the tower, have a shelving capacity of 200,000 volumes. A description of the building which houses the Library and the Seminary Museum is given by Joseph B. Abrahams in the *Jewish Theological Seminary of America Semi-Centennial Volume* (1939). An interesting account of the Seminary Museum, in the same volume, is from the pen of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

The contents of the several collections have been described fully and adequately by the Seminary's eminent Librarian, Professor Alexander Marx. This scholar-librarian has kept himself on the alert now for forty years for opportunities to make valuable purchases. He loves his books — he has written entertainingly of the romance of book collecting — and, as a great scholar, he knows them.

The Hebrew Union College Library*

The Hebrew Union College Library antedates the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America by more than a decade; and its growth during its first twenty-five or thirty years was more rapid and more steady, if not also more organic.

The Library began with the College, which was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875. The books which it then contained, however, were so few — 130 volumes all told, nearly all of them textbooks — that they hardly constituted a library in the customary sense of the word. Among the earliest donors of books was Sir Moses Montefiore who sent from London a set of the Warsaw edition of the Bible *Mikraot Gedolot* (1860–68), with his autograph dedication. During the next six years, however, it grew to 8,000 volumes, 5,000 of which were added during the academic term 1880–81. They were mainly “theological works, while philosophy, history, and the classics are well represented,” the librarian

*The story of this Library has never been told with the same degree of continuity and fulness as that of the Seminary Library; hence the more detailed account.

reported. That is to say, it was not an exclusively Jewish library.

At that time no regular appropriations seem to have been made to increase the contents of the Library systematically. A report of 1881 states that the sum of \$50 had been appropriated for books purchased by the president of the College. Questions affecting the administration of the Library, evidently arose at an early date. Thus, when a janitor was engaged by the College, it was resolved that "in consideration of services to be rendered by the janitor in arranging the Library, etc., his salary of [an additional] \$10 per month is ordered to be continued during vacation." Soon another resolution was passed: "That the committee on Course of Study, Text-Books and Library select, if necessary, a competent person to arrange the Library in the new College building [724 West Sixth Street], and also an assistant to the Librarian, and that \$60 be appropriated for that purpose." The janitor assistant was replaced by a student assistant.

The years 1880-81, as already noted, were a landmark in the progress of the Library. Gifts, large and small, flowed in. San Francisco friends of the College acquired the collection of the Rev. Henry A. Henry (1800-1879) of that city at a cost of about \$2,000, and presented it to the Library. This collection numbered some 2,000 volumes and represented an almost complete bibliography of Hebrew readers, grammars, dictionaries, catechisms and manuals of the Jewish religion — all school books which are difficult to obtain — as well as a number of other valuable books. The Rev. A. S. Bettelheim (1830-1890) was instrumental in securing this collection for the Library.

Another collection numbering several hundred volumes, mainly along the lines of Halakah, came from Dr. Isaac M. Wise. These books had formerly been a part of the extensive Rabbinic collection of his father-in-law, the Rev. Jonas Bondi (1804-1874), of New York. Other early benefactors were Julius Rosenthal, of Chicago, and Judge Moses F. Wilson (a non-Jew), of Cincinnati.

The Library, though still slow in augmentation, was firmly established as a Jewish library in 1891, when it came into possession, by bequest, of the collection of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Adler (1809-1891), of New York, consisting of about

1,600 bound volumes and 300 pamphlets, exclusively Hebraica and Judaica. Dr. Adler — father of the late Felix Adler, the founder of the Society for Ethical Culture — also left the sum of \$1,000 for the enlargement of the collection. The Hebraica collection of the Rev. Samuel M. Benson, of Madison, Indiana, numbering several hundred standard works, was also donated about that time by his family.

In 1893, the Trustees of the Temple Emanu-El of New York presented to the Library over 300 volumes of Hebraica, including two incunabula*—*viz.*, the exceedingly rare *Yosippon* and the *Mibhar ha-Peninin* — and other rare specimens of printing from the early part of the sixteenth century. They came from the great collections of printed books and manuscripts formed by the Italo-Jewish poet and bibliophile Joseph Almanzi, of Padua, Rabbi Jacob Emden, of Altona, and Chief Rabbi M. J. Lewenstein of Paramaribo. These collections had been sold at auction by Frederick Muller in Amsterdam in 1868. The great bulk of this purchase was donated by the Emanu-El trustees to Columbia University Library — the Congregation, apparently, not being equipped to maintain the collection. Another part of this collection, consisting of 620 Latin dissertations on biblical and other Jewish subjects was presented in 1909 to the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

In 1904, the Library acquired the collection of the Jewish historian Dr. M. Kayserling, of Budapest, Hungary, consisting of about 3,000 volumes and about twice as many pamphlets, among them a large assortment of monographs on the history of Jewish communities in various countries. It was purchased by the late Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, for the express purpose of donating it to the Library.

From the Rashi Memorial Fund (contributed by the Alumni of the College), a notable Halakah collection of over 900 volumes, three-fourths of which were books — some of great rarity — printed in the Orient, was purchased in Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1907. A year later, with the same Fund the Library bought a miscellaneous Hebraica

*This chronicler suspects that the copy of the *Nofet Zufim*, which he purchased some twenty-five years ago for the Library from a bookdealer in this country, was originally likewise in the gift.

collection of about 1,100 volumes in Münster, Germany, in which the literature of Kabbalah was well represented.

Disregarding chronology, we name here a few other private collections that came to the Library by gift: that of Dr. David Einhorn, Professor Moses Mielziner, Dr. Max Landsberg (Rochester, New York), and Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, the last comprising over 4,000 volumes along the lines of Bible, New Testament, Hellenistic literature, comparative religion and folklore.

The year 1912 marked an epoch. Mr. Isaac W. Bernheim, of Louisville, provided a fund of \$50,000 to erect a new home for the Library, with accommodations enough to meet not only the immediate needs of the institution but also those of the near future — it was thought. The building — the first Jewish library building — is a quaint structure in the English collegiate style, embracing a reading room, a librarian's office, a cataloguing room, and a stack-room which has a capacity of 70,000 volumes. At that time the Library contained between 32,000 and 35,000 volumes.

Ever since 1910 or thereabout, the aim of the Library has been to gather and preserve every procurable literary record of the Jewish past. Preservation was thought to be as important as immediate use — all the while, of course, keeping in mind that libraries are maintained for research and not as record offices. Despite the fact that the Library began on a large scale rather late, and prices were high, it ranks among the foremost in its possession of the world's greatest collections of Jewish printed books. The acquisition of large collections of manuscripts was left to the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The task, accordingly, was to search for sources as well as for means to fill in the gaps in the several collections. This became a program. Thus, the Spinoza collection began to be gathered, piece by piece, in the winter of 1911-12. This collection now consists of about 2,500 volumes, and is second to none in size and importance.

Soon after the cessation of hostilities of the first World War, the College librarian went to Europe to survey the book market and make purchases, if possible. The result of this

trip was one of the largest single purchases made for a Jewish institutional library, comprising a total of about 18,000 items in printed book and manuscript, including music.

The Dr. A. Freimann Collection

This collection comprised about 7,000 volumes and pamphlets. Its owner, an outstanding Hebrew bibliographer and a librarian, specialized in Jewish history and in certain phases of Jewish literature, and gathered many rare and valuable books, all fine specimens and in good condition. Included were 33 Hebrew incunabula, including some of great rarity, which until then were not represented in American collections. Of the Hebrew books printed in the first half of the sixteenth century, more than one-half was contained in this collection. Here, too, was the complete literature of the *Jüdische Wissenschaft*. Other noteworthy features of this collection consisted of long and complete sets of Hebrew and Judaic periodicals, bibliography, and of certain important authors — e. g., Jacob Emden — as well as nearly all the privately printed, and hence not easily obtainable, monographs which were published from about 1880 to 1920.

The Eduard Birnbaum Music Collection

The Eduard Birnbaum Collection of Jewish Music forms, in a sense, a library within a library. It was assembled during a lifetime by the cantor Eduard Birnbaum (Königsberg, Prussia), an authority on Jewish music. Birnbaum's purpose was to write a history of Jewish music, and he brought together nearly 3,000 manuscripts as well as an even greater number of volumes of printed synagogal and secular music. This collection is the most important and greatest of its kind in the world, well-nigh approaching completeness. Moreover, it contains not only the non-Jewish music which influenced the synagogue chant but virtually all the books and monographs that treat of the subject. It also contains a wealth of liturgical works of the various rites, or *Minhagim*, among them several of the greatest rarity. Noteworthy, too, are the numerous works of Hebrew and Judeo-German poetry,

books printed in Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century, which are hard to come by, as well as portraits of *Hazzanim* (cantors), musicians, singers, and illustrations of musical instruments.

The Library first began to pay attention to Jewish music in 1919, when Hugo Steiner, of Baltimore, presented a collection of nearly 600 pieces — books, pamphlets and sheets— of synagogue music, brought together by Alois Kaiser, late cantor of Eutaw Place Temple of that city. The subject of Jewish music had just begun to come into its own with musicologists and musicians, and the material was not easy to gather — it was not represented even in our leading libraries. Thus, the acquisition of the Birnbaum Collection was not an accident.

In the winter of 1923–24, the Library reaped its richest harvest in purchases of single items and of relatively small but special collections.

The Chinese Hebrew Manuscripts

By a strange freak of literary fortune, the Library acquired the Hebrew manuscripts of the native Chinese Jews, a treasure of extraordinary interest. These manuscripts, 59 in number, were obtained by the Collège librarian after an extended book-scouting expedition. With the exception of four manuscripts, which were “lost” at the London-Palestine Exhibition in 1907, and several Torah Scrolls,* these manuscripts constitute all the books that have come down from the Chinese Jews. They consist of hymnals, prayer books and sections (*Parashiyyot*) of the Pentateuch. Written on several folds of the thin Chinese paper pasted together into one consistency, some of them are in the form of square or oblong books; others resemble fans or accordions, the oblong pages being folded one upon the other so that they can be pulled out fanwise. Several of the hymnals and prayer books

*Mayer Sulzberger possessed one. About 1900, he writes to Marcus N. Adler in London as follows: “If I should live long enough to see the Chinese troubles settled, and a new Synagogue dedicated at Kai-Fung-Fu, it would give me great pleasure to contribute the roll for the edification of the descendants and successors of the original owners.” This, also, was characteristic of the man.

contain Persian glosses in Hebrew characters, thereby indicating, according to the learned, a relationship between the Chinese Jews and those of Persia.

These manuscripts were the property of the synagogue at Kai-Fung-Fu, the capital of the province of Honan in China, and were acquired by the Mission of Inquiry sent out by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews in the year 1851. Of greatest interest and importance is the Communal Register in genealogical form, comprising hundreds of names of men and women, both in Hebrew and Chinese. This unique manuscript has recently (1942) been published in translation by Bishop William Charles White. It is hailed as a new source for the history of the Chinese Jews. When the manuscripts were brought to the United States, they attracted fresh and wide attention.

OF THE rarities obtained at this time several came from the famous Library of the Earl of Crawford, as e. g., the truly magnificent set — perhaps unique in its condition — of the *editio princeps* of the Babylonian Talmud. The set is in its original binding of parchment, bound in six stout volumes, the metal clasps of which had been removed by a former owner. Evidently, it must have stood unopened for several centuries in some monastery, for it shows no traces of use and looks as if it had just come from the press of Daniel Bemberg, of Venice, the man who printed it, or from a Frankfort Book Fair in the sixteenth century. As a piece of bookish lore, it may be related that Mr. Elkan N. Adler, some years ago, had vainly offered the Earl a great stamp collection in exchange for this set. The Library's immaculate set of Migne's *Patrologia*, Greek and Latin, also came from the Earl of Crawford's collection.

An extensive collection of conversionist tracts, written by converted Jews and dating from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, was acquired in the winter of 1923-24.

Another important acquisition of that year was an almost complete collection of sermons preached at the Autos-da-Fé of the Portuguese Inquisition from 1612 to 1748, and an equally valuable collection of records listing the names of the Inquisition's victims, their crimes and punishments. Among the rarities was a copy of the secret manual of the Inquisition,

printed at Seville about 1500; a unique Spanish Letter of Indulgence, signed in ink and issued by the archbishops of Seville about 1497, giving absolution for the crime of eating meat or drinking wine with Jews or Moors, going to their weddings or funerals, or nursing their children. There were also four thick manuscript volumes containing the laws of Spain relating to Jews.

Nor can we forget the Israel Solomons collection. It is not generally known that Israel Solomons had a second collection, comprising rare tracts, prints, engravings, medals, etc., relating to Anglo-Jewish history. After his death, this collection was acquired by the Library (1924). It includes the original minute book of the Portuguese Asylum at London from 1758 to 1779, containing the names of distinguished Sephardic families who have since disappeared. There is also a book in an ornate binding which once belonged to Queen Victoria. It was written in Hebrew and English by a certain Valentine on the occasion of her escape from assassination (1840). The tracts pertaining to the controversy over Haham David Nieto's Spinozism are all found there. Among the prints are a series of caricatures of English Jews of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There is also an interesting collection of bookplates engraved or owned by Jews — among them one owned by Isaac Mendes, engraved by Levi, dated 1746 — and many autograph letters, including one from Isaac D'Israeli.

Last, but not least, the thousands of duplicates of the Elkan N. Adler collection were bought, "sight unseen."

In France a considerable number of Hebrew manuscripts was obtained, including rare tracts pertaining to French Jewish history from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. The famous illuminated manuscript of the Passover Haggadah, until then unknown, was likewise acquired in France.

During a sojourn of the librarian in the Near East, in 1927, an opportunity presented itself to purchase a representative collection of Samaritan manuscripts, including an ancient *codex* of the Pentateuch. With their acquisition, the Library became at once the largest repository of Samaritanica in the country. Also obtained in the same year were several Yemenite Hebrew and Judaeo-Persian manuscripts.

At the same time, the Library fell heir to the Dr. Louis

Grossman collection, numbering about 18,000 — rather more than less — books and pamphlets. This collection contained many surprises both in manuscript and in printed book. It also enriched the Library in the subjects of education, comparative religion and, above all, in Judaeo-German works. In accordance with Dr. Grossman's will, the duplicates of *Judaica* and *Hebraica* were turned over by the Library to the Jewish Institute of Religion, while works of a general character, which the Library did not wish to keep, went to the Hebrew University and National Library in Jerusalem.

In the light of the acquisitions of the years 1920 to 1927, the later accessions may seem relatively of small interest. But these, too, were important, both in themselves and as links in the development of the Library as a whole. A number of precious manuscripts was added, notably those of Dr. S. H. Margulies, of Florence, Italy, which included Isaac Lampronti's *Pahad Yizhak*, in revised form; and the liturgical manuscripts of the Marranos of the mountain villages of northern Portugal. These manuscripts (mostly of the eighteenth century), acquired in 1925, are of great interest and significance. Mention should also be made of the large collection of Hebrew broadsides and leaflets, being poems for special occasions, adding almost a new chapter to the history of Italian Hebrew poetry.

Nor should such important and valuable acquisitions be passed over as the G. A. Gerson (Vienna) collection of Judaeo-Spanish and Ladino writings; the Dr. L. C. Karpinski collection on Palestine archaeology, history and geography; the S. Rehfisch (London) collection of *Pirke Abot*, consisting of about 300 volumes — the money was furnished by Mrs. Morris L. Bettman, of Cincinnati — and the series of rare tracts pertaining to the Pfefferkorn-Reuchlin controversy over the burning of Jewish books, purchased with funds supplied by the late Joseph Schonthal, of Columbus, Ohio.

In 1929, a series of legal documents and proclamations relating to the Jews of Italy from 1567 to 1848 were acquired. Among them was a folio broadside of extraordinary interest: the original proclamation (1584) of Pope Gregory XIII, commanding Jews to listen every Saturday in their synagogues to sermons of missionaries. A goodly number of rare Judaeo-

Spanish items was also added, as well as several books and documents pertaining to the Inquisition. The Inquisition material, we believe, is second only to that found in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary. An item of the greatest interest is the so-called "Edict of Faith," being an Inquisitorial decree against the shielding of heretics by local Christians, issued by the Inquisitor of the Kingdom of Valencia in 1512.

Of great historical interest is the "Minute Book of the Fraternity of Dowering the Brides of the Portuguese Congregation in Venice: 1613-1666." This manuscript is redolent of Marrano history. The volume provides a great deal of material on the life and history of the Jewish communities of Venice, Amsterdam and Palestine.

The Museum

The idea of a Jewish museum, interestingly enough, came from the women — the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods — and it soon caught the fancy of the Library administration. Begun in 1913 by gifts of ceremonial objects from individuals, it was slowly increased by occasional purchases. In 1921, considerable material of historical interest and artistic value was added by the acquisition of a collection of Jewish coins and medals brought together by Joseph Hamburger, a numismatist, of Frankfort on the Main. The funds were furnished by the Temple Sisterhoods. Subsequently, the Library set to work more systematically. Did not the famous Alexandrian library include within its scope the Museum of Alexandria — or was it the other way round? In any case, the Museum was not to be a random acquisition of curios, but one of Jewish cultural history.

The Salli Kirschstein Collection

A unique opportunity arose in the fall of 1925, and early the next year, memorable in the history of the Library, the Salli Kirschstein Collection was acquired. This famous collection covers not only Jewish ceremonial objects but also Jewish graphic art and other fields of culture — tapestries, ceramics, carvings, etc. — as well as illuminated *Megillot*

and illustrated books. Assembled in it are specimens of nearly all the artistic, decorative and folkloristic objects for the synagogue and the home that Jews have created in the course of many centuries and in various countries. Through it, for the first time, the American scholar may gain a picture of the cultural life of the Jew and attempt its study.

"Jewish culture" — that particular focus of life organically developed — presents a unique problem. From early times the cultural development of the Jewish people has not been determined by its own form-principle or creative urge alone. The Jews actively participated in the culture of the nations in whose midst they lived and at the same time developed their own culture. To what extent they did the one and the other differs according to the period and the country. The task of the historian is a proper realization and estimate of the combined influences — a task which hardly has been attempted. For the external proof was lacking, namely, a collection of materials.

One of the very first men to realize the need for such a collection was, remarkably enough, a Christian — the Catholic Heinrich Frauberger, director of the Düsseldorf Kunstgewerbe-Museum and the founder of the Society for the Study of Jewish Art and Antiquities (*Gesellschaft zur Erforschung jüdischer Kunstdenkmäler*). In the course of many years, Frauberger was able to gather a representative collection of objects relating especially to Jewish religious culture. About the same time (1890), Salli Kirschstein, a Berlin businessman, began to gather articles in the field of Jewish graphic art. He subsequently (1908) acquired the Frauberger collection, all the while adding to it and rounding out his own accumulations of works of Jewish artists, portraits, miniatures and prints of Jewish personalities, engravings and photographs of synagogues and cemeteries, as well as original historical documents, holograph letters, broadsides, etc.

The Kirschstein collection comprises 6,174 pieces in gold and silver, in brass and pewter, in wood and chinaware, in linen, silk and velvet, from the Renaissance to the present day — wedding rings, bridal girdles, canopies, spice boxes, Seder cups, precious Torah curtains and mantles, Hanukkah

Menorahs, Sabbath lamps, etc. The whole panorama of Jewish cultural history is spread out before the student — the objects used by the Jew in his religious worship, from the Ark of the Torah to Passover plates, his achievements as artist and craftsman, as musician and architect, writer and philosopher. There are, for instance, no less than 38 portraits, miniatures and prints of Moses Mendelssohn. Here is also the famous Oppenheim portrait of Ludwig Börne, as well as portraits by Marr and Mengs, etchings by Chodowiecki, Salomon Bennet, B. H. Bendix, Menno Haas, and caricatures by Emil Grimm.

The value of the collection does not consist in its unique items — and they are many — but rather in that it is unique in itself. Not only does it show the development of Jewish culture from about the sixteenth century onward, almost without a gap, but it contains also single pieces from earlier periods. The ceremonial objects especially are here represented in exquisite examples from various times and countries.

Intensely interesting are the six hundred Torah bands, called *Wimpeln*, which are used to bind the scrolls of the Torah together. It was customary for a mother, on the birth of a child, to embroider such bands with inscriptions expressing all her hopes for the child's future and present them to the synagogue. It took one mother thirteen years to complete the work of embroidering such a *Wimpel*.

Of the one hundred or more *Megillot*, some two-thirds are illuminated. They illustrate the development of the *Megillah* during the past three or four centuries — now the perfect form of the Italian Renaissance, now the pomp of the baroque style, now the playful charm of the rococo period. Here influences can be traced; periods can be observed; countries can be distinguished. What applies to the *Megillah*, applies also to the *Ketubah*, of which there are nearly one hundred. Noteworthy is the *Megillah* of Padua, in which the experiences of a single community take the place of the Esther story as an expression of thanksgiving for deliverance from the dangers after the Turkish siege of Vienna in 1684.

Of curious interest is a circumcision bowl of delftware on which the infant is portrayed with a halo around its head — the artist, it may be inferred, was a Christian: pictures of

the circumcision of Jesus came to his mind. A porcelain plate commemorates the return of the Jews to Munich in 1793, after an expulsion of ten years.

Outstanding in the collection is a wooden crucifix, eighteen inches high, on the edges of which a Spanish inscription is carved, done in intarsia with five little metal points. It is the cross of the Inquisition — the only one whose present survival is known — which was held aloft in the unwilling hands of men who went to death at the stake. The inscription, in part, reads: "He who holds me, has not the Cross, he who holds me not has the Cross."

There is much anecdotal testimony of artistic "symbiosis" of great charm in the autograph collection, forming a chapter Meyerbeer-Scribe-Heine-Wagner. Meyerbeer improves Scribe's libretto of *Robert the Devil*, and Wagner sketches in one of his letters to Meyerbeer the motif for the *Flying Dutchman*, which he had taken from Heine's *Memoiren des Herrn Schnabelewopski*. Wagner hails Meyerbeer as "Master," and almost slavishly bends his knee before the man whom he later savagely attacked in his *Judaism in Music*. And the question "Judaism and Germanism" rises from the yellowing letters which Heine more than a century ago wrote to the friend of his youth, Leopold Zunz. This great collection quivers with life.

The Boris Schatz Collection — a collection known as the "Schatz Gallery" in Jerusalem — was acquired in 1927, the gift of the late Joseph Schonthal. This collection comprises nearly all the works of this artist in bronze, stone, ivory and oil — a total of 64 pieces. It represents one of the first conscious attempts in modern times at the creation of a specifically Jewish art, and is thus of significance from a historico-cultural aspect.

The New Library Building

In the annals of the Library, one of the great events, as important, perhaps, as those of 1921, 1924 and 1926, was the attainment in 1928 of a Library building fund of approximately \$300,000. Among its larger contributors were Ben Selling, of Portland, Oregon, a great friend of the Library, who made the first \$25,000 contribution; Julius Rosenwald,

the noted philanthropist, who donated \$50,000; and Ludwig Vogelstein and Adolph S. Ochs, each of whom gave \$25,000. Other contributors included Paul M. Warburg, of New York; Joseph Schonthal, of Columbus, Ohio; Albert D. Lasker and Max Adler, of Chicago; Marcus Aaron, of Pittsburgh; and several citizens of Cincinnati and San Francisco.

The Hebrew Union College Library is the only Jewish library in the world which houses its collections in a building of its own. Ground was broken on April 7, 1930, and the dedication of the edifice took place on May 31, 1931. The two-storey building was carefully planned by two architects in accordance with a program submitted by the librarian.

The building was meant for economical and effective service. The Entrance Lobby, Reference Room, Students' Seminary Room, and six Private Study Rooms are located on the ground floor. Part of the second floor is set aside for the administrative staff — Librarian's private office, work-room, Secretary's office, and Cataloguing room. The remainder of the floor is given over to the Manuscript and Rare Book Room, the Music Room, and the Spinoza Room. The basement contains the Bindery, Receiving and Packing Room, Current Periodical File Room, Photostat Room, Staff Room, and Women's Rest Room.

The Stack Room is efficient in arrangement — a simple pattern of intervening aisles and an easy control, the stacks running at right angles to the window walls. It is four tiers high and is designed so that it can be enlarged to almost double its present capacity of 125,000 volumes without disturbing the simplicity of the arrangement of the shelves. The building has a total shelving capacity of 160,000 volumes.

With the exception of the Manuscript and Rare Book Room, age-old materials — wood, plaster, paint and some metal — were employed. These media were selected because of their effective possibilities in the relation to the specific purposes to which the rooms are adapted or to the general scheme of decoration. The only actual ornament that has been used, as contrasted with decoration, is the carved frieze in the Reference Room, the motif of which is the Menorah, used as in an overlapping, continuous design.

Modern in the strict sense of the word is the Manuscript and Rare Book Room, with space for 15,000 volumes. Here, allegheny metal and brass have been used entirely to carry out the feeling of the repository of a treasure. This room may be described as a "decorative vault." The decoration, however, is limited to the use of simple and well proportioned forms of metal.

The Entrance Lobby presents the keynote in color for the rest of the building. This color has been carried through the building in modified tones and various arrangements with woodwork, upholstery and drapes.

The principal librarians who served the Hebrew Union College Library were: Professor Sigmund Mannheimer, from 1884 to 1902; Dr. Judah L. Magnes, 1902 to 1904; Dr. Max Schloessinger, 1904 to 1906; Adolph S. Oko, 1906 to 1933. He was succeeded by Dr. Walter Rothman, the present librarian.

The Library of Dropsie College

The Library of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, began, with the college, in 1909. Originally, it had only some 2,000 volumes from the library of Dr. Cyrus Adler, its first president, but in 1912, when the college building was erected, it contained about 5,000 volumes and a small collection of manuscripts, the gift of Mayer Sulzberger. The latter, who had received his first legal training in the law office of the founder, Moses A. Dropsie, continued to patronize the institution, giving books, including some 20 incunabula, and Babylonian-Assyrian cuneiform tablets. After Sulzberger's death, 7,000 volumes of his general library came to Dropsie College.

Two small collections which were formed in the nineteenth century in America, those of Isaac Leeser and Joshua I. Cohen, were incorporated into the Library. The Leeser collection had been originally intended for Maimonides College, which the rabbi had helped to found; but since that school was no longer in existence, the executors of his estate, Sulzberger among them, passed the collection on to

Dropsie College. The Cohen collection was given to the College in 1915.

The Library now possesses about 50,000 volumes. It is strong in the fields of Bible, Talmud, New Testament, rabbinic literature, Semitic languages, and Near Eastern art, and contains 237 manuscripts in various languages, 30 incunabula, of which 20 are Hebrew, 450 Genizah fragments in Hebrew and Arabic, several fragments of Demotic and Coptic papyri of considerable antiquity, as well as cuneiform tablets and Assyrian seals. Dr. Joseph Reider has served as Librarian ever since its inception.

The Library of the Jewish Institute of Religion

The Emil Hirsch-Gerson Levi Library of the Jewish Institute of Religion was organized in 1922. It is third in size and importance among the Jewish libraries of New York.

Into the making of this Library have gone the extensive collection of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rich in the field of the history and psychology of religions, as well as in the literature of Zionism; the collection of Marcus Brann (Breslau), especially strong in Jewish scientific periodicals; a part of the library of Dr. Emil Hirsch, including a collection of Steinschneideriana; and the library of Dr. Gerson Levi, consisting of reference works, Midrash, philosophical and rabbinic texts. George Alexander Kohut presented the Institute Library with a number of valuable Hebrew manuscripts, including the oldest known copy of the *Midrash-ha-Gadol*. The Library now possesses over 45,000 volumes, about 200 manuscripts and some half a dozen incunabula. It is especially rich in modern Hebrew literature and the history of Zionism. Dr. Shalom Spiegel has administered the Library throughout his connection with the Institute.

Other Institutional Libraries

Not organized until the 1920's, the Library of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary in New York is estimated to comprise 40,000 volumes, mainly along the lines of rabbinic literature. The Library of the Hebrew Teachers College at Boston possesses between 10,000 and 15,000 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica.

The College of Jewish Studies at Chicago is energetically expanding its accumulation. In 1940 its Library consisted of about 5,000 volumes. During the past three years the number has increased to 16,000. The Library has acquired by purchase the collection of the late Professor Jacob Mann of the Hebrew Union College, containing about 4,000 volumes of standard works in Jewish literature, bibliography, Karaite, the history, archaeology and geography of Palestine, as well as complete sets of the important scientific Jewish periodicals.

Another acquisition was that of the library of the late Rabbi Abraham B. Rhine, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, numbering about 4,500 volumes — the gift of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Sahud. In this collection the literature of the *Haskalah* and the later Hebrew literature is especially well represented.

The Library also came into possession of about 1,500 books from the collection of the late Rabbi Joseph Stolz, of Chicago, along the lines of Jewish theology and religion, including works on the Jewish Reform movement, as well as on the history of Jews in America. The Hebrew Theological College and the Jewish People's Institute, both at Chicago, likewise maintain libraries.

The Western Jewish Institute at Los Angeles, California, founded in 1933, has a Library. It contains a special section of "Jewish Californiana."

The American Jewish Historical Society, founded in 1892 for the purpose of collecting and publishing material about the history of the Jews in the Western Hemisphere, has accumulated the largest collection bearing on American Jewish history, consisting of about 9,000 books, 1,500 volumes of periodicals, and some 6,000 pamphlets. The manuscript material is said to be the most valuable part of the Library, whose chief benefactor has been Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. The Max J. Kohler collection and a portion of that of George A. Kohut, containing rare and valuable items, are now in this Library.

The Library of the American Jewish Committee in New York has in recent years brought together a collection of about 15,000 volumes and pamphlets bearing on contempo-

rary Jewish life, in several languages. It is particularly rich in modern Anti-Semitica.

The Library of the Yiddish Scientific Institute in New York, though not large, is of considerable importance.

OF PUBLIC institutions possessing special divisions for Hebraica and Judaica, the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress are pre-eminent among public libraries; while Harvard, Yale and Columbia are outstanding among university libraries.

The Jewish Division of the New York Public Library

The New York Public Library was organized in 1895 by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries. Two years later, in 1897, the Division of Jewish Literature was inaugurated. Its nucleus consisted of the books formerly scattered throughout the numerous departments of the Library, to which was added the valuable library of Leon Mandelstamm (1809-1889), of St. Petersburg (Leningrad), brought to New York by A. M. Bank. The funds were furnished by Jacob H. Schiff.

This philanthropist was also a great patron of Jewish learning. Unlike Mayer Sulzberger, Schiff was not himself a book collector; nor was he primarily concerned with the needs of the specialist scholar. But the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and the Harvard Semitic Museum owe much to his generosity. To the New York Public Library he gave repeatedly. The story is told that whenever the funds previously given had run out, all the librarian had to do was to write and say: "We have used up your last gift. May we have another check?"

The Jewish Division thrived under the able generalship of its first chief, Abraham Solomon Freidus (1867-1923), who was the first Jewish librarian to receive a library school training, and he regarded his work as a religion and a mission. While he was not an orderly housekeeper — indeed, he was famed for the hopeless disorderliness of his Division — he allowed common sense to triumph over pedantry even in cataloguing rules, and could produce on the instant what-

ever information he was asked for. His ideal was service, and his service was ideal. You became his friend when you asked him for a bit of literary information. He was not a bibliophile — he was not even bookish. Freidus was inclined to limit the acquisitions to recent editions of the older literature and to modern scholarly publications. He paid special attention to history, social studies, and to Hebrew and Yiddish belles-lettres. First editions and manuscripts he considered luxuries; they were of use to the few, not the many. His happiest years, no doubt, were those between 1900 and 1905, when the *Jewish Encyclopedia* was being produced: he was furnishing information galore to hundreds of its collaborators.

By 1920 the collections of the Jewish Division numbered well over 20,000 volumes. It now contains over 60,000. Its expansion and growth are largely due to the present chief, Dr. Joshua Bloch. The Division counts 30 incunabula and about 1,000 Hebrew books printed before the year 1600, from virtually all known Hebrew presses. It contains a well-balanced collection of works in the several fields of Jewish learning. Well represented, too, are the subjects of Bible, archaeology, Talmud and Midrash, Jewish philosophy and ethics, theology and history. The codes of Jewish law and their commentaries are there, as well as an extensive collection of Responsa. Noteworthy also is its collection of Jewish mysticism. Special attention is given to books on the social and economic aspects of Jewish life, as well as to modern Jewish history. Its holdings in modern Hebrew and Yiddish literature, in newspapers and periodicals — particularly those which appeared in the United States during the nineteenth century — are perhaps unsurpassed.

The Library of Congress

The Division of Semitic and Oriental Literature of the Library of Congress was established in 1913, as the result of the gifts by Jacob H. Schiff in 1912 and 1914 of about 15,000 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica.

The Schiff donations consisted of two collections brought together by Ephraim Deinard (1846–1930), bookdealer, bibliographer and author. Deinard was a character. He had

traveled throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, gathering the books and manuscripts of his people, hunting out many a curiosity which lay hidden in obscure corners. He was also the author of some 65 tracts, and continued writing even after he lost his eyesight in 1926. He had his own printing press in his modest home at Newark, New Jersey, where he carried on interminable controversies, the while expounding the history and beauty of Hebrew books, and lamenting over the indifference of his generation. His services in the building up of collections of Hebraica in this country deserve high praise indeed. The very idea that a Hebrew book collection be established at the national capital in the Library of Congress was his. In less than ten years, the Jewish division at the Library of Congress had grown to 22,000 volumes. It now numbers over 40,000. They are beautifully kept and presided over by the scholarly Dr. Israel Schapiro.

The Adolph Sutro Collection

The Adolph Sutro (San Francisco) collection which is said to have consisted originally of some 230,000 volumes and hundreds of incunabula, included also a considerable number of Hebrew books. In addition, it contained 135 Yemenite Hebrew manuscripts, acquired by him in Jerusalem, in 1884, from M. W. Shapira, notorious in his day as a purveyor of spurious antiquities. At first, the Sutro collection was kept privately, but after the death of the owner (1898), it was stored in two warehouses, one of which burned in the San Francisco fire of 1906. The remaining 90,000 volumes, among them the Hebrew books and manuscripts, went to the California State Library and are now kept in the San Francisco branch of that Library. Sutro bequeathed three Yemenite liturgical manuscripts to the Hebrew Union College Library, where they were received in 1908 or 1909.

The Harvard College Library

Deinard sold collections, large and small, rather than individual books. But he was growing old, and would sell no more. In the meantime, however, he had assembled one more large collection of Hebraica, numbering some 12,000 volumes, representing every phase of Hebrew lore, almost

every period and every center of Hebrew printing. This collection included 29 manuscripts, 15 incunabula and many sixteenth century prints, and was housed in a specially built shack at New Orleans, whither he had withdrawn. Here Deinard, blind, kept vigil. In 1929, Lucius N. Littauer, who had already endowed a Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy at Harvard, purchased this collection for his Alma Mater. Professor Harry A. Wolfson was appointed curator — a happy choice indeed.

The Harvard College Library had housed Hebrew books from its very beginning. A portion of the library of Dr. John Lightfoot (1602-1675), a learned Hebraist, seems to have come to the college through some English benefactor. Be that as it may, the records show that as early as 1723 the Harvard College Library had a considerable collection of rabbinical books — the codes of Law of Alfasi, Maimonides, and Caro; the first Amsterdam edition of the Talmud (1644-47) and several other standard works.

The real development of the Harvard Hebraica collection, however, dates from the 1920's, when some 2,000 Hebrew volumes were donated by a graduate student in Semitic languages — the books had been in his family for several generations. In 1929, 3,000 volumes, containing many Oriental prints in the field of rabbinic literature, as well as works in modern Hebrew literature, were presented by Julius Rosenwald in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack. In the fall of the same year came the Deinard collection and, in 1937, Mr. Littauer acquired an additional 3,000 volumes from the library of H. G. Enelow.

The Harvard College Library now contains approximately 25,000 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica, as well as 25 Hebrew incunabula. It boasts of a set of the Talmud, printed in Amsterdam in 1714, which once belonged to the Duke of Sussex, and later to Professor Calvin Stowe, husband of the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Yale University Library

Like that of Harvard, the Judaica collection in the Yale University Library goes back to colonial days. An edition of the works of Flavius Josephus was among the forty books

presented by the group of ministers who joined together in 1700 to found a college.

Yale's modest collection of Hebrew books grew in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, under President Ezra Stiles who placed Hebrew on the list of required studies for all freshmen. As stress was laid upon philology, a representative collection of Hebrew grammars and dictionaries was thus accumulated.

Additions in bulk came from the libraries of several professors who were students of Hebrew. In the present century, there was added the Josephus collection of Selah Merrill, late United States Consul at Jerusalem, numbering 1,400 volumes, perhaps the largest found anywhere.

But the turning point of the Yale collection came during the second decade of this century, when George Alexander Kohut began to give books — several thousand of them — from the library of his father, Alexander Kohut. G. A. Kohut's own collection was bequeathed in part to Yale, in part to the Jewish Institute of Religion, and to the American Jewish Historical Society.

The Jewish collection at Yale now numbers about 11,000 volumes, several thousand pamphlets, 89 manuscripts and a few incunabula. It covers the various branches of Jewish learning — philosophy, history, theology, social and economic conditions, Judaeo-Arabic and Judaeo-German.

Columbia University Library

The Columbia University Library possesses 6,000 Hebrew books and pamphlets, 1,000 manuscripts, 28 incunabula, and about 12,000 volumes of Judaica.

The collection dates back to the gift, in 1892, of 2,500 books and 43 manuscripts by the Trustees of Temple Emanuel of New York. In 1930-32, two large additions were made to the Library; 600 manuscripts were acquired from the learned bookdealer, Rabbi David Frankel, as well as several thousand volumes of Hebraica and Judaica from the Amtorg Corporation and other booksellers. In 1939, the library of Richard J. H. Gottheil, Professor of Rabbinical Literature and Semitic Languages at Columbia from 1887 to 1936, consisting of 10,000 volumes, was presented by his wife.

LACK of space precludes detailed accounts of special collections of Hebraica and Judaica in other university and college libraries. But we may list them.

The Library of the Johns Hopkins University includes an extensive scholarly collection of Hebraica and Judaica, built up during more than half a century from various sources. The library of Professor August Dillman (Berlin), numbering about 4,500 volumes, was purchased in 1895 and, in 1896, Leopold Strouse, of Baltimore, bought a collection of rabbinical works of about 2,500 volumes for the Library. The Semitic libraries of Professors Paul Haupt, Aaron Ember, and David S. Blondheim are other gifts received by the University.

The Libraries of New York University boast of the collection of Paul de Lagarde, the famous Orientalist, containing a number of rare Hebraica, to which was added in 1942 the rich collection of Dr. Mitchell M. Kaplan, consisting of some 4,000 items. The Library of the City College of New York is now the owner of the extensive collection of the late Professor Israel Davidson.

Finally, we mention the Abraham I. Schechter collection in the University of Texas Library at Austin.

The list is not complete. We have taken no account of Congregational or Temple libraries; nor of the more important private collections. Several of the larger public libraries, too, house substantial collections of Jewish books. But the Spanish Judaica found in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America in New York deserves special notice, if only on account of the many rarities.

Books beget books. A library has been defined as a nest that hatches scholars. It does more — it hands down the records to posterity. So do museums. These records — in printed book and manuscript, in gold and silver, in wood and copper, in silk and linen, in clay and glass, in etching, engraving, wood-cut, bronze and oil — brought together by American institutions — vividly illustrate Jewish life and thought everywhere. They touch the sands of the Arabian desert, the granites of Palestine, the marshes of Spain, the chalky plateaus of Western Europe, the steppes

of Russia, and the rivers and prairies of America. They exhibit the loveliest things and the most ancient of our possessions. They are the living memories of the creative competition between the spiritual Zion and the material Tyre.

These collections must grow. They also require tender care, or they will perish.

B'NAI B'RITH:

A Century of Service

By BERNARD POSTAL

WHEN B'nai B'rith was founded a century ago, the American Jewish community consisted of some twenty-five thousand persons, large numbers of whom were recent immigrants. What there was of organized community life centered around the 34 synagogues scattered throughout the country. Except for a few burial societies, there were no philanthropic or educational agencies detached from the synagogue. Neither was there any provision to aid immigrants to adjust themselves to the American scene, nor to minister to their social and economic needs.

The Jewish immigrants of the 1830's found a community rent by bickering and jealousies that impaired its potential ability to provide the newcomers with material assistance or cultural stimulation in any effective measure. Jews coming from one part of Europe had little or no contact with those originating in other parts.

Some of the younger and better educated among the German newcomers recognized that the times called for a new type of community organization. Chief among these was Henry Jones, a machinist by trade, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, on December 22, 1811, and appears to have emigrated to America in his youth. A man of considerable education, Jones was prominent in Congregation Ansche Chesed, New York City's third oldest synagogue, of which he was secretary during the late 1830's and early 1840's.

The rivalries between the congregations of the Portuguese, Dutch, English, Polish, Bohemian and German Jews, each with its own ritual and separate and tightly knit community, dismayed Jones and his friends who gathered nightly at Sinsheimer's coffee shop on Essex Street in New York, to

discuss questions of the day. Recognizing the difficulty of changing this situation, Jones proposed to found a society which, while based on the teachings of Judaism, would be free in its deliberations from everything dogmatic and doctrinal and would be able to unite all Jews in a common cause. Jones ignored suggestions that he could achieve what he had in mind either through a Jewish lodge of the Free Masons or Odd Fellows, or by a cultural club. Instead, he embarked on the creation of something entirely new — a Jewish fraternal and service organization with a program sufficiently broad and flexible to embrace all aspects of Jewish life and to win the adhesion of all elements in the Jewish community. At the same time, Jones was apparently shrewd enough to realize that the regalia and secrecy, the benefits and fellowship of the friendly societies of the day were also effective in inducing men to belong. Accordingly, his new society embodied these features of fraternal organizations. But by 1890, the regalia, secrecy and benefits had been abandoned.

To implement his ideal, Jones gathered around him 11 like-minded men and, on October 13, 1843, established the B'nai B'rith. Standing by him at the cradle of the society were Isaac Rosenbourg, William Renau, Reuben Rodacher, Jonas Hecht, Michael Schwab, Hirsch Heineman, Valentine Koon, Samuel Schafer and Isaac Dittenhoefer. Dittenhoefer, a merchant, was chosen the first president and Jones became the first secretary.

Successors to Dittenhoefer as president of B'nai B'rith were the following, in chronological order: Dr. James Mitchel, Henry Jones, Mosley Ezekiel, Joseph Ochs, Henry Marcus, Dr. Sigmund Waterman, Benjamin F. Peixotto, P. W. Frank, Julius Bien, Leo N. Levi, Simon Wolf, Adolf Kraus, Alfred M. Cohen and Henry Monsky. Jones' successors as national secretary were Moritz Mayer, Moritz Ellinger, Mayer Thalmessinger, Solomon Sulzberger, A. B. Seelenfreund, Leon Lewis, Boris D. Bogen, Isaac M. Rubinow and Maurice Bisgyer.

The ideals and objectives of the founders of B'nai B'rith were forcibly stated in the preamble to the first constitution:

"B'nai B'rith has taken upon itself the mission of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests

and those of humanity; of developing and elevating the mental and moral character of the people of our faith; of inculcating the purest principles of philanthropy, honor and patriotism; of supporting science and art; alleviating the wants of the poor and needy; visiting and attending the sick; coming to the rescue of victims of persecution; providing for, protecting, and assisting the widow and orphan on the broadest principles of humanity."

Dedicated to this pattern of service, B'nai B'rith has followed it faithfully for a century.

From the very outset B'nai B'rith drew into its fold men of diverse views, education and standing in the community. Because its beginning coincided with the German immigration of the late 1840's, the proceedings of B'nai B'rith were and continued to be in German until the first English-speaking lodge was founded in Cincinnati in 1850. But German Jews continued to dominate the organization until the later tides of immigration steadily broadened the composition of the membership which now numbers 150,000 men, women and young people.

Because of its planned neutrality on the theological issues that divided the leaders of Jewish religious thought, B'nai B'rith was able to enlist the support of conservative and liberal rabbis alike. Isaac Mayer Wise, Isaac Leeser, Max Lilienthal, Morris J. Raphall and Leo Merzbacher each had his own interpretation of Judaism, but in the spiritual orientation of B'nai B'rith they saw a bulwark against the growing secularism in Jewish life, which was their common concern. It was Merzbacher, for instance, who gave the organization its Hebrew nomenclature. David Einhorn was also very close to the Order and devised a new ritual in 1857.

Intellectuals like Isidor Bush, Sigmund Waterman, Moritz Mayer and Emanuel Friedlein, who were dismayed by the low educational level of many of the Jewish immigrants, were attracted by B'nai B'rith's intention of "developing and elevating the mental and moral character of the people of our faith." These men as well as the rabbis mentioned were all members and played a decisive role in the early days of the Order.

The newer immigrants themselves were attracted to B'nai B'rith by the fraternal hand it held out to them and by the

mutual aid benefits which it offered when they were needed most. In B'nai B'rith the newcomers also acquired their earliest insight into American ideals and customs. The change to the English language for lodge work in 1850 was an important aid to their adjustment.

II.

APPEARING on the scene when planned philanthropic effort in the American Jewish community was non-existent, B'nai B'rith's earliest organized efforts were directed into communal and philanthropic channels.

Philanthropy, as interpreted by the founders of B'nai B'rith, was not confined to providing for the welfare of their own members but embraced the entire community in its scope. At the beginning a portion of all revenues was earmarked to assist members and their families in time of need, but the bulk of the funds was set aside for the broader purpose of establishing what were to become some of the earliest and best known among American Jewish philanthropic institutions. These included the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Home (1868), Jewish Children's Home in New Orleans (1875), Home for the Aged at Yonkers (1880), Hebrew Orphans Home at Atlanta (1889), National Jewish Hospital at Denver (1895), Erie (Pa.) Home for Children (1912), and the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., (1914).

Support of these institutions, as well as the community social service agencies, which B'nai B'rith created because it was usually the first organized Jewish group in countless cities, represented more than just an expenditure of funds. It involved also community planning and leadership until such time as the Jewish communal structure had reached maturity and stability, and B'nai B'rith could relinquish control of the institutions it had founded. Although the emphasis in B'nai B'rith has steadily shifted away from a philanthropic motivation, the Order never entirely withdrew from this sphere nor did it discontinue its support of the institutions it had created. Nor have new calls for service in this direction gone unheeded. In 1927, for example, B'nai B'rith opened the Home for the Aged in Memphis. It also

established a special social service bureau to aid non-English-speaking patients who sought treatment at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Only recently a Jewish chaplaincy was created at the Clinic. And in 1942, B'nai B'rith made a substantial grant to supplement a federal appropriation for a new ward in the Leo N. Levi Hospital to care for war casualties.

III.

B'NAI B'RITH also played a part in shaping two of the traditions of American Jewry: overseas relief and diplomatic activities on behalf of oppressed and stricken Jews abroad. In 1851, the Order joined with other American Jewish groups in making representations to the United States Government against a new commercial treaty with Switzerland which contained a clause imposing limitations on the rights of Jews in certain Swiss cantons. (It was not until 1857, however, that satisfactory modification of the treaty was secured.) And when in 1865 a plague struck the Jews of Palestine, B'nai B'rith responded to calls for help from Sir Moses Montefiore. Three years later, the Order established close relations with the Alliance Israélite Universelle and made annual contributions for a quarter of a century to the Alliance's educational and philanthropic institutions in the Near East.

When pogroms broke out in Rumania in the late 1860's, B'nai B'rith prevailed upon President Grant to appoint its former president, Benjamin F. Peixotto, distinguished editor and lawyer, as American consul to Rumania. Peixotto's mission was a factor in interesting the United States in the fate of Rumanian Jewry to the point where the State Department addressed notes to the European powers inviting their cooperation in measures to halt the persecutions.

Following the Kishineff pogrom of 1903, B'nai B'rith, in accordance with a plan conceived by its president, Leo N. Levi, organized the forces responsible for the Kishineff Petition of the American people. President Theodore Roosevelt accepted the petition from a B'nai B'rith delegation, and Secretary of State John Hay deposited a bound copy in the archives of his department. Mr. Hay sought without

success to submit the petition to the Czar's government. B'nai B'rith implemented these activities by contributing \$50,000 to the fund for the relief of the victims of the pogroms and cooperated with a committee headed by Oscar Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus L. Sulzberger and others in raising additional funds.

Levi's successor, Adolf Kraus, took the initiative in 1905 in bringing about a conference between the Russian statesman, Count Sergius Witte, and American Jewish leaders, including Louis Marshall, Oscar Straus and Jacob H. Schiff, in an effort to mitigate Jewish sufferings in Russia. During the administration of President Taft, B'nai B'rith joined with the American Jewish Committee and other Jewish organizations in a successful agitation for the abrogation of the commercial treaty of 1832 with Russia, as a protest against that country's refusal to recognize the passports of American Jews and other classes of American citizens.

Between 1900 and 1914 many instances of the Order's constant role in aiding Jews abroad, through contributions or intercession with the authorities, appear in the record.

During World War I, B'nai B'rith rendered effective aid to Jews in the war zone. Substantial sums were cabled to Austria, Poland, Galicia and Bohemia before 1916. The American food ship sent to bring aid to the starving Jews in Palestine had B'nai B'rith support. B'nai B'rith also played a part in forming the American Jewish Congress of 1918 and was represented by Herbert Bentwich, who was associated with the delegations that went to Versailles to press for minority rights for the Jews of Europe. Before President Woodrow Wilson left for the Peace Conference he conferred with B'nai B'rith leaders, as well as with representatives of other Jewish organizations, on the problems of European Jewry. It was in line with this tradition that B'nai B'rith through its president, Henry Monsky, took the initiative, in January 1943, in efforts to create a united Jewish front for postwar action through the establishment of the American Jewish Conference.

World War I brought into being new national Jewish agencies, especially the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, primarily concerned with overseas relief. In addition to cooperating with these, B'nai B'rith engaged in

relief projects of its own, including a war orphan program through which thousands of Jewish waifs were adopted by the Order in this country, and created a loan fund to rehabilitate B'nai B'rith families in war-torn areas. Again and again in the 1920's and early 1930's, B'nai B'rith, sometimes in concert with other Jewish organizations, frequently acting alone, interceded with the American Government in defense of the rights which European Jews had acquired after the war.

IV.

IN ITS work abroad, the American B'nai B'rith was guided by the advices it received regularly from B'nai B'rith lodges overseas. The first lodge was organized in Berlin in 1882, and in 1885 President Bien visited Germany to establish a grand lodge. By 1933 B'nai B'rith had lodges and grand lodges in more than thirty countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, where they played important roles in community affairs.

Since 1937, however, Hitlerism and World War II have destroyed B'nai B'rith on the European continent. In 1943 there are functioning grand lodges in Great Britain, Palestine and Egypt, and subordinate lodges in Syria, Hawaii, Argentina, South Africa, Mexico, Chile, Uruguay and Cuba. In Canada where the lodges are administratively identified with those in the United States, B'nai B'rith has long been one of the vigorous forces in the Jewish community.

The spread of terror and devastation over a large part of the world since the advent of Hitler and World War II has made efforts on behalf of victims of oppression abroad an even more important phase of B'nai B'rith's program. Although it did not engage in any large-scale activity on behalf of refugees because of its policy of avoiding duplication of services rendered by other agencies, B'nai B'rith nonetheless did its utmost to focus public attention on the horrors of the Nazi persecutions.

B'nai B'rith made substantial continuing grants for various relief purposes to its own refugee committees and

other relief agencies in a dozen or more foreign lands. In the United States and Canada, its lodges and auxiliaries set up classes in English and cooperated with the National Refugee Service and the European Jewish Children's Aid in re-settlement work, and B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations aided more than one hundred refugee students to continue their studies at American colleges.

Since 1933 B'nai B'rith has participated actively in all communal efforts of a diplomatic character on behalf of the Jews of Europe. It has been represented in all the important delegations which have approached the American Government in behalf of European Jews. It participated in the creation in 1943 of the Joint Emergency Committee on European Jewish Affairs, which is pressing for action for the victims of the Nazi terror, and in the nationwide series of mass meetings to mobilize public opinion in support of the program of the Emergency Committee.

Interest in, and support of, Palestine reconstruction are an old tradition with B'nai B'rith. It supported educational and philanthropic institutions in Palestine since 1865, especially after 1888 when the first B'nai B'rith lodge was formed there. In Palestine B'nai B'rith founded the Hebrew National Library, which is now part of the Hebrew University Library; it established a number of colonies and organized schools, loan funds, hostels and housing developments. In addition, purchase of land, aid to emigration, various scholarships, research, social work, and other activities in Palestine have been served by B'nai B'rith funds. Nahum Sokolow, Maier Dizengoff, Chaim Nachman Bialik, David Yellin, Meier Berlin, Chaim Weizmann and Gad Frumkin were all active in B'nai B'rith in Palestine. The first B'nai B'rith colony was named in honor of Alfred M. Cohen, 14th president of the Order. In 1941 additional funds were voted for the establishment of the B'nai B'rith-Henry Monsky Colony.

During the recurring political crises affecting the fate of the Jewish community in Palestine, B'nai B'rith cooperated fully with various Zionist and non-Zionist groups in mobilizing public interest and winning government support for the protection of the rights of Jews under the Mandate.

V.

SINCE the beginning of World War II, B'nai B'rith has again been open-handed in helping war victims. Through direct allocations from national funds and local B'nai B'rith contributions, over \$650,000 in cash and supplies was made available for war relief and refugee aid in 16 countries between September 1, 1939, and March 1, 1943. About 40 per cent of this sum went to Jewish agencies operating in the overseas field and to B'nai B'rith committees abroad. The balance of the funds went to such non-sectarian agencies as British War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, United China Relief, Finnish Relief Fund, Greek War Relief Society, Inter-Faith Committee for Aid to the Democracies, Russian War Relief, United States Committee for Care of European Children and the American Red Cross.

In the case of the Red Cross, B'nai B'rith, here and in Canada, has played a particularly active role. By 1910, when B'nai B'rith's aid to the oppressed and needy had given it a world-wide reputation, the Red Cross sought out the B'nai B'rith as a natural ally, and since 1910 many of B'nai B'rith's contributions for the relief of human suffering have been made to or through the Red Cross. Even before the American Red Cross was founded, B'nai B'rith was already pioneering in furnishing relief to victims of disasters, both at home and abroad. More than \$3,500,000 has been contributed for the relief of victims of natural and man-made catastrophes. Since 1915, an emergency relief fund was established through the annual earmarking of fifty cents of every member's dues.

VI.

CLOSELY related to its humanitarian activities is the broad social welfare program which has been part of B'nai B'rith's community service since the 1870's. Its lodges, auxiliaries and youth groups spend an estimated \$200,000 a year in sponsoring summer camps for underprivileged children; free milk and lunch stations; employment bureaus;

Big Brother programs; welfare projects for hospital patients; establishment and support of welfare funds and community chests; contributions of equipment to community hospitals; scholarships to worthy students; establishment of libraries; distribution of food baskets to the needy; and year around participation in, and support of, all civic and community betterment projects.

From this deep concern with community welfare also stems B'nai B'rith's long and fruitful interest in problems affecting Jewish immigrants in the Americas. As early as 1851 it established the Hebrew Agricultural Society to train immigrants in agricultural pursuits. When the great wave of impoverished Jewish immigrants from eastern Europe began after 1880, B'nai B'rith helped stimulate nationwide interest in their problem and sought to unify immigrant aid measures. Evening schools and employment bureaus for the newcomers were set up by the Order in all of the large cities.

To relieve overcrowding of immigrants along the eastern seaboard in the early 1900's, the Jewish Agricultural Society set up the Industrial Removal Office, with headquarters in New York and Galveston. One of those who encouraged this work was Leo N. Levi, president of B'nai B'rith. His enthusiasm was transmitted to his colleagues for, in cooperating in this far-reaching task of redistribution, the B'nai B'rith lodges served not only as the machinery but as the human agents as well in helping the newcomers adjust themselves. In cooperation, too, with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, B'nai B'rith also sought to promote the establishment of Jewish agricultural colonies for immigrants.

Through a special office in Washington, maintained for nearly a generation until its national headquarters were moved to that city, B'nai B'rith rendered valuable legal aid to thousands of desirable immigrants through the services of the celebrated Simon Wolf, who was B'nai B'rith's spokesman in the nation's capital. By publishing manuals for the guidance of immigrants, by aiding thousands in Americanization classes, the Order rendered a service to new Americans. And its local legal aid committees helped thousands to comply with the alien registration laws of 1940. Subsequently B'nai B'rith cooperated with the

Immigration and Naturalization Bureau of the Department of Justice in connection with a nationwide citizenship education program.

As a friend of the law-abiding and desirable immigrant, B'nai B'rith has always been active in opposing discriminatory immigration measures in this country. And in the early 1920's, when restrictive immigration laws in the United States stranded thousands of European Jews in Mexico, B'nai B'rith established its Mexican bureau to provide for their care. For a decade this bureau sponsored classes in Spanish, furnished food, lodging and legal aid, organized a loan fund, helped build a community center, and, in effect, laid the basis for the present Jewish community of Mexico.

VII.

FAR-REACHING as have been its philanthropic, welfare and relief activities, B'nai B'rith never forgot that its founders also enjoined upon their heirs the duty of "developing and elevating the mental and moral character of the people of our faith." Because of that injunction measures for the cultural advancement of American Jews have always had an important place in the Order's program.

B'nai B'rith was hardly out of its cradle when, in 1852, it opened Covenant Hall in New York City as the first Jewish community center. America's first Jewish libraries — the Maimonides Reading Institution in New York, the Mendelssohn Library Association in Cincinnati, and a library of similar name in San Francisco — were established by B'nai B'rith in the 1850's and 1860's. After the Civil War many of the lodges supported Jewish secular schools and academies.

Vocational training for youth, as we know it today, was still years in the future when B'nai B'rith introduced it at the Cleveland Jewish Orphans Home in the 1890's. In the following decade B'nai B'rith built manual training schools in New Orleans and Philadelphia and gave its support to the Hebrew Technical Institute in New York and to the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa. In cooperation with the Jewish Chautauqua Society, B'nai B'rith provided lectures on Jewish subjects in the colleges from

1900 to 1910, while independently it maintained Jewish collections in the libraries at many midwestern universities.

These early educational activities, which had the twofold purpose of stimulating the loyalty of the Jews of America to the survival values of their heritage and of imparting the truth about the Jew to his non-Jewish neighbor, were the framework within which were built the basic features of B'nai B'rith's positive program in the years following World War I.

It was in 1923 that B'nai B'rith became the sponsor of a unique and pioneering campus institution at the University of Illinois — the Hillel Foundation. That experimental unit — inspired by a wise Christian educator, Dr. Edward Chauncey Baldwin, and founded by a consecrated and self-sacrificing young rabbi, Benjamin Frankel — now has its counterpart in more than one hundred B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations and Counselorships strategically centered in every part of the country. These Hillel units, each headed by a trained rabbi or professional youth leader, are cultural, religious and social welfare centers that now serve forty-five thousand Jewish college men and women with a program designed to inspire them with an interest in Jewish culture and traditions, and to prepare them for Jewish communal leadership. Heading this program nationally is Dr. A. L. Sachar.

Since the militarization of the colleges, welfare and spiritual service to student members of the armed forces on college campuses has become the responsibility of Hillel directors. In addition to the colleges and universities where Hillel already operated, Hillel service is being expanded to many other campuses where substantial numbers of Jewish men and women are stationed for military and naval training. This new Hillel wartime program, however, has not affected the regular service to the large remnant of civilian students, composed of girls, boys under eighteen, and those deferred from war service for physical or other reasons.

Reaching out to serve all Jewish youth, not only those in the colleges, B'nai B'rith developed a parallel educational program for boys through the Aleph Zadik Aleph, the B'nai B'rith youth organization, which was founded in 1924 by Sam Beber, a young attorney of Omaha. Founded on the

B'nai B'rith principles of *Ahavoith* (brotherly love), *Tzdokoh* (benevolence) and *Achdus* (harmony), A. Z. A. represents the most concerted effort yet made to develop a truly representative Jewish movement for teen-age boys. Since its inception, it has influenced over fifty thousand boys between 14 and 21. In two decades A. Z. A. has become the most widespread nationally-directed community program for Jewish youth in America. Today this youth organization, directed by Julius Bisno, operates in 275 communities under fifteen hundred volunteer leaders, and is administered by trained workers serving from field offices spread across the continent. In 1940 the A. Z. A. conceived a national defense program for Jewish youth, which has mobilized for home front tasks a legion of young people too young to fight. After heading the A. Z. A. for 17 years, Sam Beber retired in 1940, to be succeeded by Philip M. Klutznick, himself a product of A. Z. A. schooling.

The successful pattern fashioned by the A. Z. A. for boys has since been adapted for girls through the organization of the B'nai B'rith Girls, which now has more than two hundred units.

The third B'nai B'rith educational and youth-serving agency is its Vocational Service Bureau, created in 1938. Reference has already been made to B'nai B'rith's pioneer work in the field of vocational education. The present vocational service program of B'nai B'rith had its origin in the economic debacle of the thirties, which stimulated a concern for the occupational adjustment of Jewish youth. In 1933, Aleph Zadik Aleph set up the American Jewish Economic Commission, which surveyed Jewish occupational trends in 48 small and medium-sized communities. Two years later, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Research Bureau conducted a study of Jewish students in fourteen hundred American colleges and universities, which shed much light on the occupational interests of Jewish youth. In 1938, there was organized the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, headed by Max F. Baer, with a program of group vocational counseling designed to help American Jewish youth achieve economic adjustment. A whole library of occupational literature has been issued under the imprint of the Vocational Service Bureau in the last half decade.

During the past two years the Bureau has broadened its program by establishing group vocational services, staffed by professional career counselors, and cooperating with Jewish community vocational service agencies. These services, now operating in half a dozen major cities, reach and serve tens of thousands of young people in nearly forty adjacent communities.

Since the war, the vocational program of B'nai B'rith has become even more far-reaching. Through military orientation clinics, seminars on the army and navy collegiate training programs, and war manpower conferences, the Vocational Service Bureau has played an important part in guiding youth into war industry jobs and preparing them for intelligent wartime career choices. Its emergency farm mobilization (in cooperation with the A. Z. A.) to recruit Jewish youth for summer farm work to relieve the wartime food shortage; its stimulation of interest among women in war industry jobs; its aid to Jewish adults in shifting to essential work; its cooperation with war industry training courses and its publication of the bi-monthly journal, *The Career News*, enable the Bureau to make a decided contribution to the war effort.

VIII.

IN ITS zeal to strengthen the attachment of youth to Jewish life and to guide them on the road to productive careers in a free and democratic America, B'nai B'rith did not neglect the rich opportunities for furthering appreciation of cultural and spiritual values among adults. From its very earliest days, it sought to educate its own members, and through them the broader Jewish community. There was a time when every lodge had among its officers an official orator and a lecturer whose duty it was to present periodically addresses and lectures on Jewish questions. Long before there were organized lecture bureaus, the B'nai B'rith lodges brought to the smallest communities leading thinkers and writers as guest speakers. Virtually every lodge and auxiliary has as part of its year around program some form of Jewish cultural activity, either independently or in collaboration with other community agencies.

Never a religious organization in the strict meaning of that term, B'nai B'rith nevertheless has a long tradition of association with, and aid to, the synagogue. In many smaller communities the synagogue elders and the B'nai B'rith leadership are identical. Many lodges and auxiliaries not only meet in synagogues, toward whose support they often contribute, but frequently also sponsor and help maintain Sunday and weekday Jewish schools. There are semi-rural areas where B'nai B'rith-organized synagogues are the center for all Jewish activities within a radius of one hundred miles. In such areas B'nai B'rith conducts correspondence classes in Jewish history and religious subjects for children.

Especially helpful in these phases of its work is *The National Jewish Monthly*, B'nai B'rith's magazine, which has the largest circulation of any Jewish journal in the English language. This is utilized not only by lodges and auxiliaries, but also by the general Jewish public as a source of information and cultural inspiration. A supplementary avenue of information on B'nai B'rith current events is the monthly *B'nai B'rith News*.

IX.

THE Order had long been aware that there was need for some program to combat the occasional manifestations of anti-Jewish prejudice in this country. Libels against Jews during the Civil War, attempts in some states to establish religious tests for the holding of public office, propaganda by Czarist agents and attacks against Jewish immigration had, prior to 1900, moved B'nai B'rith to repeated action and protest. But it was not until 1908 that defamation of the Jew on stage and screen, in the press and in literature, as well as the problems of social and economic discrimination became the object of organized action.

In that year Sigmund Livingston of Chicago proposed to B'nai B'rith's District 6 that it create a permanent publicity committee to combat anti-Jewish manifestations in an intelligent, dignified and organized way. Out of that committee grew the more effective instrumentality, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which, since its formation

in 1913, has been headed by Mr. Livingston, with Richard E. Gutstadt serving as national director since 1930.

In its vigorous efforts to correct popular misconceptions about the Jew, the A. D. L. worked out significant and lasting agreements with news agencies, publishers, theatrical managers and film producers who recognized the un-Americanism implicit in the false delineations of the Jew. This long and patient struggle against prejudice based on ignorance and misunderstanding was yielding a noteworthy measure of success at the end of the 1920's when the twin evils of hate born of economic dislocation, and an organized campaign of anti-Semitism, inspired and nurtured by Nazis in Germany, created new and unprecedented problems.

Twenty years of experience in a field in which it had been the pioneer had prepared the Anti-Defamation League for dealing with this new danger. In the years of persecution and propaganda that began in 1933, it was able to make a major contribution to the common struggle against anti-Semitism and to the broader efforts of protecting the American way of life. Independently and in cooperation with other service and civic agencies, B'nai B'rith fought hard and consistently, bringing the full weight of its prestige and manpower to bear against the dogmas of communism, nazism and fascism.

When war engulfed the nation in 1941, the A. D. L. again was ready with proved techniques and a national program for strengthening the attachment of the people to the ideals and practices of democracy. On the alert against the divisive tactics of Axis propagandists, the A. D. L. is now dedicating its energies to the end that the people may understand that anti-Semitism is not primarily a weapon against Jews but rather a dagger aimed at the heart of all who love freedom. In this work, it cooperates with the American Jewish Committee and other civic-protective agencies.

To reinforce and supplement its anti-defamation program, B'nai B'rith has long been a leader in the promotion of Americanism. Its national Americanism Commission, under the chairmanship of Sidney G. Kusworm, has for years stimulated and encouraged the observance of national holidays, participation in patriotic exercises, support of good citizenship movements and community betterment

projects, and cooperation with the schools in the sponsorship of essay contests on Americanism, and the provision of motion pictures on patriotic themes. Since 1940 Boy Scouting, too, has been an integral feature of B'nai B'rith's Americanism program, with many lodges organizing and taking Scout troops under their wing.

This program has been closely linked with the goodwill activities of B'nai B'rith, which helped establish the organized interfaith movement for better understanding in the 1920's. Ever since, it has worked closely with the National Conference of Christians and Jews in the furtherance of brotherhood and amity. Symbolical of all this has been the statue to Religious Liberty — the only monument of its kind in America — erected by B'nai B'rith in Philadelphia during the centennial year, 1876.

X.

B'NAI B'RITH can look proudly back upon a patriotic role that began during the dark days of the Civil War when the Order, then only 18 years old, acquired a reputation for war service that has been sustained uninterruptedly through the Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II.

In the Civil War, B'nai B'rith organized and equipped a company of Jewish volunteers that served with distinction for four years. During the Spanish-American War, the Order was active in promoting the enlistment of volunteers, and cooperated fully with the newly organized Red Cross. In World War I, B'nai B'rith contributed 3,250 of its sons to the military and naval forces and organized the Soldiers and Sailors Welfare League to provide an extensive welfare and recreational program for Jewish soldiers in the Army camps. B'nai B'rith also rendered valuable aid in the Liberty Loan drives and the food conservation campaigns and served as an important ally of the Red Cross. The Order's course in World War II thus was clearly marked. Pearl Harbor found B'nai B'rith ready to serve again. Its lodges, auxiliaries and youth affiliates united almost 150,000 persons into one organization and thus made it unique in the American Jewish community.

The first phase of B'nai B'rith's World War II activities geared all its units into the Red Cross home service program for families of men in the armed forces, through an agreement which paved the way for more far-reaching cooperation. When the Red Cross launched its blood donor service, B'nai B'rith led the way with organized donor days and the development of new recruiting techniques. The B'nai B'rith women and girls organized more than three hundred Red Cross units which have produced large quantities of surgical dressings and garments for the Army and Navy. Red Cross first aid and nursing classes, nutrition centers and motor corps units enlisted the services of a small army of B'nai B'rith men, women and young people. By June 15, 1943, the Red Cross had received from B'nai B'rith groups 39 pieces of mobile equipment, including canteens, station wagons, ambulances and traveling blood donor clinics.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, B'nai B'rith-Red Cross cooperation was climaxed by a new arrangement through which all B'nai B'rith groups became allied with the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Service Councils in meeting the welfare and recreational needs of both hospitalized and able-bodied servicemen. Through this program B'nai B'rith has already furnished and equipped 491 recreational facilities at various military posts and stations, in thirty states. When the Red Cross opened service clubs abroad for the A. E. F., B'nai B'rith cooperation was again forthcoming, especially in Great Britain, Egypt and Palestine.

A new phase of this program will provide recreational facilities at Army and Navy hospitals, and sponsor welfare activities for hospitalized servicemen, in cooperation with the Red Cross. A parallel service known as the Serve-A-Ship Program has been developed for the men of the Navy, and 41 vessels, including two battleships, are already being provided with reading material, musical equipment, games, and on-shore hospitality. Merchant marine ships are also provided for.

B'nai B'rith has found a fruitful field for war service through close cooperation with the Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board and the United Service Organizations. When the J.W.B. first began forming its local army and navy committees to carry out its national

program on the local level, it found that in many communities the only Jewish agency adjacent to army camps was B'nai B'rith. The J. W. B. asked and received the wholehearted cooperation of B'nai B'rith in the creation of community programs for the men in camps. Cooperation with J. W. B. programs has come to embrace virtually every aspect of service. The fifty thousand B'nai B'rith women and girls, guided by the Women's Supreme Council, have rendered yeoman service in this sphere as they have in every aspect of B'nai B'rith's program.

One of the most colorful of B'nai B'rith's war service projects was its successful campaign to obtain *Sifrei Torah* for use in religious services at army camps, air bases and naval stations. In cooperation with the J. W. B., the Order encouraged its local units to borrow 168 Torah Scrolls for the duration of the war from synagogues and temples.

Equally close has been B'nai B'rith's cooperation with the U. S. O. In countless communities B'nai B'rith groups have joined in sponsoring U. S. O. appeals, contributing to them from lodge treasuries, organizing special functions to raise funds, and providing volunteer workers for campaign purposes and the organization of U. S. O. programs. In the Victory Book Campaigns, the B'nai B'rith women and A. Z. A. boys collected well over one million volumes and magazines.

Besides serving Uncle Sam's fighting men, the B'nai B'rith has also extended aid to troops of the United Nations in Egypt, Palestine, Great Britain and Canada. In England, B'nai B'rith helped establish the first hostel for Jewish servicemen. The Canadian lodges and auxiliaries have entertained over one hundred thousand troops at variety shows, distributed tens of thousands of gift boxes and created the pattern for what is now a nationwide network of servicemen's clubs. The B'nai B'rith has, moreover, equipped 32 recreational centers for members of the British Empire forces stationed in Canada.

A second major phase of B'nai B'rith's war service program was its role in the home front mobilization. After Pearl Harbor, B'nai B'rith lodges and auxiliaries became important arteries of communication between the military and civilian authorities. Lodge rooms were converted into civilian de-

fense headquarters and Red Cross workrooms. Hillel Foundations became defense registration centers. A. Z. A. opened two youth houses for community war service training. One year after Pearl Harbor forty-eight thousand B'nai B'rith members were actively engaged in volunteer civilian tasks and fifteen hundred were serving with state military units.

Equally important was B'nai B'rith's role in stimulating the sale of war bonds and stamps. Developing resourceful and ingenious sales techniques, including the now popular auction rally, B'nai B'rith groups had been responsible for the sale of \$115,000,000 worth of bonds and stamps by August 15, 1943. In scores of communities B'nai B'rith and A. Z. A. units led the way in bond sales, frequently initiating city-wide campaigns. At the same time nearly \$500,000 of the organization's funds have been invested in war bonds.

By April 1943, over seventeen thousand members of B'nai B'rith, A. Z. A. and Hillel were serving in the nation's fighting forces. More than seventy had died in their country's service and 51 had been decorated or cited for bravery. These men were adding a new and glorious chapter to the record of B'nai B'rith as it has been chronicled up to the middle of 1943.

WHAT the months and years ahead hold in store, no man can foretell. But wherever the march of destiny leads and whatever the challenges to come, B'nai B'rith, which has been part of the fabric of American and Jewish life for a century, will neither falter nor be found wanting on the road ahead.

NEW YORK FEDERATION—AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

By GEORGE Z. MEDALIE

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IN THE quarter-century since New York Federation was founded, it has grown to be the largest voluntary philanthropic organization in the world. Its 25th anniversary in 1942 might well have been celebrated with a vaunting of achievement. Instead, it was celebrated in a mood of thanksgiving and rededication, with minds and energies resolutely turned to the tasks at hand and the tasks ahead.

The anniversary was formally marked by the gathering of the community in a house of worship for a simple service of religious devotion. Three thousand men and women, representing every walk of life in New York, came together — founders, civic leadership, community workers. The community gathering was a highlight of the 25th anniversary campaign — a six months' effort, which by common consent surpassed any previous endeavor in New York City in the scope and zeal of its workers, and the fruitfulness of its results. At its close, it had achieved the total of \$7,710,000 to meet the needs of the 116 institutions of the New York and Brooklyn Federations, the campaign marking the sixth in which Brooklyn had been linked with New York in joint fund-raising effort.

As a climax of the anniversary year, the dream of communal-minded men and women for more than two decades was achieved — the merger of the New York and Brooklyn Federations into one great consolidated organization. Thus, there were welded into one body the warmhearted and generous of every section of the New York metropolis for the better serving of their brethren's needs in whatever part of the city they might be found.

As history is lived in these times, 25 years can be an epoch; and we know that this is doubly true of Jewish life. It was a sense of this that pervaded Federation's 25th anniversary year. Men and women were conscious of progress, even revolutionary change, in medical and social welfare achievement. They were conscious of the vastly increased material strength of the community support of institutional life.

But beyond and above all this, they were deeply aware that these two and a half decades had meant the building of a community — a sense of a great tradition shared in common, a sense of a common obligation, a sense of living together and working together for common objectives.

As of all path breakers, it might be said of Federation's founders "that they builded better than they knew." And yet, as one goes through the old records and the minutes of the first meetings, today's reality is seen clearly foreshadowed in the aims and the planning and dreaming of the men and women who sat around the table in the home of Felix M. Warburg in those earlier days.

A dominant impulse undoubtedly was their desire to effect orderliness and the elimination of competitive and duplicating effort in the financing of local Jewish institutional life.

But from the beginning they set their sights higher. Through Federation, they foresaw Jewish philanthropies as being no longer the preoccupation of the wealthy few, but the possession and the concern of widening circles of Jewish life. They looked forward, also, to the better coordination of institutional activity which unified action would make possible. And in their farsightedness, they envisioned the institutions, freed from the problems of money raising, as being enabled to concentrate on the furthering and the raising of the standards of their functional services, and the advancement of skills, techniques and medical discoveries in their respective fields.

The record also reflects the fears, anxieties and skepticisms of the times. Unity was good enough, theoretically, but could one be sure that a single appeal, in dollars-and-cents results, would equal the sum of all the appeals — each with its separate loyal adherents? If financing passed

to a central body, would not standards of administration and service be watered down, since presumably there would not be the same intimate, zealous concern for the individual societies and their work? With the creation of a "super-organization," might there not be a dissipation of loyalty, a decrease of knowledge and interest, and a growing indifference to the individual aims and services which the separate institutions existed to foster?

AGAINST the background of these hopes and fears, let us look at the 25-year record.

Prior to its founding, the affiliated societies of the New York Federation raised the sum of \$1,429,260. At the end of 1918, the annual collection already totaled \$2,600,000, an increase of 80%. In that year, the Brooklyn Federation collected on behalf of its 25 societies the sum of \$268,000.

As for the growth in community generosity under joint New York-Brooklyn Federation fund-raising, the 1942 total of \$7,710,000 gives some measure of how remarkable this growth has been with the unfolding sequence of the years. Compare this with the total of \$2,868,000 raised by the two Federations through their separate efforts in 1918!

The totals raised since the initiation of the New York-Brooklyn fund-raising partnership follow:

1937	\$5,715,000
1938	6,005,000
1939	6,012,000
1940	6,308,000
1941	6,892,000
1942	7,710,000

There is even more striking growth in the number of individuals contributing to New York's local philanthropies through Federation. In the first year of New York Federation's life, the yellowing pages of the record show, 17,000 gifts were received. The Brooklyn Federation in that year recorded 10,000 gifts. In 1942 the number of people who gave to the joint New York-Brooklyn Federation campaign passed the 265,000 mark.

The anticipated economies in fund-raising expenditures, another aspect for comparison, have also been fully realized.

Exact figures on fund-raising costs of the institutions in the pre-1917 days are not available, but it has been estimated that the expenses ran from 25% to 30% of the total raised. Federation fund-raising costs today average around 8%, among the lowest for comparable organizations in the country.

The aggregate bequests received by the institutions in recent years has averaged \$360,000 a year. Federation over the same period has received an average of \$321,000 a year in such funds. It is interesting to note that, while the legacies received by Federation are substantially higher than those received in earlier years, this has not in any way decreased the amount in legacies left each year to the constituent societies.

Perhaps the most significant index figure of all is that which records the fact that in the 25th anniversary campaign more than 8,000 men and women participated in an active, personal way in the community organizing and fund-raising activities of Federation. This contrasts with the relatively narrow circle of men and women — the members of the boards of the institutions and their friends — who bore the responsibility for carrying forward our local philanthropic structure in the old days.

In a word: in the earlier days, we had a number of bands of devoted individuals; today we have a community.

THE 25-year story of Federation is, in essence, the story of the weaving together of this community, of the intertwining year by year of all the various elements that make up the strong fabric we know today.

The path that this development has taken, the pattern of organization that channeled it, the new community trends and forces that shaped it — as one looks back, one realizes how little of all that took place could have been foreseen by any blueprints. Blueprints there were, to be sure — elaborate schemata, checks and balances, houses of delegates, etc., through which the broad community was to be built.

It happened otherwise. The new pattern evolved from life and day-to-day living. It was not created full-blown;

it grew and took the form which we know today in terms of the unfolding life of Jews in the American scene.

As the annual fund-raising efforts began to operate, as they reached out to strengthen the ranks, almost informally and spontaneously there began to evolve the new type of organization, which in New York we call the Business Men's Council, and whose counterpart, as to campaign methods and techniques, is to be found today throughout the country. Looking back from the vantage point of an anniversary year, we can see that the growth of this organization — pioneer of many of the fund-raising devices and approaches so familiar to us today — is based on a couple of simple insights or faiths that have remained the guiding stars of this volunteer fellowship of giving and working.

The first is the homespun belief that giving to help one's fellowmen is no special, exceptional attribute of the "philanthropist." Rather, it is a normal obligation that the average citizen will accept as a taken-for-granted part of his life. And so, over the years men and women of the New York community carry a line, "for Federation," in their budgets — as much a fixture in their scheme of living as food and clothing, schooling for their children, or other necessities.

Second, and akin to the first, giving to Federation and working for Federation have been interwoven with the daily business life of men. The "trade approach," with which New York Federation's Business Men's Council began, meant that if philanthropy was to be given substance and reality in our complex, modern world, it must become an intimate part of the life of office and shop and showroom, and find organized expression in keeping with the pattern of each business and professional grouping. In later years, the process broadened, and today there are more than 300 groupings, expressive not alone of the trades but of the daily life of women, the loyalties and patterns of life of residential areas, and the fraternal life of broad masses of people who are members of the city's Jewish lodges, mutual benefit societies and labor organizations.

Thus, Federation grew as New York grew, and was built with no other magic than the interest and labors of average citizens, and the hold that the good work seems to wield increasingly over the years.

Parallel with this growth has been the expanding community usefulness of the Federation institutions, in meeting the common welfare burden of the world's largest city, which happens also to count among its citizens more Jews than live in any other city in the world. It was, of course, this growth in welfare effectiveness which inspired the broad volunteer activity of the past 25 years, and which in turn was nurtured by the ever-growing interest of the public.

The size and effectiveness of the Federation institutions, with regard to the total voluntary welfare resources of New York, may be gauged from this one fact. Last year Federation hospitals (including Brooklyn Federation hospitals) gave 662,000 days of free ward care to 62,418 patients — one third of *all* free ward care given by *all* voluntary hospitals in New York City!

Actually, there are two ways of making a social inventory of what the institutions have accomplished under the aegis of Federation during the past two and a half decades of service. There is, first, as already indicated, the sheer quantitative side of the work.

A balance sheet of the human helpfulness rendered by the New York Federation institutions in 25 years reveals such figures as: 8,100,000 days of free hospital care given; 13,850,000 dispensary visits provided; 20,000 orphan and dependent children cared for; 75,000 distressed families helped; 42,000 problem boys and girls facing delinquency treated; 3,400,000 average yearly attendance by children, youth and adults needing cultural opportunities, recreation and friendly surroundings at neighborhood centers.

To pay the cost of all these services, the New York Federation in 25 years made possible the distribution among the affiliated societies of more than \$96,000,000. A breakdown of this total reveals that in round figures: \$33,000,000 went for hospitals, clinics, medical social service, \$18,000,000 for family welfare work, \$17,000,000 for work with children, \$11,000,000 for neighborhood centers, \$6,000,000 to check juvenile delinquency, \$4,000,000 for Jewish education, \$4,000,000 for employment and vocational guidance service, \$2,000,000 for care of the aged, and \$1,000,000 for fresh air work.

From a qualitative standpoint, the story is equally impres-

sive. As it happens, Federation's history spans one of the most significant periods in social welfare and medical science in America. Between two wars there has been an immense flowering of the capacity to cope more effectively with human need. Profound changes have been worked by the forward march of skills, standards and coordination.

The ever-growing assumption of responsibilities by the state in certain types of social welfare has been paralleled by a like expansion of voluntary social welfare activity. Both reflect broader humanitarian attitudes and objectives in our national life, and expanding knowledge and fruitful research in medicine, psychology and education.

Federation institutions reflect and have influenced these developments, assured, as they have been, of the continuous, unremitting support of the community through Federation. The boards of directors and the professional staffs of the individual institutions have thus been free to concentrate on their functional services, on research, and on the improvement of standards. Closely associated in a network of organized helpfulness, the institutions have kept abreast of the mainstream of all that is most enlightened and progressive in modern medicine and social work. At the same time, they have broken new paths, and made notable contributions to the betterment of humanity.

There are the hospitals, for whom in great measure Federation affiliation has meant freedom to concentrate on primary aims, which are safeguarded in common with other first-rank voluntary hospitals. These aims, in brief, are to provide the very highest standards of service to the sick of all races and creeds, regardless of ability to pay; to stand guard against disease, suffering and epidemic (and today, in addition, against the casualties of war, catastrophe and enemy bombings); to serve as teaching centers, training young doctors and nurses to serve the community; to develop and foster research, extending the frontiers of medical knowledge.

It is well known how important a part blood banks play in the treatment of the wounded in wartime. We take pride in the knowledge that out of the laboratories of a Federation hospital has come the citrate method of blood transfusion — the discovery that made blood banks possible for use in wartime and other emergencies. Another Federa-

tion institution was the first voluntary hospital for the chronic sick in the whole world, the pioneer in taking the word "incurable" out of the medical dictionary and substituting "the care and treatment of chronic diseases." The five-day treatment of syphilis is another achievement of a Federation hospital, and its announcement was hailed as opening new vistas in effective social hygiene.

One could enumerate many other discoveries that have come from the clinics and laboratories of Federation hospitals, but these few examples must suffice as an index of the scores of pioneering achievements there are to their credit.

The integration of the child care services of the Federation institutions represented a long-felt need, which was finally achieved with the founding of the New York Association for Jewish Children — the largest single voluntary child care agency in the country. Completed in 1942, the New York Association now includes all New York Federation agencies devoted to the care of orphan and dependent children, among them agencies whose services to the community go back to 1822.

Its great achievement is unification of every type of child care program under central control and direction, so as to provide each individual child from birth to young manhood and young womanhood with the type of care best suited to his individual needs, growth and development.

Child care authorities have long known that there is no single, inflexible formula for the care of all orphan and dependent children. The foster home movement has gained increasing momentum during the past two decades, so that at the present time it constitutes the principal child welfare approach. The foster home, duplicating as nearly as possible the conditions of a normal home, is now used for the great majority of the children looked after by the New York Association.

With the shift has come the closing of two large congregational institutions — the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Home for Hebrew Infants. At the same time, facilities for institutional care are maintained at the Edenwald School and the Pleasantville cottage community, this type of care being employed for particular types of children, who do best as

part of a large group, with special consideration for the needs of children manifesting personality difficulties or problems of behavior. The New York Association is unique in that it can provide both forms of care, as needed, out of its own resources, at the same time coordinating research, administration and broad community planning.

As regards the increasing importance of foster care, agencies of all faiths in the United States have profited from the pioneering undertaking of the Federation foster care agency, which gave the nation its first practical demonstration that the benefits of foster care, originally restricted to children over six, could be extended to infants and babes in arms.

In family welfare work, large-scale public assistance has helped bring about profound changes in the aims and purposes of voluntary agencies in the field. In earlier days, the most important and direct service of the Federation family care agency was the giving of material assistance. The agency continues to meet economic needs where necessary, but today its work is no longer circumscribed by the practices of relief giving, and it finds greater scope and usefulness in aiding people to solve emotional and social problems, which if unchecked would undermine sound family life.

Our basic democratic conception that a man has a right to be himself, to be valued for himself, and that he is at his best when he is self-reliant and self-sustaining is clearly reflected in the work and philosophy of the Federation family case work agency. Medicine has for years been teaching diabetics, for example, to assume responsibility for their own treatment, and medical direction is pointed toward teaching patients how to adjust their living habits within their disability, not merely to follow medical orders. In the same way, family case work, as practiced by the Federation agency, is directed toward channels of self-help and healing self-knowledge on the part of the client.

A further development noted in the past two and a half decades is the growth of understanding of the nature of special social and cultural pressures upon individuals. Side by side with the foremost family agencies in the country, the Federation family welfare agency has been the quiet leader in charting new paths of service for people in trouble and in conflict with their environment. In this respect, its

own special task has been to safeguard and develop normal family life in the Jewish community, and to solve the particular needs of a special group in the general population.

In the field of care of the aged, many notable advances have been recorded in recent years, which in their sum are revolutionary changes. The Federation home for the aged is not an "alms house" — it is a living community. Its purpose is to provide individualized care for the old. Today it offers three types of service: institutional care for the aged, without serious infirmities; care for the able-bodied in small units in nearby apartment houses; and, full hospital care for the aged, requiring constant attention.

It is interesting to trace the step-by-step development of this branch of philanthropy through the pioneering achievements of the Federation home for the aged. It was the first institution in its field to engage the services of a full-time social worker, and was among the first to organize an occupational therapy department. It organized its first medical board 25 years ago, and was the first to hold annual physical examinations of all its residents. Today it is furnishing not only increasingly broader and more adequate medical service, but in addition, its medical staff is acquiring and utilizing, for the good of the general community, medical data and skills relating to the ills and infirmities of old age not heretofore available.

With all the attention focused today on war-produced juvenile delinquency, there is a special pride with which we view the enlightened and effective methods of dealing with juvenile wrong-doing developed by the Federation agency in this field. This agency is a pioneer in changing the antiquated and correctional attitude of dealing with youthful offenders to the more modern method of psychological treatment and prevention. Indeed, the term "prevention" is the key to the agency's approach, for its main emphasis in recent years, through group therapy and child guidance, is on preventive work with the pre-delinquent child, manifesting anti-social tendencies.

The extraordinary expansion of Federation community centers and Y's, as cultural and recreational outlets for young and old, is also a matter for deep community pride. Helping to meet the need for new centers, a flexible program

has been worked out by existing Federation centers whereby densely populated, underprivileged neighborhoods can be quickly provided with center facilities. The basic conception underlying this program is that brick and mortar do not make a center. Rather, the main requisites are sound planning, intelligent guidance and trained personnel.

The Federation-sponsored program takes advantage of community resources and facilities. It utilizes school gymnasiums and playgrounds, transforms empty buildings and outfits vacant stores and lofts. The support of local groups, such as Parents-Teachers Associations, is enrolled, while Federation and its affiliated agencies provide the financing, the guidance and the trained personnel.

An early objective of the founders was the effecting of economies through joint purchases of institutional food and commodity needs in bulk. Only partially realized in the early years, it has remained for the last half decade to see this objective attained in full through the founding of the Joint Purchasing Corporation, Federation's central buying bureau for the affiliated institutions. Last year the volume of purchases handled centrally by the Joint Purchasing Corporation exceeded \$2,000,000.

First organization of its kind in the voluntary institutional field, the Joint Purchasing Corporation began operations six years ago. Its predecessor had been the Advisory Purchasing Committee, begun in 1918 by volunteer dollar-a-year men. Today its shopping list for a year contains such items as: 2,500,000 quarts of milk; 360,000 dozens of eggs; 300,000 pounds of butter; 600,000 pounds of bread; 5,250,000 gallons of fuel oil; 2,000,000 yards of gauze and dressings; \$70,000 worth of X-ray films; \$150,000 worth of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

The Federation market basket is thus one of the largest in the city, exceeded in the institutional field only by the New York City Department of Purchase, which buys food and commodities for all municipal departments. It is a matter of pride that Federation's buying methods have served as a model for other medical and social welfare agencies, which have been guided by, and have freely called upon, Federation experience in establishing similar group buying plans.

The crowning achievement of the past 25 years in integrating and coordinating Jewish philanthropy in New York was undoubtedly the merger into one great organization of the Federation in Brooklyn and the Federation serving Manhattan and the Bronx.

The metropolitan press and the city's philanthropic and civic leadership joined in hailing the merger as a forward-looking step in social welfare, and many of the congratulatory messages received expressed the belief that it will blaze the trail for other groups faced by similar problems of borough cleavage.

The merger was the logical outcome of the fund-raising partnership in which the two Federations were joined since 1937. Indeed, it was the steadily mounting success of that six-year "trial marriage" which gave practical, realistic assurance that the step could be safely taken.

Obviously, the success of the fund-raising partnership hinged, in the first place, on whether it would be possible to underwrite the needs of 116 institutions on both sides of the East River through an appeal based on an over-all New York concept of social service, rather than one confined to the separate boroughs. To this question, the contributors to the campaigns conducted jointly during the period, 1937-1942, gave a reassuring answer. Contributors, not only in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens, but in Brooklyn as well, gave more and gave in greater numbers with each succeeding year, under the encouragement of the city-wide effort.

Complete welfare unity marks the community's recognition that not only are borough divisions outworn with regard to keeping up with population shifts and growths in organizing support. The step indicates also the community's awareness that the human needs of any one borough — the problems of a family in distress, the plight of a youngster in trouble, the needs of an orphan or dependent child — cannot be satisfactorily served along strict borough lines.

These problems transcend accidents of geography. They can be adequately and effectively met only by pooling the financial, the institutional and leadership resources of an entire city.

One Federation for all New York promises progress in several directions. It should make possible: (1) the increase over the years of the volume of effective service that Brooklyn institutions can render to the borough with the largest Jewish population in the world; (2) the expansion of service to areas hitherto inadequately served, particularly with regard to preventive curbs to juvenile delinquency and the opening up of religious, cultural and recreational opportunities to youth through community center programs; (3) the advantages of broad, city-wide welfare planning to keep New York's total Jewish social services abreast of total Jewish needs.

THE typical Federation campaign — and the 1942 campaign, while larger, was typical — gives a dramatic picture of our present-day Jewish community in action. From an organizational point of view, it is an extraordinary spectacle, in its vastness, its complexity, and its coordination. It is made up of the careful fitting together and the conscientious carrying through of thousands of organizational details — beginning with the months-long careful planning of the chairmen and steering committees of more than 300 divisions, and culminating in seeing to it that, so far as is humanly possible, the right “solicitor” visits the right “prospect.” Yet impressive as is the growth on the practical side, it is the spirit of the work which gives it its unique quality.

It is a spirit woven deep into the fabric of our community life, and it is evident in every phase of the campaign — the Executive Committee “Early Birds” literally rising early to do the community's good work at their traditional breakfasts; the members of the Speakers Bureau accepting assignments in every part of the city and its environs; the community sitting down in good fellowship at fund-raising luncheons and dinners before the inevitable grapefruit or fruit cup, and participating in the traditional card-calling ritual; the host of men and women, workers' kits in hand, making the rounds from door to door and from office to office, visiting neighbors and friends and business associates for their gift to the Federation philanthropies.

To the historian of a more leisured day must be left to trace the path by which year by year and step by step there

was built the community organization which looms so large as a force for good in the New York community. However, even a quick glance at the Federation campaign machinery, as it operates today, holds the mirror to the rise and fall of Jewish strength in the community, and offers material for reflection on the changes, both social and economic, that have been wrought in 25 years.

The community-organizing and fund-raising activities of Federation are today conducted through four main channels — the Trades Organization, comprising 164 trades and professions; the Women's Division with 90 teams and chapters; the Borough Activities, which takes in 75 neighborhood divisions and committees; and the Council of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations with over 1,000 participating lodges, societies and labor groups.

The Trades Organization is the bulwark and mainstay of the annual fund-raising campaign. In earlier days it found the prime resource of the community in the so-called "downtown" groups — Bankers and Brokers Division, Real Estate, Department Stores, etc., whose giving capacity has declined approximately one-third since 1929.

Offsetting this decline (brought about by economic trends familiar to all) has been the rise of manufacturing, merchandising and the consumer's goods industries generally which each year have come forward to take a larger share of responsibility.

The constant process of building and rebuilding in a shifting world is likewise clearly reflected in a study made of the ten-year giving history of the top bracket group of Federation contributors. In 1929, 715 individuals gave gifts of \$1,000 and over to Federation, totaling \$2,419,677. Ten years later, in 1939, through the normal process of life — removals from the city, deaths, business casualties, etc., — only 416 men and women of this group were still on the books, and their giving amounted to \$816,734. In a word, in the given ten-year period, Federation had to make up the loss of \$1,602,943.

In 1939, the books showed 891 individuals giving \$1,000 and over, totaling \$2,759,185, which meant first that the

losses suffered since 1929 had been replaced; and second that 176 contributors had been added to this top group of generous givers.

Similar processes of growth and replacement have taken place throughout all the levels of Federation-giving, enabling Federation to keep pace with the shifting composition of the community, and replace the support that once rested on a relatively narrow base with one as democratically broad as the community itself.

The rise of the Women's Division is perhaps the most striking instance of the broad community gains Federation has been able to achieve in the past 25 years, and of the many changes that have taken place during that time in the make-up of the community. In 1942, the women of Federation raised exclusively from women the sum of \$1,152,000, which is more money than the totals raised from both men and women for all agencies — Protestant, Catholic and Jewish — in all but 14 of the 725 cities in the United States large enough to support community chests.

No one can read this figure without thinking of women's changed status in the community. Women today ferry bomber planes across the ocean. They serve in the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. This, one might say, is the dramatic side of their changed status. On a quieter plane is the change in their services to the traditional philanthropic activities of the community. The past two decades or more have seen a considerable amount of wealth pass into women's hands. This has brought them new responsibilities, which they have discharged with honor and full understanding.

Many will recall the "good old" pre-1917 days, before there was a Federation in New York, when philanthropy "on the distaff side" represented a small factor, indeed. Women played a minor, auxiliary role.

Today they have a real voice in community affairs. Their division has grown to be a mighty arm of Federation. They have taken a larger place in Federation councils, as full partners in giving and responsibility, at the same time that they have greatly enriched and ennobled our traditions.

Through the Borough Activities, Federation has made great progress, in the past half decade, in enlisting hosts of new givers in districts and neighborhoods never before organized, thus "broadening the base," and bringing many outlying sections for the first time into intimate acquaintance with Jewish philanthropic work. This process of reaching out to tap ever new sources of strength contains much of the key to Federation's sound future.

In early days, the Trades Organization made a pioneering contribution by building a structure in keeping with the patterns evolved by the business community for its own needs. Today the Borough Activities is fathering a new development — the broadening of community support by neighborhood and residential districts in every section of the metropolitan area.

It has been gratifying to observe the natural way in which this new type of organization has followed the pattern of local community organization already existent. The form of community organization most basic to any Jewish group is, of course, the synagogue, temple or Jewish center. In neighborhood after neighborhood, it has been within the house of worship itself — the scene of the religious as well as of the cultural and social life of the neighborhood — that the philanthropic and welfare activities have been conducted, under the guidance of spiritual and lay leadership.

Equally gratifying has been the fact that in newer districts where no congregation had yet been founded, Federation itself has been the unifying force, fusing and knitting the scattered citizens of an outlying neighborhood together, through the process of organizing them in support of the Federation philanthropies.

There is a similar picture of broader, more intensive activity to win mass support in the work of the Council of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations, which appeals to the membership of the city's basic Jewish lodges and mutual benefit societies. Labor Organizations have also made group gifts to Federation, which may well take pride in being among the first to make labor a part of voluntary welfare in New York.

The history of Federation's first 25 years is the record of an indomitable struggle by a community against sickness, misery and despair. It is also the history of how a community kept faith with its traditions and its heritage.

It is this sense of history which lights the way as the second quarter century begins. It is good to think of the generations, linked through the institutions and through Federation, each leaving its mark, doing its tasks, carrying its daily responsibilities in the great work that will never end so long as man shall need the helping hand of his brother.

There are two major strands in the bond that links New York Jewry with Federation. There is the bond of our faith, which bids us to obey the ancient injunction of the Hebrew prophets to render justice and mercy to the poor, the fatherless and the widowed. There is also the bond of our citizenship, through which we share our country's great tradition of neighborliness and the neighborly hand.

In Federation, the open-handed tradition of America is intertwined and harmonized with the basic Jewish spiritual principle of *zedakah*. Through Federation, these cherished ideals find practical expression in the busy, day-to-day life of the metropolis, in kindly deeds to fellow-men.

The life blood of America lies in what may be expected of the private citizen as a private citizen, and in what the private citizen expects of himself. Federation, as an outstanding example of what has been wrought by private citizens, is a monument to the democratic spirit of America. To find, after 25 years, that this spirit is sound and growing is heartwarming to all who love the free spirit of America, and who believe that the future of our civilization depends on the continuance and ever-growing enlargement of this free spirit.

Thus, the deep hold that the Federation institutions have on the affections and devotion of New York Jewry cannot be explained by merely saying that they stand in the forefront of medical and social welfare institutions in the country, nor even that they constitute the largest network of voluntary philanthropies in the world. This is important, but the

insistence on sheer size alone might tend to empty our local philanthropic history of its most significant meaning.

More important than size is the spiritual meaning of Federation, which is but another way of saying that Federation is more than 116 agencies serving the destitute, the old and the distressed. It is an important link, nay more, a guiding light in the way of life that we as Jews are building in America, as an expression of our deepest ideals and highest aspirations. There is no reckoning how great a role this common-shared concern for our local philanthropic institutions has played in solidifying us as a group, in giving us a banner and rallying ground to which every Jew may render loyalty, whatever his walk of life or individual ideology.

Never has this bond been stronger, as the events and achievements of Federation's 25th anniversary year evidence. And there are many among us who feel that this tradition of democratic service to our fellowmen — so Jewish, so American — is only at the beginning of its fruitfulness for our own and our country's future.

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR 5703

PART ONE: THE UNITED STATES*

Religious Activities

By JOSHUA TRACHTENBERG**

THE foremost concern of religious bodies during the year was the successful prosecution of the war, and the contribution which organized religion can make toward this end on the home front. Congregations and rabbis devoted themselves to the war effort in every field open to them, notably the sale of war bonds, civilian defense, first aid, the Red Cross, the blood bank drive, and entertaining and serving the men in the armed forces. The siphoning of the younger membership into military service confronted many congregations with new problems of finance and leadership, while the entry of many rabbis into the chaplaincy created a difficult problem of replacement. Both factors constituted a challenge to the ability of the synagogue to maintain and intensify civilian religious activities at a time when they were peculiarly needed. Neither problem has as yet attained serious proportions, but in view of the prospect of their aggravation in the future, lay and rabbinic bodies turned their attention to exploring this situation and began to make plans to meet it. The Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, each made contributions by ordaining two classes of rabbis under a program of accelerated studies.

An informal survey conducted by the Independent Jewish Press Service in the fall of 1942 indicated, however, that the war apparently had little effect on synagogue and religious school attendance, except in war production centers where the population had grown rapidly. In the

*The period covered by this review is from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943. It is based on reports in the Jewish and general press of the United States and a number of foreign countries. For other important events the reader is referred to the Supplements to the Review of the Year, beginning on p. 365.

**Rabbi of Temple Covenant of Peace, Easton, Pa.

opinion of Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Synagogue Council of America, the results of the survey were "disappointing, on the face of it." The lack of a noticeable religious response he explained as a possible reflection of the generally prevailing situation in non-Jewish circles, and promised that the Synagogue Council would seek comparable information from Christian groups in the United States and from religious groups in England.

Restrictions on travel obliged congregations in a number of cities to institute joint services for the duration of the war, while congregations serving scattered communities found it necessary to organize sectional services and religious school programs. Congregations near military encampments introduced special religious activities to meet the needs of Jewish service men.

Religious thought was centered upon the role of religion in the war: the preservation and extension of religious liberty, the function of religion in maintaining both morale and morality during the war, and in directing the course of the peace to be concluded after the war. The appeal issued in November by Mr. Adolph Rosenberg, chairman of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (later elected president), to Jewish religious leaders to unite and "to sacrifice personal pride and interest for the common good," summed up concisely the essential challenge to religion. As Mr. Rosenberg stated: "Religion today has a great responsibility, and the part which it will play in the peace that is to come will be a test of its validity and power in influencing human life. This is a time when religious leaders must stand closely together in preserving for mankind the religious interpretation of life." Although this plea produced no immediate practical outcome, it was evident in the pronouncements of the various groups, acting independently of one another, that a common approach to the problems of peace prevails.

An American Institute on Judaism and a Just and Enduring Peace, convened in Cincinnati (December 21-24) under the auspices of the Central Conference of American Rabbis' Commission on Justice and Peace to formulate a postwar program "in the light of the teachings of Judaism," produced a significant statement of principles which was

widely published and received much favorable notice. Emphasizing the bases in Jewish religious principle upon which permanent peace must be built, this statement considered the political, economic and social policies that such a peace must embody. It came out clearly for "a federation of nations in the interests of which the sovereignty of individual states shall be limited," a court of international justice, an "effective" international police force, and eventual world disarmament.

One of the proposals emanating from the meeting was "that there be convened as promptly as possible a world council of Christianity and Judaism," which "should mobilize their spiritual resources and speak in one mighty voice for the application of the universal ideals of righteousness and brotherhood in the postwar world." Of especial interest was the section on Jewish postwar reconstruction which contained an affirmation of "the right of Jews to a homeland in Palestine," and called upon the nations to "facilitate in every way the work of rebuilding that land."

A similar declaration issued in February by the Synagogue Council of America stressed the need for a "new, federated commonwealth of the world in which all nations must accept such limitations of absolute sovereignty as shall make possible the good of all in its constituent states." These same problems were also considered at a Conference on Religion in the Modern World held at Columbia University during February, in which Jewish religious leaders participated. And at the conventions in New York City in April of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and of the rabbinical groups meeting in June, discussion of postwar problems was followed by similar pronouncements on the issues.

Religious groups reacted sharply to the reports of the slaughter of Jews in occupied Europe, seeking to arouse American Jews to full consciousness of the proportions and implications of these events, and at the same time to stir the religious conscience of America to demand that the United Nations rescue the survivors. The initiative in this effort came largely from the Synagogue Council of America, with all religious bodies and congregations co-

operating. The first measure, taken at the instance of the Council, was the proclamation of July 23, Tishe'ah b'Ab, as a day of mourning for the victims of Nazi terrorism. Leading Protestant and Catholic clerics took this occasion to issue messages of sympathy, and the chaplain of the House of Representatives opened the session of the House on that day with a prayer for the Jews of Europe.

The appeal of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada that August 12, the eve of the month of Elul, be observed as a "Day of Fasting and Prayer," met with wide response not only in this country but also in various countries abroad. Most significant was the establishment, for the first time since the Russian Revolution, of contact between an American rabbinical body and Soviet Jews, who concurred in this appeal for their coreligionists.

In response to a call from the Synagogue Council many congregations commemorated the burning of German synagogues on November 10, 1938, during the Sabbath services of that week. December 2 was also widely observed as a day of mourning, in answer to an appeal issued by the Synagogue Council in conjunction with several other national Jewish organizations. The Jewish Education Committee of New York assembled three thousand children in that city on February 22, 1943, in a solemn meeting of prayer for the safe deliverance of the children of Europe.

Finally, through the efforts of the Synagogue Council, many congregations throughout the country united in setting aside the six-week Sefira season, from Pesah to Shabuot, as a "Period of Mourning and Intercession," during which occurred also the "Day of Compassion" proclaimed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for observance by Protestant churches on May 2. Opening with memorial services on the last day of Pesah, the observance of this period entailed the limiting of occasions of amusement; keeping Mondays and Thursdays as partial fast days, and contributing the cost of meals to the rescue work of the United Jewish Appeal. Special prayers were recited and moments of silence were observed in homes and at all public gatherings. Frequent attendance at religious services was urged and special assemblies were called. A

greater degree of discipline among American Jews in the face of this unparalleled tragedy, and better organization would have enhanced immeasurably the effectiveness of these demonstrations. This popular outpouring of indignation and grief was, however, not without a notable effect upon public opinion and possibly upon official opinion as well.

In contrast to the signs of increasing unity on broad issues, the dissension over Zionism in religious circles came to a head with the issuance, on August 28, of a statement signed by 93 Reform rabbis repudiating political Zionism on the ground that it is inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine. This view was promptly repudiated by many religious leaders. On November 15 more than 750 rabbis, including the heads of all the national rabbinical associations, united in a rejoinder, severely rebuking the "protest rabbis" and branding anti-Zionism as "a departure from the Jewish religion." Undaunted, some of the signers of the anti-Zionist statement proceeded to establish an American Council for Judaism, which made its debut on December 11, its announced purpose being to propagate a Judaism free from the "secular" and "political" emphases of Zionism. On January 22, the Rabbinical Assembly of America sharply attacked this move, proclaiming that "the Zionist movement is for us a religious movement"; many local rabbinical and congregational bodies joined in this censure. Within the Reform group itself efforts were made, but without success, to secure the dissolution of the new Council. In New York City a bitter struggle developed within the New York Board of Jewish Ministers which eventuated in the withdrawal of 16 anti-Zionist members, while the Association of Reform Rabbis of New York found itself almost equally divided on this issue.

An all-day debate at the June meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis clarified the attitude of the Reform rabbinate toward Zionism and toward the anti-Zionist Council. The Conference reiterated its determination not to take an official stand on Zionism but emphasized its opinion that there is "no essential incompatibility between Reform Judaism and Zionism, and no reason why those of its members who give allegiance to Zionism should not have the right to regard themselves as fully within the

spirit and purpose of Reform Judaism." A second resolution, adopted by a large majority, upheld the right of Conference members to espouse "whatever philosophy of Jewish life they accept," but maintained that the American Council for Judaism had endangered the unity of the Conference and had strengthened the false impression that Reform Judaism is opposed to Zionist aspirations. It therefore urged the Council to disband.

Orthodoxy

A Conference for the Strengthening of Judaism called by the Agudath Israel met at Belmar, New Jersey, on August 21-24, to consider the religious problems arising from our entry into the war, and agreed upon special measures for the religious welfare of Jewish service men. It was decided to establish a fund (Keren Hatorah) to foster religious education among American Jews, and in general to promote the strengthening of religious life. A sign of the effectiveness of such efforts was to be noted in the reports from various cities of increased Sabbath observance, especially on the part of shopkeepers who agreed to close their businesses on the Sabbath.

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations reported notable progress in its efforts to organize Orthodox groups. Seventy-five synagogues became affiliated with the Union during the year, bringing its total membership to three hundred congregations. The curriculum for Hebrew Schools published the preceding year was adopted by some 250 orthodox schools, introducing a degree of uniformity heretofore lacking in orthodox Jewish education. The Union established a Department of Synagogue Activities to advise rabbis and lay officers of orthodox synagogues on congregational problems, and to issue bulletins of suggestions for holiday and festival celebrations.

The Union of Sephardic Congregations, under the presidency of Dr. David de Sola Pool, continued its efforts to unite the 44 Sephardic synagogues of the country. In his annual report, Dr. Pool called attention especially to the failures of these communities to develop new religious leadership from their midst, and to the services rendered the Union by Rabbi Isaac Alkalay, former Chief Rabbi

of Yugoslavia, at present a visitor in the United States. The Union maintained important contacts with Sephardic communities in South America, arranged for the shipment of matzoth to Turkey, and assisted Marrano communities in Portugal. The newly formed Central Sephardic Community of New York inaugurated an extensive organizational and educational program under Rabbi Nissim J. Ovadia, but his sudden death left this body leaderless. Initial steps were also taken to unite the Turkish, Syrian, and Persian groups of Chicago.

Conservatism

Early in December New York City was the scene of a conference on "Mobilization for Victory," called by the United Synagogue of America. This meeting discussed means of increasing aid extended to war and welfare agencies, considered the problems of children and adolescents subjected to the emotional and intellectual disturbances created by the war, and emphasized the necessity of maintaining and intensifying the observance of the practices and principles of Judaism in wartime. A number of special activities designed to meet these problems were initiated, to be carried on through the Committee on the United Synagogue Mobilization for Victory, headed by Mr. Samuel Rothstein, and the War Problems Committee, of which Mr. Yale Schulman was chairman. To counteract the harmful effects of the war atmosphere upon children, a monthly publication, *The Jewish School and Democracy*, was inaugurated, and a national synagogal youth organization, the Junior Young Peoples' League, was founded. The United Synagogue also undertook to organize the children in its member congregations for the Victory Farm Volunteers and the United States High School Victory Corps Cadets programs. Mr. Marvin Berger was chosen to head a committee planning adult activities in conjunction with the Victory program. The Commission on Jewish Education published a Teachers' Guide and several additional pupils' work-books during the year, and assisted the United Synagogue Schools of Greater New York in arranging five seminars for rabbis, teachers and principals.

In the civic field the United Synagogue cooperated in securing the recall of a bill passed by the New York State Legislature which would have opened the schools of the state on Saturdays for regular sessions. This body was also successful in having altered an OPA directive which would have prevented the purchase of kosher meat in Sullivan County, New York.

The Jewish Theological Seminary continued its nationwide program of adult education through the National Academy of Adult Jewish Studies, which sponsored courses in more than one hundred communities. The Institute for Religious Studies, a graduate school for clergymen of all faiths, concentrated its attention on postwar religious problems.

The forty-third annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, meeting at New York from June 21-24, considered a number of contemporary and academic subjects, outstanding among them the problems and work of the chaplain, trends in Jewish education, and the position of the Jew in the postwar world. The importance of a comprehensive religious program at military posts was emphasized in the opening address of the president, Dr. Louis M. Levitsky, who expressed the hope that a resurgence of religious feeling among soldiers and sailors will "lead to the restoration of real leadership in the Jewish community after the war." The convention denounced the British White Paper, and urged that the "nations of the world take cognizance of the particularly tragic plight of European Jewry to open the doors of Palestine at once to those who can enter." Dr. Levitsky was re-elected president.

Reform

War needs and activities received a major share of the energies of Reform congregations during the year, under the direction and stimulation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The Union's contribution included the production and distribution in the camps of over 100,000 copies of its series, *Popular Studies in Judaism*, prepared by its Commission on Public Information, which also distributed to the camps 25,000 copies of a new series of 12 pamphlets called *The Voice of Religion*.

Several important projects, under discussion for some time, were finally set afoot. Foremost among these were the revised pension plan for rabbis, and a popular monthly magazine, *Liberal Judaism*, announced as "a Journal for the support of progressive Judaism and for the advancement of the spiritual and cultural ideals of Israel and mankind." The first number, which appeared in May, bore the promise of an alert and realistic approach to these ideals.

The Union's Commission on Jewish Education continued its valuable contribution to educational literature with the publication of 14 new texts and a series of five discussion courses for adult groups on the theme: "How can Jews survive the present crisis?" It also undertook several long-range projects, chief among them the preparation of pre-school literature, and the establishment of an "American Institute for Jewish Studies" to stimulate youth and adult education. Literature on marriage, the family, and the home, with particular attention to war conditions, was also prepared and distributed.

The continued absence of Dr. Nelson Glueck, the executive director of the Union, on a special mission in Palestine, led the Executive Board to extend his leave for the duration of the war. In March it was announced that Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath of Toronto would take his place until his return.

The National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods sponsored a diversified war program which included National Emergency Training Institutes, and the distribution of pocket First Aid Indexes, as well as participation in the Red Cross, Victory Book, and other campaigns. It continued to underwrite part of the religious educational work of the Union and provide scholarships at Hebrew Union College. It also established a special building fund which, it is hoped, will ultimately provide for the erection of quarters for the Union's home office.

The National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, which cooperated with a variety of civilian war enterprises, gave a large part of its attention to the relation between the synagogue and the war effort. As part of its program of Religious Emphasis, a special week in December was designated for personal participation in prayer and worship. Civilians

and soldiers were urged to attend religious services. Through their sponsorship of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the Brotherhoods provided also for extensive educational work on college campuses, directed primarily to non-Jewish students.

Despite the fact that almost 50 per cent of its members have entered the military services, the National Federation of Temple Youth successfully maintained the activities of its member groups. To make up for the lack of local leadership, additional program guides were issued, and a new monthly publication was launched.

A new member of the Union family was born during the year: the National Association of Temple Secretaries, which will assist the Commission on Synagogue Activities, particularly in matters of administration and finance. Mr. Irving I. Katz of Detroit was elected president of this organization.

The thirty-eighth biennial council of the Union met in New York, April 2-4, together with the affiliated organizations. Avoiding the controversy within the rabbinate over Zionism, which threatened to intrude itself, the delegates devoted several sessions to discussions of the function of religion, and of Judaism in particular, at this time. Resolutions were adopted calling for prompt United Nations' action to save the Jews of Europe, guarantees that the rights of Jews will be safeguarded in all countries after the war, and the opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration. The council also went on record opposing the abrogation of the Crémieux decree in North Africa, pledging adherence to the American Jewish Assembly (later called American Jewish Conference), and urging member congregations to intensify their efforts on behalf of the war program and in maintaining religious life in America. Mr. Adolph Rosenberg of Cincinnati was elected president.

The Sisterhoods, meeting at the same time, considered especially the expansion of their war activities, and the problems of the family in time of war. The president, Mrs. Hugo Hartmann of Winnetka, Ill., was re-elected for another term. The Brotherhoods also devoted their attention primarily to wartime issues, and to the improvement of the work of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. Mr. Jesse Cohen of Brooklyn was elected to head the men's group.

At the close of these conventions the officers of the Union

met for the first time with representatives of the Yiddish press, indicating a desire to win a more favorable hearing for Reform Judaism among the Yiddish-speaking masses.

Dr. James G. Heller, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, opened its momentous fifty-fourth convention in New York (June 22-27) with a plea for unity "at a time when Jewish unity is imperative," and for a "deep, common concern for faith and people" beyond all "disparate convictions, however hotly held." At the instance of the Conference a historic joint meeting with the members of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the first between the Reform and Conservative rabbinical associations, was held on June 23. The theme of the meeting was "The Centrality of the Synagogue in American Jewish Life." The meeting, which established a precedent of far-reaching significance, concluded with the unanimous adoption of a joint resolution demanding the deliverance of Jews from Nazi-dominated lands, the provision of asylum in neutral and Allied countries, and the opening of Palestine "in accordance with the pledged word of the nations of the world."

At its own sessions, the Conference considered educational problems, heard a symposium on "The Faith of the Jews in the Armed Services," and received the report of its Commission on Justice and Peace. Among the more important resolutions adopted were those which endorsed the revised pension plan submitted by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, called upon the British Government to withdraw the White Paper ban on Jewish immigration into Palestine, decried the passage by Congress of the Smith-Connally bill as an act which "may jeopardize the orderly democratic procedures which alone must be depended upon to adjust our difficult economic relationships," and condemned the race riots in Detroit.

Dr. Solomon B. Freehof, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected president, and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, vice-president.

United Action

The Synagogue Council of America, uniting the lay and rabbinical leadership of Orthodox, Conservative and Reform

Jewry, had a particularly active year under its energetic president, Dr. Israel Goldstein. Recognized by many government agencies and non-governmental war work organizations, and by Catholic and Protestant bodies, as their liaison with Jewish religious groups, this body made real progress toward becoming a center of united religious activity.

Besides assuming the leadership in mobilizing the religious sentiment of the American community in behalf of the rescue of Europe's Jews, the Council engaged in a multiplicity of projects, most of them relating to Jewish participation in national enterprises. In September 1942, the Council secured the approval of the War Production Board and of the Navy Department for abstention from work during Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur on the part of observant Jews in war employment. In making known his decision, Donald M. Nelson, head of the WPB, declared significantly that, "Jewish religious observance is consistent with American patriotism," since "religious tolerance is American doctrine."

For the first time in history Jewish and Christian religious bodies united in a joint religious enterprise when, in November, the Synagogue Council joined 15 leading Protestant denominations in launching a United Church Canvass, designed to coordinate fund-raising efforts and to emphasize the importance of religion. Extending New Year greetings to Catholic and Protestant groups on behalf of the synagogue, the Council prepared a special prayer for use on January 1, in accordance with President Roosevelt's request that this day be set aside as a nationwide day of prayer. It also issued calls to the congregations to join with all religious denominations in the observance of Boy Scout Sabbath on February 6, Brotherhood Week beginning February 22, Red Cross Sabbath on February 27, and National Family Week from May 2 to 9.

A project of some eight years' duration was brought to completion when the Council announced, in November, the results of an investigation of textbooks used in Jewish religious schools. This study, undertaken by a Textbook Commission headed by Dr. Leo Jung, with funds supplied by the American Jewish Committee, revealed that in almost

five hundred volumes examined only 43 passages that might be considered derogatory to other faiths merited elimination, and but 23 others required modification or explanatory footnotes; all 66 passages were included in but 25 of the volumes examined, the others being entirely free of objectionable matter. The Commission's report laid down rules for the guidance of authors and publishers in this connection, and recommended that a permanent supervisory committee be established. In May the Council issued a mildly critical appraisal of the work of this group, written by Dr. Bernard Heller, as well as of the parallel Catholic and Protestant Textbook Commissions.

Still another project to be initiated during the year was the compilation of a Bible Calendar with scriptural passages for daily reading. Important among the Council's civic activities was its intervention with Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York against the Young-Milmoe Bill authorizing regular school sessions on Saturday to shorten the school term to enable students to work on farms or in canneries. As a result of these representations, seconded by other interested bodies, this bill was recalled for reconsideration in February after its passage by the Legislature seemed to have assured its enactment.

Among the notable anniversaries* commemorated during the year were: the centennial of Congregation Brith Sholom of Easton, Pa., in November 1942; of Congregation Rodeph Sholom of New York City, in December; and of Congregation Ohabei Shalom of Boston, in January 1943. Of more than local interest was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver's rabbinate at The Temple, Cleveland, in January, and of Dr. Stephen S. Wise's fiftieth anniversary as a rabbi, in New York, in April.

A colorful and dynamic figure was removed from the American scene with the death on January 11 of Zvi Hirsch Masliansky, famous popular preacher, who had made a unique contribution to the Americanization of an earlier generation of Jewish immigrants and to the preservation of Jewish religious and national ideals on American soil.

*For full list of anniversaries, see *Anniversaries and Other Celebrations*, p. 365.

Education and Culture

By BEN ROSEN*

THE impact of the war upon Jewish educational endeavor is naturally the outstanding factor to be considered in a review of the year ending June 1943. The full effects of the war cannot be adequately appraised while it is still on, but it may be taken as a measure of the extent to which the educational program is rooted in American Jewish life, that no radical upheaval has occurred. With the loss of manpower and the pressures of other aspects of Jewish community life competing for attention, both at home and abroad, programs of Jewish education on the national scene and in local communities are undergoing change and are being subjected to careful scrutiny as to their aims and achievements. On the whole, however, the interest in many areas of educational endeavor is increasing, a spirit of defeatism is altogether absent, and the leadership, both lay and professional, is much more alert than during the last war to preserve the gains achieved and to lay the foundations for developments after the peace will have been won.

Local Agencies

A preliminary survey made by the American Association for Jewish Education furnished approximate information concerning the effects of the first year of the war emergency upon central Jewish educational agencies. Reports were received from the following cities: New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and Los Angeles. The total Jewish population of these cities constitutes seven-tenths of the total Jewish population of the United States.

The expenditures of the central educational agencies in these communities aggregated slightly over \$1,000,000, or about 12 per cent more than the previous year. Their receipts from federations and welfare funds amounted to about \$500,000, an increase of 5.3 per cent over the previous year.

*Prepared in behalf of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH EDUCATION.

Supplementary fund-raising campaigns showed notable increases both in amounts raised and in the number of contributors, particularly in Chicago and New York. Income from tuition fees showed an average increase of 7 per cent.

The changes in Jewish school enrollment were too small to be of significance, but there are indications that while there was a decrease in the registration of weekday schools — communal and congregational — there was an increase in *yeshivoth* and Yiddishist schools.

About two hundred male teachers have left their positions for war service of one kind or another, and although the personnel situation has not yet become acute, the work of the schools is being adversely affected thereby, in curtailment of teaching schedules and lowering of teaching standards. The curricula have shown no vital changes except for a greater emphasis upon teaching contemporary Jewish history and the discussion of Jewish values in their relationship to the ideals for which America and the United Nations are waging this war.

In all the cities reporting, the Jewish schools are engaged in some measures of civilian defense. Teachers are taking air-raid warden and first-aid courses. Schools are providing themselves with protective equipment, are participating in local salvage, war bond and stamp sales campaigns, are promoting victory garden activities and are encouraging pupils to join victory farm corps.

That "Jewish education is a most essential activity in a wartime program of Jewish community effort" was the consensus of statements made by presidents of four national Jewish agencies who spoke at the Jewish Education Session, arranged by the American Association for Jewish Education, in January 1943, in Cleveland, during the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. The four speakers, who directed attention to the services which Jewish education can render to the community and the individual, were Mark Eisner, president of the American Association for Jewish Education; Frank Weil, president of the Jewish Welfare Board; Sidney Hollander, president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; and Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Synagogue Council of America.

Despite wartime difficulties, new buildings for school purposes are being completed, others are being acquired, and funds are being raised for the erection of buildings after the war. The Ner Israel Yeshivah of Baltimore completed a modern building at a cost of \$125,000, and its Parochial School has initiated a campaign for a high school building. Herzliah in New York is about to acquire new quarters for its expanded program. A new school building is projected by Temple Beth El of Rochester. St. Louis is planning a building fund campaign. Cleveland has contributed \$80,000 toward the purchase of a building to house the educational activities of the Bureau of Jewish Education, as well as of several buildings acquired by the Jewish Center for school purposes.

Some interesting trends are noted in the activities of local bureaus of Jewish education. Where bureaus already exist, there is a growing tendency, as in Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo and New York, to extend service to affiliated congregational schools and Yiddishist schools, and to offer guidance and assistance to youth agencies. Notably in New York and Chicago, cooperative arrangements have been entered into with youth and adult agencies to provide courses, lectures and seminars. Thus, for instance, the Jewish Education Committee of New York, in cooperation with the United Synagogue, has conducted a series of four teachers' conferences; sponsored a conference of teachers in Workmen's Circle schools; arranged, in cooperation with the Commission for Yiddish Schools, for the certification of teachers; cooperated with the Jewish Welfare Board in arranging a conference of principals and teachers interested in home or day camps; and opened a department of school administration to assist elementary and secondary Jewish schools of all types in coping with their administrative problems.

In other communities, notably Paterson, N. J., Miami, Louisville and Wilmington, progress has been made toward the unification of the educational program. Surveys are in progress in Akron, St. Louis and Philadelphia, which are likely to lead to better integration of educational efforts in these communities.

Another interesting trend is the provision made for the

educational needs of children of pre-school age through all-day nursery schools. Hebrew kindergartens and classes for very young children are reported in New York, Chicago (Associated Talmud Torahs), Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Philadelphia, among others. The Beth Hayaed in New York, conducted by Ivriah, Women's Division of the Jewish Education Committee, is undertaking a special research project to study the effects of its bi-cultural program on the personality of the child.

Progress has also been made in providing for education on the secondary level. New efforts in this direction are reported from Newark, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Rochester and New York. In New York City alone 3,529 pupils were enrolled as of January 1942 in nine Hebrew high schools and high school departments of Talmud Torahs, *yeshivoth* and Sunday Schools. The Hebrew high school departments maintained by communal agencies in a number of cities this year graduated 186 students. Hebrew, which is being taught as a modern language in 13 public high schools in New York City, was recently recognized as an essential war course.

Ten training schools for Hebrew teachers in seven communities this past year awarded teachers' diplomas to 63 graduates. The steps being taken by the National Board of License, sponsored jointly by the National Council for Jewish Education and the American Association for Jewish Education, to grant licenses, recognized nationally, and to accredit Hebrew teacher training institutions throughout the country, will help raise the standards of all training schools.

A considerable number of new educational publications appeared during the year. Included were aids to teachers, workbooks for pupils and textbooks, as well as bulletins and pamphlets relating to extension education on elementary, secondary and adult levels. There was, for example, the new magazine, *The Jewish School and Democracy*, issued by the United Synagogue of America to provide teachers with material which will give children a better understanding of what we are fighting for. Zionist Labor groups, in turn, sponsored *Kinderwelt*, an illustrated monthly for children, in Yiddish and Hebrew. *A Model Program for the Talmud Torah* was issued by the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Con-

gregations of America, while the Allied Jewish Appeal of Philadelphia, through its Inter-School Coordination Committee, issued a course of study related to its work. The Hebrew Principals' Association, in cooperation with the Jewish Education Committee, issued a new curriculum, and the Board of Jewish Education in Baltimore released a Humash Course. Zevi Scharfstein's *Shaar la-Sifrut* contributes to the teaching of Hebrew in the public high schools. Mention must also be made of the excellent publications of the Commission on Jewish Education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The journal, *Jewish Education*, published by the National Council for Jewish Education and now in its fifteenth year, regularly presents listings of publications in this field.

The disaster which has overtaken the Jews of Europe was observed in Jewish schools throughout the country by special programs held in February, and subsequently during Sefira, marked as a period of mourning and intercession. Materials for these programs were issued by the Jewish Education Committee of New York and by other affiliates of the National Council for Jewish Education, in cooperation with the American Association for Jewish Education. The two children's publications, *World Over* and *Jewish Current News*, issued special numbers for the occasion. It is significant that schools and youth groups reflecting all viewpoints in Jewish life united in expressing their sorrow and protest, and in reaffirming their allegiance to the cause of the United Nations.

The "released time" plan for religious instruction has continued to make headway in communities which were reported on last year, namely, New York, Buffalo and Rochester. The Public Education Association of New York, as the result of a survey, decided to continue opposing "released time." *Time* (July 19, 1943) reports: "They found that many released children did not turn up at their chosen religious schools." Classes for high school students were instituted this year in Pittsburgh "as an experiment which proved successful." And in Rochester, "86 students received academic recognition from their schools for work done in Jewish religious education. . . . Religious education will become an elective subject for juniors and seniors during

the academic year 1943-44." In Philadelphia the Board of Education has not yet acted upon a request for "released time" submitted by an interfaith committee.

Youth Activities

Despite the inroads which the war has made upon the membership of youth organizations they have carried forward by lowering the age limits, throwing greater responsibility upon younger people, and by a change of emphasis upon activities more closely related to the war. Thus, the Aleph Zadik Aleph, B'nai B'rith youth organization, intensified its war service activities and increasingly devoted its program material to a study of postwar problems. A significant trend in the educational approach of the organization was the initiation of cooperative programs with local bureaus of Jewish education. Training courses for advisors were held in conjunction with the College of Jewish Studies in Chicago and the Seminary School for Jewish Studies in New York.

Habonim, Labor Zionist Youth, established schools in several cities, offering a regular course of study in a variety of subjects. Outstanding among these was the Labor Zionist School in New York conducted at the Jewish Teachers Seminary. Nine Habonim summer camps (*Kvutzoth*), operating in the United States and Canada, attracted some fifteen hundred campers, among whom were several hundred non-members. In November 1942, Habonim launched a new monthly magazine, *Furrows*.

The first national convention of Hashomer Hadati, held last summer (1942) in Chicago, reported 13 *kinim* (nests) in seven communities in the United States and Canada, and 11 *snifim* (branches) in eight additional communities. It operates three summer camps and an all-year-round training farm where *haverim* who are preparing to go to Palestine receive preliminary training. It issues a monthly journal, *Hamigdol*, and other educational literature for its leaders and trainees.

Two farms in New Jersey, where sixty young students train annually in various branches of agriculture, are main-

tained by the Hechalutz, that branch of the Zionist movement which prepares young men and women for pioneering tasks in Palestine. During the past year the organization initiated the Hechalutz Library which has already published three brochures.

The Hashomer Hatzair reports that, in spite of the entry of many of its older boys into the armed forces, it has maintained and even expanded its fields of activity. The leadership of the movement is shifting, where necessary, to the younger members, and girls are now carrying out new responsibilities placed upon them. The activities include conferences and seminars; summer camps built around the Palestine Scout program; a series of educational publications; and fund-raising for the Jewish National Fund, the Histadruth and Labor Palestine.

The American Zionist Youth Commission, the joint youth agency of the Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah, has made further progress in stimulating the formation of local Youth Commissions — of which there are now one hundred — to guide the work of general Zionist youth groups and to foster an interest in Zionism and Palestine among unaffiliated youth groups. It sponsors the National Young Judaea, and its affiliates are Masada, Junior Hadassah, and campus groups. The Commission recently acquired a camp at Winterdale, Pa., named in memory of Louis D. Brandeis, where the Summer Institute for Zionist Youth leadership will be continued. Approximately two hundred candidates from 29 states and 74 communities were trained at two and four-week seminars this summer. The Commission has instituted a new publication, *News and Views from Local Youth Commissions*, and issued a brochure, *Jews and the Sea*, of which fifty thousand copies were distributed to the armed forces of the United States.

Young Judaea engaged in extensive publication efforts, consisting of programs and manuals and has initiated a new publication, *The Senior*, for older members of its clubs. It has issued in the past year two significant publications: *News Kit 1* and *News Kit 2*, for Young Judaea leaders, dealing with Jewish achievements in Palestine, efforts in behalf of European Jewry, and the American Jewish community.

Carrying on its policy of "to do and to learn," Junior Hadassah made significant strides in its educational work this past year. Two study kits for study groups prepared by the American Zionist Youth Commission, met with great response. These were entitled *Zionism and the World Crisis*, and *Self-fulfilment through Zionism*. As additional study material, the book *The American Jew: A Composite Portrait*, published by Hadassah, and its accompanying outline guide enabled many members to increase their understanding of American Jewish life.

The Hebrew Youth Department of the Histadruth Ivrit has continued its broad program of organizing the Hanoar Hamithlamed and cultivating dramatic, dance, choral and musical programs. It has recently enlarged the program of Massad, the only Hebrew-speaking camp in the country, by equipping a newly acquired site in the Pocono Mountains, Pa.

The Hebrew Educators' Committee for Labor Palestine has turned from an emphasis upon money-raising activities in Hebrew schools to the development of an educational program. In the past year it undertook two Hebrew publications, *Davar Lamoreh*, for teachers, and *Davar Latalmid*, for children, both concerned with life in modern Palestine. It has also inaugurated, for children, the publication of a series of stories in English on life in new Palestine.

The National Council of Young Israel, with seventy branches, has decentralized its educational program consisting of courses and weekly forums, functioning under the direction of a local rabbi or director. In one of the branches, Young Israel of Boro Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., seven pages of Talmud are covered each week in accordance with the universal *Daf Yomi* calendar.

Avukah, working on college campuses, maintained a membership of about eight hundred students. In 1942 it conducted three regional cooperative summer school camps, as well as a national camp which attracted about 340 students. These summer schools are organized around an intensive program of lectures and discussions.

During the past year, the Hillel Foundations and Counselorships sponsored by B'nai B'rith have grown from 76

to 118 units. Forty of the units are organized with complete staffs, physical facilities and budgets for an intensive program. The expansion has become necessary because virtually all of the great universities of the country have become, in fact, military schools, where thousands of young men and women are receiving technical training. Chaplains are not assigned to these institutions, and Hillel has assumed the responsibility of serving the Jewish trainee.

The Jewish Centers, under the guidance of the Jewish Welfare Board, not only expanded through direct service to the war effort, but also intensified their program of cultural and educational activities. The group work program for youth was expanded and changed to meet the new needs growing out of the war. The approach has been in line with the program and philosophy of the Jewish center movement which has sought to integrate Jewish interests with general interests, to correlate Jewish learning with general learning. The Jewish Welfare Board also geared its educational program to meet the needs growing out of the war situation. Special material was prepared to help train Jewish youth for farm work, and arrangements were made with the Jewish Agricultural Society for the placement of those youths who preferred working on Jewish farms. At the invitation of the Jewish Committee on Scouting, the Jewish Welfare Board cooperated in the preparation of a manual titled *Scouting for the Jewish Boy*. A series of Youth Conferences were sponsored in different sections of the country by regional branches of the Jewish Welfare Board, dealing with the role of Jewish youth in the war effort, and including a discussion of postwar problems.

Realizing the need for reorientation in wartime, the Jewish Welfare Board through its various regions, sponsored numerous seminars for the professional workers in the field. In the New York area, the seminars dealt with Jewish education, Jewish center programs, and a postwar agenda for the Jewish center. Training courses for volunteer leaders were expanded and streamlined. A new publication, *Leadership Training in the Jewish Center*, embodying material used in connection with training courses and workshops, was issued.

Cultural Activities in National Organizations*

Research on Jewish postwar problems has been promoted to a considerable degree by a number of national Jewish organizations. The first of these to be established, The Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems of the American Jewish Committee, has published seven in a series of eight units in a popular study course on Jewish postwar problems, in addition to several significant brochures on specialized problems in the field. The Institute of Jewish Affairs, sponsored and launched by the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress, has published special studies, in addition to a monthly bulletin called *Jewish Affairs*. The Research Committee of the Jewish Labor Committee has issued special studies dealing with a labor program of Jewish postwar reconstruction and publishes a monthly bulletin, *Fakten Un Meinungen*.

The Jewish Publication Society of America expanded its work during its fifty-fifth year and distributed a total of 55,736 books.** The Press of The Jewish Publication Society showed its greatest growth during the past year and did the largest business in its history. The Press Division of the Society, which is now in its twenty-third year, continued its work of printing books and periodicals for most of the Jewish educational institutions in the country. During the year under review, the Society printed for the Jewish Welfare Board hundreds of thousands of prayer books for the use of the men in the armed services.

In conjunction with Religious Book Week, instituted for the first time by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a pamphlet entitled "Religious Book List," was issued, comprising two hundred titles of Jewish, Catholic, Protestant and Good Will books.

The 1942 celebration of Jewish Book Week, sponsored by the Jewish Book Council of America, was inaugurated with a radio broadcast in November, devoted to a discussion of current books of Jewish interest. The Council printed

*For a description of the organizations mentioned throughout this section, see *Jewish National Organizations*, p. 449.

**See the Report of The Jewish Publication Society of America, p. 679.

a tri-lingual Jewish Book Week annual edited by Dr. Solomon Grayzel. Two new projects were inaugurated to aid in implementing the plan to utilize Jewish Book Week, not as an end in itself but rather as a springboard for sustaining all-year-round educational programs. Annotated lists of new Jewish books in the three languages, published in the United States and abroad, were issued every four months. Biographical sketches of eminent Jewish scholars and writers whose anniversaries occurred during the year were prepared for publication in Jewish periodicals in the United States and Canada.

That Jewish Book Week was rooted deeply in community life was attested by the widespread literary activities of a varied kind. The Jewish Braille Institute of America, the only agency in the world which has progressively developed a program to meet the cultural and religious needs of the Jewish blind throughout the English-speaking world, founded, for example, the *Braille Musician*, a bi-monthly music supplement devoted to the artistic, economic and professional interests of blind musicians.

The Louis LaMed Foundation issued a Hebrew omnibook, *Hameasef*, edited by Sh. Niger and M. Ribalow, consisting of Hebrew translations of the most representative Yiddish poets. To acquaint Yiddish and Hebrew readers with the newest developments in both literatures, the Foundation also sponsored a special department by the name of "News of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature," which appears in the Yiddish monthly *Zukunft* and the Hebrew weekly *Hadoar*. The department features bibliographies and topics of interest in both literatures. The Foundation's literary prizes for 1942 went to Prof. N. Turov and G. Freil (Hebrew), and to M. Boraisha and D. Charney (Yiddish) at a celebration held in January 1943, in New York.

The Histadruth Ivrit continued its program of publications, forums and lectures, the conduct of "Hebrew Month" and "Hebrew Day," and its youth activities. During the past year it issued five books and various pamphlets for schools, tracing the historical development of the Hebrew language. The sixth issue of *Sefer Hashanah L'Yehude Amerika* contained contributions by outstanding Hebrew writers, poets and scholars in America. Hebrew books and

publications were sent gratis to army camps. The organization has cooperated with a number of local and other national educational agencies in the dissemination of the knowledge of the Hebrew language and literature in this country.

The Agudath Hamorim (Federation of Hebrew Teachers) of New York celebrated thirty years of activity in the field of Jewish education by publishing a Jubilee volume, edited by Z. Scharfstein, reflecting the development of Hebrew education in America and containing a resumé of the activities of the Agudath in its efforts to improve the status of the Hebrew teacher and Hebrew education.

The Hebrew Publication Society of Palestine and America (Keren Hatarbut) published six books during 1943, four by Palestinian and two by American Hebrew writers, in addition to aiding in the publication of a second omnibus volume containing contributions by ninety Palestinian writers. Besides its regular cultural and literary sessions, the Society rendered assistance to the library of Bet Bialik in Tel Aviv (now containing ten thousand volumes) and extended aid to the Vaad Haloshon in Jerusalem.

Sixty-two congregations, affiliated with the National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, operated regularly constituted institutes during the year. The Academy issued five new publications. In addition, a wide program to arouse interest in adult Jewish education was carried on through articles in Jewish periodicals. A national conference was held at the Seminary in New York in November 1942. The proceedings, centering around the problem of "Adult Jewish Education in Time of War," have been published.

The Zionist Organization of America carried on a very extensive program of publication and educational propaganda. It is officially estimated that during the past year close to one million pieces of Zionist literature have been distributed by the organization. It has given special attention to furnishing transcription recordings of addresses on Zionism and Palestine, to furnishing Palestinian films, and to distributing photographs depicting all phases of Palestine life. Of special interest to schools and youth organizations were the program booklets published on the occasion of Hanukkah, Hamishah 'Asar Bi'Shebat, Purim and Pesah.

Hadassah has in recent years expanded the scope of its education program so that while continuing to concentrate on a study of Palestine and Zionism, it now emphasizes also the urgent need for a broad and deep understanding of Jewish life the world over, and for knowledge and insight into the pattern of American Jewish life. To meet this need, a number of study courses have been prepared under the direction of the National Education Committee. This material is supplied to about one thousand Hadassah study and discussion groups throughout the country.

In order to better direct and guide education and program chairmen throughout the country, conferences are held at set intervals during the year in the 19 Hadassah regions. During the current year, the National Education Committee has sponsored "Education for Leadership" courses in order to strengthen educational efforts throughout the country and to furnish its leaders with methods and techniques for implementing Hadassah's education program. In addition to the work of study and discussion groups, an extensive program of education is carried on through chapter meetings. Each month a folder of current material is sent to chapter program chairmen. All the education and program work is designed to build up a Zionist background and a knowledge of the Hadassah projects and the larger significance of its program.

The Hapoel Hamizrachi of America has during the year distributed cultural material on Judaism and Zionism, with special emphasis on the work of the religious pioneer in Palestine. Special program pamphlets for the observance of Sukkot, Hanukkah, Purim and Pesah, and a series of pamphlets dealing with the ideology of the movement, were among the outstanding publications of the year.

Emphasis upon its educational work characterized the activities of the League for Labor Palestine during the past year. This program is fostered by the national office through a monthly news bulletin, pamphlet material, lecture outlines, speakers, and an extension library of Zionist and Labor Zionist subjects available to chapters and widely used by them. Two recent publications were a Unit Course of Study on *Histadrut and the American Scene*, by Dr. Ben Halpern, and a *Handbook of the League for Labor Palestine*.

The National Council of Jewish Women, with three hundred senior and junior sections in the United States and Canada, with a membership of more than sixty thousand, gave special attention during the past year to contemporary Jewish affairs. The Council has worked in cooperation with non-Jewish and non-sectarian groups in an effort to combat race and religious prejudice and to foster inter-faith cooperation. Study outlines, lecture courses, and publications have been made available by the national office for the use of its sections throughout the country.

The Army and Navy Service Division of the National Jewish Welfare Board, officially recognized by the government for this purpose, undertook to meet the religious and educational needs of the Jewish members of the armed forces. Jewish cultural programs have been held in conjunction with the religious activities fostered by the Jewish Welfare Board. The Jewish chaplains are using advantageously the materials and facilities put at their disposal by the Jewish Welfare Board. Materials are made available for the guidance of Christian chaplains who are desirous of sponsoring educational programs of a Jewish nature.

The Jewish Welfare Board, furthermore, publishes and distributes material of an educational nature both for the professional, civilian and military leaders and for the men and women in the armed forces. While formal methods of education play some part, most emphasis is laid on the discussion group. Materials containing many aids for implementing discussion and study groups and classes have been prepared. For the Jewish men and women in the service there has been prepared a revision of the Abridged Bible, originally prepared during the first World War, and now officially accepted by the War Department of the United States. An Abridged Prayer Book has also been considerably revised and expanded, while prayer books for special religious occasions have been issued during the past year. Calendars, diaries, appropriate greeting cards, inspirational readings (Rabbi Hertz's *Book of Jewish Thoughts*), a Jewish songbook (prepared in conjunction with the American Association for Jewish Education) have all been supplied in great quantities. Pamphlets in a Jewish Information Series are being issued

with the collaboration of the same organization. Leaflets on each of the Holy Days and festivals are widely distributed. A basic Jewish reference library is supplied to every Jewish chaplain and Jewish Welfare Board representative. Many English Jewish periodicals, and Yiddish and Hebrew magazines are sent to camps for the use of the men.

The Jewish Center Lecture Bureau of the National Jewish Welfare Board, which has for many years been sponsoring forums, institutes, lectures and courses in the field of Jewish education on an adult level, increased its activity along these lines in 1942 and stressed particularly the need for postwar planning in Jewish and non-Jewish areas. The year saw also an increase in Jewish art programs, with a greater utilization of creative Jewish artists available in the field today. Many programs were offered on a series basis, including representative developments in the field of Jewish dance, music and drama. A number of centers also sponsored lectures in Yiddish and the exhibition of Yiddish films.

The Society for the Advancement of Jewish Musical Culture fostered the writing and performance of Jewish music and sponsored, in cooperation with the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, a conference on the "Status of Congregational Singing in America." The Society also conducted a symposium on the "Bases of Jewish Music: Historical, Anthropological and Psychological."

The Yiddish Scientific Institute carried out an extensive program of lectures—225 lectures on a variety of subjects bearing upon Jewish life were given by 26 scholars. It also conducted a contest for the best autobiography of an immigrant on the subject, "Why I Left the Old Country and What I Found in the New Country." A total of 224 such life histories were collected.

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation continued to extend its influence through the publication of its journal, *The Reconstructionist*. It also published a new cantata, "What is Torah," which has been presented in a number of communities. The Society for the Advancement of Judaism introduced during the past year a Parents' Institute, offering to a large number of young parents a general orientation

toward Judaism and specific guidance in the task of achieving a happy Jewish life within the home.

Dropsie College, Philadelphia, added a new department in the History of Semitic of Civilization, with Dr. Solomon Gandz as research professor. Dr. Abraham A. Neuman, president, issued his important two-volume *Jews in Spain*, and Dr. Solomon Zeitlin, of the faculty, published his challenging *Who Crucified Jesus?* The College also released a special publication commemorating the thousandth anniversary of the death of Saadia Gaon.

The American Jewish Historical Society continued its work in its chosen field. Last year, in addition, the Society supplied material for educational exhibits in connection with the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America, and the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. The Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation continues to publish important materials. Last year it released the third volume of the *Concordance of the Tosefta* by Rabbi Chaim Joshua Kasofsky, and the fourth volume of *Kirkisani's Code of Karaite Law* by Dr. Leon Nemoy of the Yale University Library. The American Academy for Jewish Research augmented its efforts to encourage Jewish research by the establishment of several research fellowships and the extension of grants-in-aid to scholars here and abroad. The latest issue of its *Proceedings* was a Saadia anniversary volume.

IN CLOSING, a word may be added concerning the temper of the American Jewish community with respect to the place of Jewish education, particularly during this war emergency period. "If ever our community," stated Charles J. Rosenbloom, vice president of the American Association for Jewish Education, "required faith and courage and self-sacrifice to maintain Jewish institutions, to assume added Jewish responsibilities and to preserve personal integrity, it is during these harassing times. If ever we needed to strengthen the spirit, and the self-respect of our people, it is especially in these trying days. What better service could we render our people and country now than to make young and old aware of the close relationship between Jewish and American ideals?"

Social Welfare*

By MICHAEL FREUND

THE change-over from a peacetime to a wartime way of life was proceeding at an accelerated pace during the past year. The process is, however, far from complete, and the implications of the changes it is causing are not yet clearly discernible. The present review aims, therefore, to record only some of the more readily observable developments in the social and economic life of the Jews of the United States during the year under review without attempting to probe beneath them to discover the underlying changes.

Movement of Population

There are few nationwide facts to indicate the extent to which the Jewish population has been drawn into the increased internal migration that has been under way during the past two and a half years as a result of the growing demand for manpower in war production areas, and the dislocation of workers engaged in "non-essential" occupations. Jewish social agencies in various parts of the country report some increase in Jewish population due to in-migration of Jewish workers, contractors, etc. Thus far, no attempts have been made to determine the size and the direction of this movement. Note is, however, made of the fact that wartime internal migration has been largely from the smaller rural and semi-urban areas to the larger population centers, or to the outlying districts of such centers, which had been points of concentration of heavy industry, now converted into war production areas. As these centers happen to be also places of concentration of Jewish population, the need for a large-scale Jewish migration may have been considerably reduced.

*This review covering the period July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, is based on the service and financial statistics of Jewish social welfare agencies gathered annually by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, on activity reports of local, national and overseas agencies and on community studies initiated in the course of the year by the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare. Use was also made of reports in the Jewish and general press and of data contained in various government publications.

But whatever the situation with regard to internal migration, it is evident that foreign immigration has had practically no effect on the size of the Jewish population of the country. All told only 4,705 Jewish immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States during the twelve-month period, July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, compared with 10,608 in 1942, 23,737 in 1941, and 43,450 in 1939.

Economic and Social Adjustments

The experience of Jewish social agencies during the past year points to a marked improvement in the economic condition of the marginal elements in the Jewish population. Unemployment and underemployment are reported to have been reduced to a minimum. Jewish employment agencies had fewer applications and at the same time more job offers than they could fill. The number of relief cases handled by Jewish family welfare agencies was lower than in the pre-depression year 1929. There was also a marked decline in the number of visitors to free clinics and in the number of borrowers from free loan societies. Considerable progress was made in the economic adjustment of refugees, as evidenced by the marked reduction in the number of refugee cases handled in New York City by the National Refugee Service and by family welfare agencies elsewhere.

While the pressure of economic want had relaxed, other factors making for dependency and individual maladjustment — sickness, old age, breakdown of family life, poor housing and inadequate recreational facilities — persisted. As a result of war conditions, Jewish social agencies were called upon to deal with such problems as the dislocation of persons engaged in non-essential occupations; readjustment of families affected by the induction of breadwinners into the armed forces; the rehabilitation of men rejected by, or discharged from, the armed forces; substandard living conditions due to housing shortages; high living costs; lack of adequate provision for the health and welfare of children, especially of those whose mothers were drawn into industry; and war-induced emotional strains and tensions. While there is no evidence of a marked rise in delinquency among Jewish children and adolescents, the relaxation of social restraints, due to quickly gained economic freedom and

shifting social values, has become a matter of concern to child welfare and youth service agencies.

In their endeavors to meet these situations, Jewish family agencies in the larger cities were making efforts to extend their services to all social and economic groups, including industry and organized labor, and were also experimenting with setting up of consultation services for those able to pay. Because of the community-wide character of these war-connected problems, Jewish agencies have been taking an active part in local planning and in servicing the welfare needs of the entire community, making their resources and personnel available to other voluntary as well as government agencies concerned with the adjustment of men and women on the war and home fronts.

Occupational Changes

The pressures and squeezes of wartime economy on small business, on manufacturing, wholesaling and service occupations appear to have gained force in the course of the year, effecting especially small retailers, many of whom, according to social agency reports, have been compelled to give up business and enter the ranks of labor. Occupational shifts have also taken place among white-collar workers and others dislocated from non-essential occupations as result of priorities, shortage of new materials, and the War Manpower Commission "work or fight" orders. These shifts have been largely in the direction of war industry in which Jewish skilled and semi-skilled workers were finding employment. Considerable numbers of young men were also availing themselves of the training opportunities provided by governmental agencies and finding employment in war plants, primarily in mechanical rather than in clerical occupations.

These occupational shifts have been facilitated in part by the continued efforts of governmental and voluntary agencies to combat persisting racial and religious discrimination in employment. Although shorn of authority to enforce its findings, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices continued to investigate discriminatory hiring practices in industry, labor unions and government agencies, to conduct hearings and to issue cease and desist orders when the President's Order forbidding discrimination in war

industries was violated. The Committee's efforts were strengthened by the refusal of the United States Employment Service to accept discriminatory job offers, and by the orders of other Federal authorities to delete questions regarding race or religion from employment application forms of war contractors and government-sponsored training schools. In most of the larger cities, these efforts received the cooperation of local Fair Employment Councils, set up by representatives of minority groups and civic bodies to enlist the entire community in a concerted effort to eradicate employment discrimination. Some of the leading metropolitan newspapers were prevailed upon to eliminate religious specifications from their "help-wanted" columns.

In their efforts to combat discrimination, Jewish agencies had the guidance of the Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations Dealing With Employment Discrimination in War Industries, established for the purpose of coordinating the programs of Jewish local and national organizations and of serving as a medium for conveying to the public and the government the special employment problems of the Jewish group.

Beyond combating discrimination, Jewish vocational service agencies were endeavoring to facilitate occupational readjustment by establishing central information bureaus on existing job and training opportunities, opening up special consultation centers for dislocated small businessmen seeking employment, devising programs and techniques for the orientation and on-the-job adjustment of those entering war industries, and expanding counseling programs for youth still in school. Under the stimulation of the Jewish Occupational Council, attempts have also been made in the larger communities to develop special programs to assist the War Manpower Commission in recruiting and utilizing the Jewish labor supply in the war production program.

Civic-Protective Organizations

Whether because of relaxation of outside pressures or because of other reasons, relatively little progress was made in the course of the year in the coordination of national programs dealing with the problem of group relationships. Locally, Jewish Community Councils continued to unite

local forces and achieve common action in combating racial and religious discrimination, giving also increased attention to the study of factors causative of group tensions and strains. On the national level, a limited degree of cooperation was attained by the reconstitution of the Joint Defense Appeal on behalf of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the two organizations agreeing on joint fund-raising and budgeting, also on setting up of a committee to study methods of coordinating their programs.

Very little progress has been made, however, in the efforts of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to carry out the demands of local communities for the integration of the programs of the four major national civic protective organizations — the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Jewish Labor Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

Acting on the mandate of its General Assembly, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds submitted at its January 1943 meeting a unification plan which called among others for a merger of the American programs of the four organizations. The plan was accepted in principle by three of the organizations but was opposed by the B'nai B'rith, which expressed fears that some of its essential functions would be harmed in the process of transferring them to a central body, as proposed by the Council. Failing to reach an agreement, the Assembly authorized the Council to continue negotiations with the four organizations. As of the end of June 1943, no conclusions were reached by the negotiating parties.

Group Relationships within the Jewish Community

While these endeavors to bring about unity in domestic affairs continued, other developments were revealing more clearly the basic division of forces within the community, but were holding out at the same time the possibility of cooperative effort under the stress of emergency situations.

Cleavages among Jews revealed themselves in the controversies over the American Council for Judaism, and its stand against Jewish nationalism and the alleged secular

tendencies in the Zionist movement; in the related controversies about the future political status of Palestine; in the question of a Jewish army, and other issues.

These controversies notwithstanding, the pressure of the needs of war-torn Jewish communities had made possible the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal, the organization of the Joint Emergency Committee on European Jewish Affairs, and the American Jewish Conference, all of which involve the active participation of divergent elements.

Emergency pressures also made possible the organization of the American Jewish Conference, which is to meet in New York City on August 29 to September 2, to plan for united efforts to deal with the postwar needs of the Jews. It will consist of 500 official delegates, of whom 375 have been chosen in local, regional and state elections held throughout the United States and 125 designated by national organizations. The major objectives of the Conference are:

(1) To consider and recommend action on problems related to the rights and status of Jews in the postwar world; (2) To consider and recommend action on all matters looking to the implementation of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine; (3) To elect delegates to carry out the program of the Conference in cooperation with the duly accredited representatives of Jews throughout the world.

It is noteworthy that this project which is, in a sense, a repetition of the action taken during the first World War, when an American Jewish Congress for the same purposes was organized, was accompanied by scarcely any controversy. This absence of conflict was probably due to the fact that the objects of the Conference were limited in advance to action on postwar overseas problems, and that the question of creating an overall representative body to deal with the entire complex of Jewish activities was not involved, as was the case in 1916-17.

Financing Jewish Welfare Needs

The trend toward the centralization of financing of Jewish welfare needs continued to operate during the past year, the trend manifesting itself, on the one hand, in the formation of joint appeals on behalf of national and overseas agen-

cies, working in the same or related fields and, on the other, in the organization and expansion of scope of local central fund-raising bodies. The United Jewish Appeal on behalf of the major overseas and relief agencies (J.D.C., U.P.A. and N.R.S.) and the Joint Defense Appeal on behalf of the major civic-protective agencies (American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith) were reconstituted early in the year, the agreements in both instances calling also for joint budgeting of current needs. The trend toward centralization is also evident in the recognition gained by the American Fund for Palestinian Institutions, a central fund-raising body for 17 Palestinian cultural agencies not included in the United Palestine Appeal, and the Federated Council of Palestinian Institutions which encompasses a large number of *yeshivoth* and charitable institutions. An increasing number of local welfare funds have utilized the Social Service Department of the Palestinian Vaad Ha-Leumi which, by arrangement with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, is acting as disbursing agent for American contributors to "traditional" Palestinian institutions.

Related manifestations in the same field were the organization, in the course of the year, of the Council of National Jewish Tuberculosis Institutions, to coordinate the service and financing operations of the Denver and Los Angeles tuberculosis hospitals, and of the joint fund-raising appeal launched in the B'nai B'rith District No. 7 on behalf of the B'nai B'rith sponsored institutions located in that district, which includes Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Florida.

Locally, there was to be noted further growth in the number of Jewish welfare funds, and in the widening of the scope of their central financing operations to include previously independent local, national and overseas appeals. According to the 1943 Directory of Jewish Federations, Welfare Funds and Community Councils, compiled by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds published in this volume* the number of permanently organized local central fund-raising bodies increased to 305 — the communities in which they are operating comprising about 95 per

*See p. 501.

cent of the estimated total Jewish population of the United States. Most of the local welfare funds include a number of surrounding smaller communities. Some of them are organized on a regional or state basis.

One of the major problems which federations and welfare funds had to face in the course of the year was the question of relationship to the National War Fund and the local War Chests. Backed by the President's War Relief Control Board concerned with the "obvious necessity for conserving manpower and the urgent need for unity and singleness of purpose in time of war," the National War Fund, established in the fall of 1942, undertook to raise in the fall of 1943 the sum of \$125,000,000 to meet the 1943 and 1944 budgetary needs of the major war-related organizations, excepting the Red Cross. These funds were to be raised through state and local War Chests. The problem before the Jewish war relief agencies and the local welfare funds was, therefore, how to join in these community-wide efforts without destroying the community organization values built up during the past decade. The question was given careful consideration at the January 1943 General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which expressed itself in favor of merging forces with the local War Chests for the advancement of the common goal, leaving, however, the final decision of War Chest affiliation with the local community. The position taken by the Assembly was also endorsed by the United Jewish Appeal, the major beneficiary of the local welfare funds.

As of the end of June 1943, 21 communities had decided to affiliate with the local War Chests, the number including such communities as Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City. In each of these instances the welfare fund joined as an entity, including within the War Chest the Jewish war relief agencies as well as all or most of the other local, national and overseas programs they have been supporting in previous years. In all instances, too, the welfare funds reserved to themselves the right to distribute the sums received from the War Chest on the basis of their own evaluation of the needs of their beneficiaries.

War conditions notwithstanding, Jewish communities responded liberally to the appeals of local, national and

overseas agencies. Federation and welfare fund campaigns held in the winter of 1942 and the spring of 1943 generally exceeded their goals and gained substantial increases over the previous year, both in amounts raised and number of contributors. Community response seems to have been especially favorable to the appeals for overseas relief and reconstruction. The United Jewish Appeal on behalf of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, reported at the end of June to have been the sole or major beneficiary in 3,095 campaigns held in the spring of 1943, as compared to 2,520 campaigns held in the spring of 1942, and to have raised in the first six months of 1943 the sum of \$11,500,000 on account of its \$25,000,000 goal for the year. This favorable response is attributed to generally improved economic conditions, to greater availability of funds usually spent for other purposes and, last but not least, to a growing awareness on the part of American Jews of the responsibility they must assume for the rescue of Jews overseas.

Because of the varying degrees of centralization of local fund-raising efforts, it is rather difficult fully to establish the total amount the Jewish community has contributed to the support of various social welfare and cultural activities. Reports received by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds show that affiliated agencies in 128 communities allocated for 1942-43 a total of \$30,946,000, of which \$13,468,000 was for the support of local communal activities and \$13,588,550 for the support of regional, national and overseas activities. The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds also reports that the 1942 cash receipts of 13 national and 11 overseas agencies amounted to about \$22,000,000, of which a little over \$4,000,000 was received by the national civic-protective, health and cultural agencies, and close to \$18,000,000 by the overseas agencies. Of the latter, the overseas relief and reconstruction agencies operating in Europe, Latin America and other countries (J.D.C., ORT) had an income of \$7,200,000; the major Palestinian agencies (U.P.A., Hadassah, National Labor Committee for Palestine, Hebrew University, etc.) about \$8,850,000; and the immigration service agencies in the United States and overseas (HIAS, N.R.S., etc.) \$3,750,000.

Jews in the Armed Forces

By LOUIS KRAFT*

ON EVERY war front, from the South Pacific to the rugged hills of Sicily, from the jungles of Panama to the icy slopes of Attu, in desert and lush forest, on land, on the sea and in the air, men are fighting in the uniforms of the American armed forces. Everywhere one finds among these sons and daughters of America, Jewish men and women. One sees them in the groups that leave daily from the induction centers for their first experience in camp, often receiving a cheering farewell and a parting gift from a committee of the Jewish Welfare Board in their home town. When they arrive in the strange surroundings of the reception camp, eager for the new adventure but often also uncertain as to what to expect, doubts are dispelled and confidence restored by the friendly greeting of a Jewish chaplain, easily identified by the insignia that he wears on his coat lapel, the traditional Star of David, surmounting a replica of the Ten Commandments. Frequently the chaplain is in the company of a civilian, a J.W.B. worker wearing a gold pin — U.S.O., initials that will become more familiar as the recruit proceeds on his career in the service.

The representative of the Jewish Welfare Board shares in extending welcome to the newcomer. The young soldier is deeply impressed with these symbols of the concern of the folks back home, the Jewish community of America, in his welfare. Wherever he goes, he will find these representatives of his people and through them will also be able to maintain ties with civilian life in the large city where he may go when on leave, in the small town near the camp, in the humble synagogue of an old southern community, in the comfortable, homelike U.S.O. club.

Throughout the land, the Jewish Welfare Board has made provisions for the care of our men and women in uniform. The workers of this organization, numbering almost three hundred, serve over six hundred military establishments in

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continental United States and outlying points — army camps, naval stations, air bases, on college campuses and in hospitals on the mainland, in Hawaii, Alaska, Central America, the Carribbean Islands and South America. Almost everywhere are found Jewish civilians, in small or large numbers, organized as committees of the Jewish Welfare Board, eager to offer hospitality and friendship. Never before has there been so generous an outpouring of Jewish service, such a demonstration of the kinship that binds our people together the world over. Over four hundred communities — exclusive of those in foreign lands — are united in this vast service. And in the distant countries, the Jewish Welfare Board, aided by the Jewish chaplains, has stimulated local Jewish groups to extend the hand of brotherly friendship to Americans in the armed services. In foreign countries, Jewish men in uniform are received with a welcome deepened by strong emotion. To Jews in these lands, these men symbolize the democratic forces of liberation and give evidence that in America there is a virile Jewish life, a community that is capable of contributing its hundreds of thousands of fine young men to the victory over the powers of darkness.

In England, in far-off Australia and New Zealand, our men are sought out and welcomed into Jewish homes, into synagogues and clubs. When Casablanca, Algiers and Tunis were freed, the emancipated Jews rushed into the streets to embrace those of our men that they recognized as Jews. In Casablanca, at Passover, the local community insisted on providing a Seder for the fifteen hundred Jewish boys located there, baked matzos (in a style unfamiliar to us) and even printed a special Haggadah dedicated to the American armed forces. Although the Jewish Welfare Board had sent matzos, wine, Haggadahs and other supplies to the places where American troops were stationed, local Jewish groups were eager to supplement these from their stores. Often the U. S. Army helped. In Iran, Army cooks baked matzos. In Australia, Haggadahs were printed.

Our boys and the Jewish chaplains have been profoundly moved by these demonstrations of kinship. No one can now estimate the full effect of this association. Certain it is that our men are becoming acquainted with Jewish life in foreign lands at first hand, and their knowledge and understanding

will spread as they move into one country after another freed from the oppressor. When they return to America, they will have developed a stronger Jewish consciousness and a deeper sense of obligation for their fellow-Jews. They will be in position to evaluate intelligently the measures and plans that the Jewish community of America will offer for the aid and reconstruction of Jewish life in the liberated countries.

INDEED our men and women in the armed forces have given many indications of an abiding loyalty to things Jewish. They have been responsive beyond expectation to the religious and social program offered by the Jewish Welfare Board, particularly to the ministrations of the Jewish chaplains. In sharp contrast to the inadequate provision in World War I, there is today a substantial corps of rabbis who serve as chaplains in the Army and Navy, at home and overseas. Today there are 24 Jewish chaplains in the Navy, serving at training stations and at ports. There was only one naval chaplain in World War I. There is now one chaplain in the Merchant Marine, and he is the first Jewish chaplain in this important service. There are already 155 Jewish chaplains in the Army and the number will soon grow to at least 200. There were 26 all told in World War I. Of the Jewish chaplains in the Army, 48 are already overseas in combat areas and more are going over constantly. One Jewish chaplain, Rabbi Alexander Goode, has already made the supreme sacrifice, going down with his ship on the way to foreign service, giving up his life belt and choosing a heroic death with his men. Others have been with troops in front line action, sharing with them the dangers of life in fox holes, tending the wounded and officiating in the solemn rites of burial over graves marked with the Star of David.

The program of chaplaincy service is a demonstration of a heartening unity among the religious forces of the Jewish community. The three major rabbinical bodies — the Rabbinical Council of America, the Rabbinical Assembly of America and the Central Conference of American Rabbis — have joined to provide the most qualified members of their groups for the service. They are equally represented on the

Committee on Religious Activities of the Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board and work together in the whole area of religious provision for the men and women of Jewish faith. They have made an outstanding contribution to the effort of the Jewish Welfare Board, which is officially charged with the responsibility of endorsing rabbis for service as chaplains and with providing a full opportunity for religious observance for Jews in the armed forces. The chaplains and the Jewish Welfare Board workers, civilian rabbis and their congregations, the thousands of Jewish volunteers and the many Christian chaplains, all cooperate in making the program meaningful to the members of the armed services.

THE men and women in the service, some of them away from home for the first time, eagerly seek opportunities for contact with civilian Jewish life. One of the chief tasks of the Jewish Welfare Board is to arrange for such associations. The Jewish Welfare Board worker organizes the Jewish families to provide hospitality and arranges social events in which men and women in uniform may participate. Thousands of letters written by soldiers and their parents attest to the warmth of the receptions accorded to these soldiers. There are many locations, however, where there are few or no Jewish residents. The Jewish Welfare Board worker and his own family often have to substitute by providing the Jewish fellowship that the men need. The workers seek out the men wherever they are located — at a remote air base, on maneuvers or on guard duty at a lonely beach or in the dense tropical jungle. As full a program as possible is provided. Entertainment is arranged, movies are shown, magazines, newspapers and books are distributed to all men, Christians and Jews. Religious services are conducted by the Jewish Welfare Board worker or a nearby rabbi, for despite the relatively large number of Jewish chaplains on duty they can only cover less than a third of the places where Jewish men are stationed. The Jewish Welfare Board organizes the services at all other posts.

Because of the isolation of so many military establishments, the larger cities of the country have been organized to meet the needs of the men at distant camps through the

joint efforts of the major national women's organizations of the country — National Council of Jewish Women; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods; National Ladies' Auxiliary, Jewish War Veterans of the United States; Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress; Women's League of the United Synagogue of America; and Hadassah. They constitute the Women's Division of the Jewish Welfare Board. Their local units and other local groups have formed Serve-A-Camp Committees, collecting necessary articles, recreational equipment and even sending food and refreshments over great distances to our workers who then distribute them to the men, regardless of creed. Thus the earnest desire of thousands of women to serve our soldier sons finds expression in a fine mobilization of the woman power of the Jewish community.

The same spirit is manifest in the service to the sick men at Army camps and to the wounded and disabled men who have returned from battle overseas. The Jewish Welfare Board looks after them in so far as their religious, social and personal needs are concerned. The need is growing and the program is expanding as casualties mount and we near the climatic aspects of the war. Every hospital is visited regularly by the J. W. B. workers, who are often accompanied by small committees of women. When the men are able, they are provided with opportunities to visit with Jewish families and to attend entertainments at U.S.O. clubs and at other facilities.

Closely related to the work for the disabled men is the service to veterans and their families. The Jewish Welfare Board, as an accredited agency of the Veterans Administration, has the responsibility of serving them at Veterans Hospitals and in handling their claims for benefits. Veterans of the present war discharged from the service because of some disability are already being served. The number will grow and will assume larger proportions when the conflict ends. In the expanded program, already inaugurated, the Jewish Welfare Board will work in association with the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. Veterans, both sick and well, will face serious problems of rehabilitation and readjustment to civilian life when they return, and the task

of the Jewish Welfare Board will be large and difficult. The three hundred Jewish Community Centers of the country, which are the constituent societies of the Jewish Welfare Board, will share in this work as they have done so fully in the Army and Navy welfare activities and in the many other programs in support of the war effort.

We think of active participation of American armed forces in this war as having merely begun. But we are already fighting for as long a period as we did in World War I, and the saddening lists of casualties attest to the bitterness of the struggle. Among the heroic dead, among the veterans wounded in front line action and in the battles on sea and in the sky, among those who have achieved recognition for brave exploits, we may count an impressive number of Jewish men. A partial list will be found in another section of this volume.* Space does not permit of recounting the full story of the heroism of these men. It is being recorded in publications issued by the Jewish Welfare Board from time to time. The compilation of this information and other research that will reveal the full measure of Jewish participation in the war is the task of the Bureau of War Records of the Jewish Welfare Board. The work is done as an obligation to the Jewish community, to continue the story of our historic contribution to the preservation of America and to write in clear, bold letters the facts that bear witness to the willingness of Jews, from the beginning of their history, to fight and die in the struggle for the victory of the ideals of freedom and justice. We have already suffered casualties in numbers that demonstrate beyond question that our Jewish men are doing their part along with their fellow-Americans on every battlefield. We count several hundred heroes, decorated for bravery, often more than once (one lad of twenty-three has already received twelve medals), in hazardous undertakings in every theater of operation.

The story needs to be told and is being told by the Committee on Public Relations of the Jewish Welfare Board, in which are represented the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish War Veterans, the Jewish Labor Committee, and the Anti-Defamation League

*See American Jewish War Service, pp. 405 ff.

of B'nai B'rith. The record of Jewish participation is publicized with restraint and dignity, not in the spirit of boastfulness but in the mood of a people that in every generation and in every land feels the historic sense of carrying forward a noble tradition. In this task of the moment the Jewish Welfare Board contributes to the growth of the Jewish spirit, and in its demonstration that Jewish history is proof of the unconquerable strength of ideals of right and freedom, it contributes also to the strength of the heroic American spirit.

Intergroup Relations

By ELLEN POSNER*

DURING the period under review, organized anti-Semitism in the United States completed a half swing of the pendulum, from quiescence to organized agitation. The attack on Pearl Harbor and our declaration of war were followed by temporary suspension of overt anti-Semitic activity and propaganda coupled with the disintegration of organized isolationism. As the country became accustomed to its role in a global war, however, the pro-fascist elements revived and soon abandoned their protestations of loyalty to, and cooperation in, the war effort and resumed their attempts to cause disunity by sowing hatred and suspicion.

The Department of Justice in the period of 1942 and 1943 embarked upon a twofold policy of protection: the arrest of actual foreign agents and saboteurs and the indictment of native American fascists.

On July 21, 1942, the Federal Grand Jury in Washington which had been investigating Axis propaganda activity in the United States under the direction of William Power Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, indicted twenty-eight individuals on charges of conspiracy designed to promote disloyalty and impair the morale of the military and naval forces of the United States. Thirty

*Member of staff, American Jewish Committee. The final section of this chapter was prepared by Louis Minsky, editor, Religious News Service.

publications and twenty-eight organizations were named as agencies through which the indicted individuals were accused of creating disaffection.

On January 4, 1943, all of the twenty-eight individuals were re-indicted and to their number were added six more defendants, namely, George E. Deatherage, Mrs. Lois de Lafayette Washburn, Frank W. Clark, Paquita de Shishmareff alias Leslie Fry, Frank K. Ferenz, and *The New York Evening Enquirer, Inc.* In addition, twelve other publications and thirteen organizations were added to the list of "agencies employed."

The indictments became the pivot of anti-democratic outbursts. Around them emerged a definite campaign, having strong anti-Semitic undertones, to exonerate the defendant who time and again have charged that they are the victims of a "Jewish Gestapo" plot. Men of national reputation have rallied to the defense of the alleged seditionists. Other persons who are active in creating disunity and have not as yet been apprehended have raised their voices in protest. Gerald L. K. Smith, whose publication *The Cross and the Flag* was named in the indictment as an agency used in a subversive conspiracy, has declared that there exists "a diabolical conspiracy gang in America." George E. Sullivan, who uses the United States mails to distribute anti-Semitic statements and to vilify public officials, has deluged Congress and the President with letters and petitions against the "smear plot." Rev. Harvey H. Springer, editor and publisher of the Fundamentalist *Western Voice*, Englewood, Colorado, has organized a "Committee for the Preservation of Christ's Cause in America." He has appealed to Christian clergymen and laymen for funds and support in his fight against the "political persecution" of Gerald B. Winrod, veteran anti-Semite under indictment. Springer attacks the indictments by quoting whole speeches of Representatives Martin Dies (Dem., Tex.), Clare E. Hoffman (Rep., Mich.) and Hamilton Fish (Rep., N. Y.), and Senators Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Gerald P. Nye (Rep. N. D.) and Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio). *Bible News Flashes*, Minneapolis, Minnesota, another Fundamentalist periodical, edited by William D. Herrstrom, has also been loud in defense of Winrod.

E. J. Garner, named in the indictment, has frequently

described the federal indictments as the work of a Jewish "Octopus" and has threatened "if Jews do go daffy and murder somebody who is opposing Communism . . . like is being talked about these days [sic], then pogroms will break out in this country of ours overnight."

The indicted alleged seditionists have received strong support from the isolationist bloc in Congress. Thus, in a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, Senator Wheeler called the indictment "one of the most disgraceful proceedings that has ever been carried on in this country"; Representative Hoffman charged that the indictment was a "conspiracy to smear and purge" members of Congress; Senator Nye said on the floor of the Senate: "They are no more guilty of conspiracy than I am." Others who have espoused the cause of the indicted were: Senator Robert R. Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Representative John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) who charged in the House that the Department of Justice was turning into a "Gestapo for the persecution of white gentiles." Representative Fish, whose secretary had been convicted on charges of collaborating with George Sylvester Viereck, self-acknowledged Nazi agent, introduced a bill which, if passed, would have made it impossible to convict the individuals awaiting trial on charges of seditious conspiracy.

The defendants have distributed speeches and letters of the isolationist Congressmen who have come to their defense. Thus, Winrod has circulated a copy of a letter written to him by Senator Taft in which the federal indictment was vigorously attacked. *The Cross and the Flag* is using a letter of endorsement from Senator Reynolds for promotional purposes.

GREATLY elated and encouraged by the support they are receiving from the above-mentioned members of Congress and by the results of the 1942 Congressional election, the thirty-three indicted propagandists and other American fifth columnists have launched a new offensive closely allied to Hitler's methods of "divide and conquer" and exhibited to a large degree by anti-Semitic slanders. The hue and cry raised against the indictments and against Special Prosecutor Maloney have been paralleled in Congress by demands

for a Congressional investigation of the Department of Justice and of anti-fascist organizations and individuals by Representatives Hoffman and Dies, and by Senators Taft and Wheeler; by slurs and statements made by Congressmen on the floor of both Houses, and by attacks upon the character and integrity of individual Jews through whom American Jewry has been threatened.

The opposition interpreted as a victory the removal of Maloney as Special Prosecutor. John Rogge was appointed in his place. Court Asher, overt anti-Semite and obstructionist, retold with great glee in many issues of his publication, *The X-Ray*, Muncie, Indiana, of the "booting" received by Maloney as if by it he had secured personal revenge.

Martin Dies, who has expressed his eagerness to conduct an investigation of anti-fascist activity and of the Department of Justice, was accused of suppressing facts on anti-Semitic agitation by Representative Jerry Voorhis, then a member of the Dies Committee. Dies denied in Congress that anti-Semites were necessarily pro-Nazi and that fascism was necessarily anti-Semitic. By the same token, Fish, in speaking against the War Security Act which would have expedited the trial and punishment of American fifth columnists, said: "We want no Americans indicted under this law for mere criticism . . . or maybe because they are anti-Communists or even anti-Semitics [sic]. Even that is not a crime under the Constitution of the United States."

Extremist anti-New Dealers attacked with increasing frequency such members or advisers of the Administration as Justice Felix Frankfurter, Bernard M. Baruch, David Niles, Ben Cohen and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman. C. David Ginsburg, general counsel of the Office of Price Administration, attacked as a "draft dodger," was forced to resign his post, despite strong laudation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, because of heavy pressure of an anti-Semitic nature brought to bear by such Congressmen as J. W. Flannagan, Jr. (Dem., Va.). A campaign directed against outspoken Walter Winchell also occupied the attention of the pro-fascist press. One such journal threatened that his activities would "create a wave of anti-Semitism strong enough to dissolve the whole new deal."

Despite their position of uncertainty in the eyes of the

law, the defendants have not shunned publicity but have gone out of their way to seek it. Men like Winrod and Garner are still distributing leaflets and letters seeking financial aid, addressed to "Christian" Americans. Mrs. Dilling sends out lengthy propaganda bulletins from her "Patriotic Research Bureau" and speaks at many well-advertised meetings in the Middle West, especially at William J. Grace's Citizens U. S. A. Committee. Still being circulated in many cases through the mails as second-class matter, although named in the indictment are: Court Asher's *The X-Ray*; Gerald B. Winrod's *Defender*; Charles B. Hudson's *America in Danger*, Omaha, Nebraska; C. Leon de Aryan's *The Broom*, San Diego, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling's *Patriotic Research Bureau News Letter*, Chicago, Illinois; and Gerald L. K. Smith's *The Cross and the Flag*, Detroit, Michigan.

The Constitutional Educational League, named in the indictment, has continued, under the leadership of Joseph P. Kamp, to issue and distribute literature with strong anti-Semitic implications violently attacking the Administration, deriding the war effort, vilifying prominent liberals, and contriving to stir up class antagonisms through anti-labor propaganda.

Not named in the indictment but engaging in the same practices as the publications listed in the indictments are the following periodicals which appear regularly: *The Individualist*, Lincoln, Nebraska, edited by Charles W. Phillips; *The American Vindicator*, Washington, D. C., now known as the *National Record*, organ of Senator Reynolds, which is anti-labor and anti-immigration; *The Gaelic American*, New York City, edited by James MacDermott, which praises and defends Father Coughlin, is anti-Semitic and has Father Edward Lodge Curran — henchman of Father Coughlin — as a columnist; *Western Voice*, which decries the "World Control of Jews"; *The Commonwealth*, Bradentown, Florida, edited and published by Walter F. Burrows, which urges appeasement and a negotiated peace; *Bible News Flashes*, an anti-Semitic prophetic periodical; and *The National Republic*, Washington, D. C., edited by Walter B. Steele, whose main theme is that "this is not a democracy but a republic."

In the last year several new subversive and pro-Axis publications have made their appearance. Of these the following are noteworthy: Carl Mote's *America Preferred*, Indianapolis, Indiana; David Gordon's anti-Semitic *Catholic International*, New York City; and, Edward A. Koch's *The Guildsman*, Germantown, Illinois, which advocates a Corporative Order and the overthrow of "capitalist democracy." In addition, Joseph E. McWilliams, former New York leader of the Christian Mobilizers and of the American Destiny Party, has written a book calling for a very generous government bonus to all returning servicemen; with this publication McWilliams has apparently made a demagogic attempt to stage a comeback.

Many of the less wholesome elements of the America First Committee, which saw fit to disband soon after Pearl Harbor, have rallied round Gerald L. K. Smith, lieutenant to the late Huey Long, once a member of William D. Pelley's Silver Shirts and friend of Father Coughlin. Formerly head of the Committee of One Million, he became in January 1943 national chairman of the America First Party, a nationalistic political party. Although confined at present to the Midwestern States, the party, according to Smith, will invade the East. Through his organ *The Cross and the Flag* and his meetings, Smith is engaged in flagrantly disruptive and defeatist propaganda which specializes in attacks on public leaders, campaigns against our Allies and a barrage of abuse directed at individual Jews in public office. He has announced that if neither the Republican nor Democratic parties nominate a presidential candidate to his liking, he will campaign for Senator Nye or Charles A. Lindbergh in 1944.

Working with Smith as his organizers and representatives are Mote, McWilliams, and Earl Southard; the last named had been removed as Illinois Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars because of disruptive activities and then reinstated.

Another organization closely allied and working with the America First Party is William J. Grace's Citizens U. S. A. Committee which presents such speakers as Mrs. Ernest Lundeen, Senator Nye, Mrs. Dilling, McWilliams, Southard, Smith and Mote. At these meetings Coughlin is cheered and

Roosevelt and Churchill are booed. Senator Nye appeared before the Committee to condemn the policy of bringing refugees into this country.

THE Department of Justice has been successful in convicting several outstanding seditionists. Ellis O. Jones, organizer of the National Copperheads, an isolationist group in California, who has admitted being an admirer of Hitler and has demanded the impeachment of President Roosevelt, and Robert Noble were convicted of sedition on August 11, 1942, and sentenced to four and five years imprisonment respectively.

George Sylvester Viereck, leading Nazi agent, was sentenced in March 1942 to from two to six years imprisonment on a charge of failing to give the State Department full information concerning his activities as a Nazi agent in this country. Although his sentence was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court one year later by a five to two decision reversed the conviction on a technical ground. Within a month Viereck was reindicted on more specific allegations that he used various members of Congress to further Nazi propaganda. On July 17, 1943, Viereck was again found guilty by a federal jury and faced a maximum sentence of twelve years and a \$6000 fine.

Horace J. Haase, editor of a bulletin called *America's Hope*, was arrested on charges of evading the draft. He had distributed propaganda attacking the United Nations, the foreign policy of the Administration and calling for a negotiated peace.

The Department of Justice has been bolstered, despite the Viereck reversal, by the decision later reached by the Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of the laws under which the thirty-four persons have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces, and the indications were, as the review period closed, that Special Prosecutor Rogge would soon present his case.

Anti-Semites have been exploiting the "gag" and doggerel. Anonymously published and surreptitiously distributed mimeographed, typed or printed sheets are used to spread the Nazi-created lie that the war is the result of the machinations of "World Jewry," that Jews are draft dodgers and

are reaping huge profits on the black market. In addition to these false charges penned in catchy phrases are deliberate instigations to soldiers and civilians alike to "revenge themselves upon the Jews when the Germans and Japs have been defeated."

Goodwill Activities

Anti-Semitic activities during the year were offset by numerous expressions of goodwill toward Jews by Congressmen, by many community and national leaders, and by continuing efforts of groups and individuals of all faiths to strengthen and develop interfaith harmony. These expressions were highlighted by sharpened interest in the problem of rehabilitating the persecuted and homeless Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe.

Mass meetings were held in some cities to condemn the pogroms and persecutions of Jews. A number of church conventions adopted forthright resolutions denouncing anti-Semitic practices and teachings, and urging the United Nations to take all possible steps to rescue the Jews of Europe from their present plight.

Top-ranking leaders of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches led the chorus of protests against the persecutions in Europe. Meeting in November, 1942, the Roman Catholic hierarchy condemned the "satanic technique" used to oppress the people of occupied countries.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, at its biennial meeting at Cleveland in December, 1942, adopted a resolution which referred to the "incredible cruelties" inflicted upon the Jews in Nazi-occupied areas and called upon all affiliated denominations to "intensify their efforts for full justice for the Jews."

In connection with the designation of May 2 as a "Day of Compassion" for the Jews, observed in Christian churches throughout the country, the Federal Council, which represents 25,000,000 Protestants affiliated with 25 religious bodies, urged the government to give financial assistance for the support of refugees from Nazism in places of temporary asylum to which they may be removed pending their repatriation after the war.

Under the signatures of 75 Christian clergymen and laymen, statements were issued by the newly-organized Christian Council on Palestine pleading for the free and unqualified admission of "pauperized, persecuted and reduced" Jews to Palestine after the war.

Among other groups which joined the Federal Council of Churches in focusing attention on the situation of the Jews were the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Home Missions Council of North America, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), and the American Unitarian Association.

In cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches and the National Council of Catholic Men, the National Conference of Christians and Jews also observed the nationwide Day of Compassion. A pamphlet, entitled *Christians Protest Persecution* by the editors of Religious News Service, which summarized the protests against anti-Semitism made by church leaders throughout the world, was printed and distributed by the Conference for this occasion.

The National Conference greatly extended its goodwill program during the year. Launched by the Conference for the first time during March, Religious Book Week featured a list of two hundred religious books for reading by the lay public. The list included fifty Jewish and fifty goodwill books. Book lists were sent to six thousand libraries and hundreds of special exhibits were held throughout the country in connection with the observance.

With the assistance of the Chief of Chaplains of both the Army and the Navy, a program of education for goodwill in the military training centers was started under the direction of Mr. Andrew W. Gottschall. To date, programs of speakers have been arranged by the Conference in more than 145 military centers, with audiences totaling more than 2,400,000 men; 3,000,000 pieces of literature have been distributed through the Chaplains.

The Conference in 1943 organized the Commission on Educational Organizations, under the direction of Herbert L. Seamans. The Commission will work with colleges, secondary and primary schools, teacher training groups, textbook publishers and religious educators in the development of

literature and methods to promote intercultural goodwill and for the elimination of biased matter from religious teaching materials.* The correction of a footnote to Apocalypse 2:9 in the Roman Catholic New Testament, which is being distributed to servicemen, was arranged after consultation between Catholic authorities and Conference representatives.

Also established during this year, the Commission on Religious Organizations, headed by John Elliott, recruited religious bodies to carry the Conference's program into local churches, synagogues, seminaries, and other religious institutions.

The emphasis on intercultural education was an outstanding feature of interfaith activities during the year. A report prepared by the Seminar on Race Issues and presented to the Conference on Christian Bases of World Order, jointly sponsored by Ohio Wesleyan University and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, called for a greater effort on the part of churches to bring about a better understanding of the Jewish people through Sunday schools and other educational means. The report called for a careful study of Christian literature in order to eliminate references "which make for anti-Semitism" and recommended a more frequent interchange of pastors and rabbis in churches.

In recognition of the "impact made by Hillel Foundation cultural courses among Christian students who have taken Hillel credit courses in Jewish history and literature," Dr. Abram L. Sachar, national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities by Illinois Wesleyan University, the first non-Methodist so honored in the eighty-three-year history of the institution.

The Catholic University of America has published several readers for Catholic parochial schools, known as the "Faith and Freedom" series, which stress religious and racial tolerance, and have been described as "primarily focused against anti-Semitism." On the whole there has been a noticeable improvement in Catholic-Jewish relations.

*See page 148 ff., *supra*.

In New York City, the Burton J. Furman Memorial Fund was created in June to further better relations between Jewish and non-Jewish students in colleges and universities in the metropolitan area. The fund was made possible through an initial gift of \$1,500 from the family of Morris Furman of New York City, and was named in memory of Burton J. Furman, U. S. N., who died on the aircraft carrier U. S. S. "Lexington" during the battle of the Coral Sea.

Reaction to Events Overseas

By LIBBY BENEDICT*

By the beginning of the year 5703, the second World War had so completely carried both Eastern and Western civilizations into its vortex that the whole scene of relief and other overseas activities in the United States lost its pattern, as elastic as that pattern had always been. Unparalleled tragedy held the possibilities of action to limits that were miserably circumscribed in comparison with the known need. The Jews surviving in the Nazi-occupied countries required aid as never before. But not only were they isolated; their coming extinction was announced and vaunted by the Nazi regime. Against this program of extermination, a surge of protests arose in the United States, many of them prompted by Jewish organizations, others initiated and carried through entirely by non-Jewish groups, and still others sponsored by both.

The first of these major protests took place on July 21, 1942, in Madison Square Garden in New York City. Called by the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee, the meeting attracted twenty thousand persons. Dr. Stephen S. Wise presided. Among the speakers who expressed their horror at the Nazi slaughters and the resolve to exact retribution from the guilty were

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Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep., Mass.), Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Johnny Green, president of the Marine and Ship Builders Union, Frank Goldman, vice-president of B'nai B'rith, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell, head of the Methodist Church of New York. In a message to the meeting, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "The American people . . . will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability on the day of reckoning which will surely come." A special message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain emphasized the contribution the Jews of Palestine were making to the war effort of the United Nations.

Two days after the Madison Square Garden meeting, on Tishe'ah b'Ab, July 23, 1942, the Reverend James S. Montgomery, chaplain of the House of Representatives, opened the session of the House with a special prayer for the Jewish victims of Nazi persecutions. On the same day the Federal Council of Churches and the Church Peace Union sent messages of sympathy to the Synagogue Council of America, and various representatives of the clergy throughout the United States made individual statements condemning the Nazi persecutions. Jews themselves signaled the events by observing August 12, 1942, as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the country in sympathy with the sufferers abroad. The call for the fast day was issued by the Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada.

The deportation of Jewish refugees from that part of France which was then still unoccupied evoked a special protest to the State Department of the United States on August 27, 1942, by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in his reply, said that representations had already been made by the United States Government to the Vichy Government. The month of August also saw protest demonstrations held in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles and St. Paul.

Once more on August 22, President Roosevelt reiterated his earlier promise that retaliation for the persecution of Jews would come and invited "any trustworthy sources"

to submit information "which would assist in keeping our growing fund of information and evidence up to date and reliable." And on October 7, he expressed the willingness of the United States Government "to cooperate with the British and other governments in establishing a United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes."

But the desperation of the Axis powers was increasing as the strength of the United Nations was brought to bear. Even more violent programs of deportation and execution were loosed on the Jews. Documents reached the State Department of the United States proving the existence of Hitler's order to exterminate all Jews in Europe before the end of 1942. These documents were turned over to Dr. Stephen S. Wise by Under Secretary of State Welles on November 25, 1942. Data collected by Jewish agencies supplemented these reports.

World-wide demonstrations of sympathy on December 2, 1942, brought Jews and non-Jews in the United States into full participation. In New York City, about half a million Jewish workers stopped work for ten minutes, and many of their non-Jewish fellow-workers shared the tribute with them. Mayor La Guardia called on the people of the city, regardless of creed, to join the prayers. Two-minute periods of silence were observed by several of the radio stations in the metropolitan area, and a special memorial service was broadcast at 4:30 P. M. over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company. Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles also held special services on December 2. Yiddish newspapers in all cities appeared with black borders and demanded in concert that the United Nations take measures to stop the systematic extermination of the Jews by the Nazis. A proclamation signed by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith and other organizations summarized the extent of the tragedy that had overtaken Jewish life, but expressed triumphant belief in "Him who has been the Guide and Guardian of Israel throughout all generations."

On December 8, 1942, President Roosevelt received a delegation of prominent Jewish community leaders, who appealed for action to stop the Nazi massacres of Jews and urged "that an American commission be appointed at once to

receive and examine all evidence of Nazi barbarities against civilian populations, and to submit that evidence to the bar of public opinion and to the conscience of the world."

The President also received a comprehensive memorandum detailing the annihilation of the Jewish populations of Europe. He did not hesitate to voice his horror. Regarding retribution, he said: "The wheels of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small."

On December 17, 1942, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, the Fighting French and eight other Allied governments simultaneously issued a joint declaration in Washington, London and Moscow. After cursorily repeating some of the facts about deportations and executions, the statement reaffirmed the "solemn resolution" of the United Nations "to insure that those responsible for these crimes shall not escape retribution and to press on with the necessary practical measures to this end."

Later in December, the B'nai B'rith, through its president, Henry Monsky, asked the United Nations to go beyond their proclamation and to assure rescue of the survivors, intervention with neutral countries for their admission and a tribunal to punish the perpetrators. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, issued separate statements, in behalf of their respective organizations, condemning the atrocities. On December 29, a mass meeting under the auspices of the Jewish People's Committee was held in New York, where Representative Emanuel Celler (Dem., N. Y.) demanded immediate trial of the guilty Nazis.

First among the protests of 1943 was a children's demonstration in Chicago, where the Jewish Labor Committee sponsored the mass appearance at the City Council chambers of Jewish school children, on January 8, to protest specifically against the murder of children. A children's demonstration also occurred in New York on February 22; here three thousand children, under the supervision of the Jewish Education Committee, held memorial services at Mecca Temple.

Additional official documentation of the atrocities was provided on February 14, 1943, when the Office of War

Information published a report on events in Warsaw. February 26 was declared a day of protest and mourning by the Jewish Labor Committee and the Workmen's Circle.

PRIVATE reports brought more and more appalling data, and once again the populace of New York City gathered in Madison Square Garden to make its voice heard. With 20,000 within the building on the evening of March 1, some 75,000 crowded the surrounding streets. The meeting had been called by the American Jewish Congress, the Church Peace Union, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations; the B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Labor Committee and the American Jewish Committee associated themselves with its purposes. A resolution adopted by the assemblage demanded release of the Jews from German-occupied territories, establishment of sanctuaries, revision of United States immigration laws, admission to Great Britain, approach to Latin American countries for altered immigration laws, admission to Palestine, and financial guarantees to countries asked to serve as refuge. The demand for the punishment of the criminals was reiterated.

Eight days later, on March 9, already declared a day of prayer for the Jews by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, two performances were given in Madison Square Garden of "We Will Never Die," a pageant depicting the contribution of Jews to civilization. The work was written by Ben Hecht, produced by Billy Rose and staged by Moss Hart, with a musical score by Kurt Weill.

The same day, the United States Senate adopted a joint resolution introduced by Senator Alben W. Barkley (Dem., Ky.), majority leader, condemning the atrocities. The resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives on March 18. In ringing language, the Congress decried the inexcusable slaughter and mistreatment and urged "that those guilty, directly or indirectly, of these criminal acts shall be held accountable and punished in a manner commensurate with the offenses for which they are responsible."

A protest meeting in Washington on March 30 heard a further demand from Senator Barkley for United States action. In the Chicago Stadium on April 14, some twenty

thousand people heard Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Monsky, Adolph Held, Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, and Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, make the same demands for intervention and sanctuary as had been made in New York the previous month.

To all these outbursts of protest and condemnation, the general press of the country contributed editorial support. The March protests were echoed in positive demands for sanctuary, as well as for punishment of the criminals. Almost all the newspapers in New York City, and many throughout the country, joined in an editorial demand for a relaxation of the "cold formalism" of United States immigration restrictions.

Another type of appeal and protest was the publication of full-page paid advertisements in newspapers. The Committee for a Jewish Army sponsored a number of such advertisements, as did various other organizations. On December 28, 1942, the Americans of German Descent published a full-page advertisement in the New York press, condemning the Nazi persecutions.

THE unrelenting terror in Europe finally brought about in the United States the establishment of the Joint Emergency Committee for Jewish Affairs, which came into being in April, and represented the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Labor Committee, the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, Hadassah, Mizrachi, Poale Zion, the Synagogue Council of America, the Agudath Israel of America and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis.

The first major act of the Joint Emergency Committee was the transmission of a memorandum to the Anglo-American Refugee Conference, which opened in Bermuda on April 19. This memorandum proposed negotiations with the Axis powers to permit the release of Jews, the creation of temporary and permanent sanctuaries, and the feeding of those who are released. From the United States, also, Dr. Chaim Weizmann sent an appeal to the Bermuda conference on behalf of the Jewish Agency, while the World Jewish Congress and the ORT addressed separate appeals.

THE invasion of North Africa by the military forces of the United Nations on November 7 at once precipitated action on the part of French and other communal groups in the United States to urge the revocation of the Nazi anti-Jewish laws. Their appeal seemed to be answered in a message on November 17 by President Roosevelt, who said: "I have requested the liberation of all persons in North Africa who had been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world and I have asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists." In spite of this, a long period of uncertainty followed, during which the attitude to be taken toward the Jews by Admiral Jean Darlan and, later, by General Henri Giraud and Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, remained unclear.

On February 26, the French Jewish Representative Committee, affiliated with the World Jewish Congress, demanded the restoration of rights to the Jews of North Africa, in a statement signed by Henri Torres, Baron Edouard de Rothschild, Marc Chagall, André Spire, Pierre Dreyfus and Jacques Hadamard.

A violent retrogressive step was taken, however, on March 14, when General Giraud, in a public address revoking the 62 anti-Jewish decrees of the Vichy regime, announced the abrogation of the Crémieux decree, which had granted French citizenship to Algerian Jews in 1870. On March 18, a delegation headed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, representing the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, visited Under Secretary of State Welles. The same day Baron Edouard de Rothschild, president of the Consistoire Central des Israélites de France et d'Algérie, issued a statement vigorously condemning the annulment of the Crémieux decree.

Baron Rothschild's sharp commentary evoked a reply from Welles on March 28, contending that the abrogation of the Crémieux decree, while depriving native Algerian Jews of automatic citizenship, did not deprive them of the right to obtain voting power or of the right to practice all the professions and occupy all posts. Protests poured forth, however, from individual Frenchmen in the United States, including Professor Henri Perrin and Jacques Maritain, and

from the leading liberal publications in the country. On May 20, a delegation consisting of Henri Torres, Paul Jacob, Paul Weill and Pierre Dreyfus, representing the French Jewish Representative Committee, and accompanied by Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress, again visited Welles at the State Department. In a memorandum presented to him the delegation gave the history of the Crémieux decree and pointed out that its abrogation was prejudicial to the legal principles of the Republic.

While at first the State Department accepted the revocation of the Crémieux decree as a step necessary to placate the Nazi-incited Arab population, the complete victory in North Africa greatly changed this point of view. Moreover, the establishment of the French Committee of Liberation and General Charles de Gaulle's insistence that the laws of the French Republic be restored after the war, seem to presage the early restoration of the rights enjoyed by the Algerian Jews before the fall of France.

Thus the period ended with hope beginning to brighten. And with the Jewish community uniting its efforts through the Joint Emergency Committee, it seemed that protest would at least be canalized and strengthened. All these matters were expected to be given an airing at the American Jewish Conference, planned for the late summer and beyond the period of review.

Overseas Relief

By BETTY PELCOVITS*

THE American Jewish community could hardly content itself with merely voicing its protest and sympathy with suffering Jewish communities overseas. More than ever before, the tragic circumstances of the year 5703 called for concrete measures of assistance. As in the past, American Jewish agencies continued their work of relief and rescue despite almost insurmountable obstacles.

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While various governments of the United Nations had been dealing with the problem of aid to refugees, and the formation of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, in November 1942, under former Governor Herbert H. Lehman pointed to increasing participation of the government in large-scale rehabilitation abroad, the continued importance of the role of private agencies in this area was emphasized by many government leaders, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In his endorsement of the United Jewish Appeal's 1943 campaign, President Roosevelt praised the work of private relief agencies and emphasized that "the reconstructive help that has been extended through the United Jewish Appeal has been a great physical and spiritual bulwark for many victims of oppression."

"Continuation of such voluntary relief work" was characterized "as a distinctive service . . . to complement public resources and services," in a joint statement released on January 10, 1943, by Mr. Lehman, Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, and Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board. The statement declared that "there are many essential services which can be provided by private agencies that can not be provided by the government."

SINCE its establishment in January 1939, the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine has been the unified fund-raising instrument for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. From the date of its inception to the end of 1942, the United Jewish Appeal collected over \$50,000,000. The total raised by the U. J. A. for the year 1942 (as reported in June 1943) was \$14,428,252. The terms of the agreement signed by the constituent agencies of the U. J. A. for that year provided for the distribution of the first \$9,100,000 raised as follows: \$4,525,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee; \$2,575,000 to the United Palestine Appeal; and \$2,000,000 to the National Refugee Service. All funds collected in excess of the initial sum of \$9,100,000 were distributed between the J. D. C. and the U. P. A. by the Allotment Committee in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The N. R. S. received

a fixed grant for the year. Membership of the 1942 Allotment Committee was composed of representatives of the J. D. C. and the U. P. A., as well as of welfare fund communities. Following the decision of the Committee, the J. D. C. received an additional sum of \$1,860,000 and the U. P. A. \$1,140,000.

For 1943 the initial sum for distribution among the affiliated agencies was again fixed by agreement at \$9,100,000 to be divided as follows: \$4,840,000 to the J. D. C.; \$2,760,000 to the U. P. A.; and \$1,500,000 to the N. R. S. All three agencies are eligible to apply to the 1943 Allotment Committee for a share of the funds collected for this year in excess of \$9,100,000.

The United Jewish Appeal of 1943 set itself a national quota of \$25,000,000 as the minimum required to meet the expanded needs of the participating relief agencies. In the first six months of 1943 a total of \$11,500,000 was raised by the U. J. A., according to an Executive Committee report released on June 25, 1943. The unprecedented results of the Spring phase of the 1943 campaign indicated that American Jews are prepared to assume broader obligations to insure greater activities of relief and rescue of Jews oppressed by Hitlerism. A record number of 3,095 communities participated in spring campaigns this year, and the number which have already achieved their goals is greater this year than ever before.

THE Joint Distribution Committee, the largest American Jewish overseas relief agency, continued, as in the past, to meet the challenge presented by swiftly changing world events. An increasing need for relief, although accompanied by increasing difficulties, brought an expansion in J. D. C. activities during the period under review. Total expenditures by the J. D. C. between July 1942 and June 1943 amounted to \$8,831,420, an increase of \$2,246,910 over a similar period in 1941-1942.

At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the J. D. C. on December 4, 1942, James H. Becker, chairman of its National Council, reported that \$7,250,000 had been appropriated by the J. D. C. for the calendar year 1942 to provide relief, emigration assistance, educational and reconstructive aid to

795,000 people. More than 7,700 persons were helped to escape from Europe during the year, he said.

An announcement on June 27, 1943, by the executive vice-chairman, Joseph C. Hyman, revealed that the J. D. C. had allocated \$5,208,400 for its relief work overseas for the first six months of 1943. This represents an increase of \$1,582,090 over allocations for a similar period in 1942.

At the beginning of the period under review, in July 1942, unoccupied France was the center of the J. D. C.'s program of emergency aid in Europe. Through local co-operating committees, it had been providing necessities of life to Jews in internment and labor camps; caring for thousands of refugees and orphaned children; aiding adult refugees who still had freedom of movement, yet because of discriminatory Vichy laws, were not permitted to work; giving advice and help on emigration matters. The J. D. C. supplied 90 per cent of all funds required for refugee aid in France.

After German forces occupied all of France on November 11, 1942, the J. D. C. was compelled to close its headquarters in Marseille, but the organization made arrangements for the continuation of its work through responsible local committees to whom funds were entrusted. These committees were authorized to borrow additional necessary funds and commodities from any available local sources against the J. D. C.'s promise of repayment after the war. Information received from reliable contacts in the spring of 1943 indicated that this procedure was being followed and that child care, refugee aid and other essential activities in France were continuing, despite innumerable difficulties.

Under a similar arrangement it has been possible for the J. D. C. to continue some relief in Poland and Rumania. Upon his return to the United States in February 1943, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European chairman of the J. D. C., reported that some Jewish community institutions in those countries were still functioning, and local committees set up by the J. D. C. were still carrying on limited programs of assistance. At the same time, J. D. C. attempted to bring additional relief to Jews in occupied lands by shipping food packages from Switzerland and Portugal. U. S. Treasury licenses were granted for food package shipments from this

country to Poland and to Terezin, the internment camp in Czechoslovakia.

The spotlight gradually swung to Spain and Switzerland, as the period drew on. According to a J. D. C. announcement in April 1943, 6,000 persons had crossed the border from France into Switzerland since the summer of 1942 when the Laval Government began to deport Jews to Eastern Europe. The J. D. C. assumed the major portion of the cost of caring for these recent refugees from France as well as 3,000 other refugees who had previously entered. A total of approximately \$1,100,000 was allocated for Switzerland for 1943.

In Spain, with its precarious neutrality and high cost of living, the J. D. C. was confronted with more difficult problems. Numerous refugees, crossing the Pyrenees and arriving without adequate documents or funds, were imprisoned or placed in internment camps. During their detention, the J. D. C. supplied them with food, clothing, medical care and other necessities. It was also successful in securing the release of women, children and men of non-military age, by giving guarantees of maintenance. Some 5,000 non-interned refugees in Spain received aid from the J. D. C. in recent months. Its 1943 budget for Spain is over \$1,000,000.

Additional problems arose in November 1942. Jewish communities in North Africa faced added responsibilities after the landing of American troops (November 7, 1942). The release of refugees from labor and internment camps was contingent upon immediate provision of maintenance for persons released. J. D. C. made funds available to its local committees in Casablanca and Algiers, providing for transportation for former internees, and maintenance until employment was found.

Foremost among J. D. C.'s achievements during the year was its continued sponsorship of emigration from Europe, with Spain and Portugal as the chief exit points. Since America's entry into the war to date (June 1943), it has enabled approximately 10,000 persons to migrate to Palestine and to countries in the Western Hemisphere. This number includes the transfer of 270 Jewish children from Hungary and Rumania to Palestine, via Turkey, and of 90 Bulgarian refugees who went from Turkey to Cyprus. It also allocated funds to bring 600 destitute Yemenite Jews

from Aden to Palestine. At the request of the Jewish Agency, a special appropriation of \$200,000 for war relief purposes in Palestine was made by the J. D. C. in September 1942. This was over and above the grants customarily made for cultural, religious purposes in that country and for transportation of refugees to Palestine. The emigration of children proceeded on a limited scale out of Spain and Portugal. Four groups of children emigrated from Lisbon during the first six months of 1943 with a large proportion of the costs borne by the J. D. C.

Thousands of Jewish refugees were the beneficiaries of medical and surgical supplies sent to Soviet Asia through the J. D. C. during the period under review. Additional aid for these destitute refugees is now being made available through packages of food and clothing sent to designated individuals in this region from Iran and other Middle East countries.

J. D. C. aid to many of Latin America's 125,000 new immigrants continued during this period with emphasis shifting from temporary relief to long-range constructive aid. Support was extended to children's and old age homes, hospitals and clinics. A second refugee loan cooperative was established in Rio de Janeiro.

Refugees reaching the neutral areas of Sweden, Turkey and Portugal also received J. D. C. aid in maintaining themselves there during the past year.

THE Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) also continued its work of aid and rescue in the face of mounting difficulties. At the Society's annual convention on March 7, 1943, the report submitted by Abraham Herman, president, and Isaac L. Asofsky, executive director, indicated that the resources of the HIAS and its European instrumentality, the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association (HICEM), now functioning at Lisbon, had been devoted during the year to the rescue of refugees who succeeded in escaping from Nazi and Nazi-occupied countries. The report showed that the HIAS-ICA had been instrumental in organizing and aiding the emigration of 4,750 refugees from Europe during 1942. In addition, at least twice as many refugees received various kinds of assistance and guidance from

HIAS-ICA prior to their departure from Europe. A total of 2,500 refugees who were guided and assisted by the organization arrived in South American countries and 2,200 found refuge in Central America.

From the beginning of the war up to January 1, 1943, the "Rescue through Emigration" program of the HIAS-ICA has enabled 125,000 Jewish refugees to leave Europe, according to a report presented to the HIAS board of directors in May 1943 by Dr. James Bernstein, director of the HIAS-ICA, upon his return from Lisbon.

To finance its "Rescue through Emigration" program in 1942 HIAS obtained \$1,156,653 from American relatives and friends of the refugees aided, and raised \$820,785 from other sources; it expended the sum of \$838,150 for the maintenance of its services at home and abroad.

As in the past, HIAS continued its services to refugees after their arrival here, as well as handling inquiries about immigration and naturalization from their American relatives and friends. Boats were met by the Society's pier service, petitions for visas were drawn up, shelter and meals to new arrivals were provided by its shelter department, employment was obtained by its employment department, and legal advice and aid were provided in appeals before the Department of Justice and to applicants for citizenship.

THE work of the American ORT Federation, as an affiliate of the World ORT Union, during the past year was characterized by increased activity in the Western Hemisphere. As in the past ORT continued to help Jews throughout the world adjust themselves by training them in trades and agriculture. The Buenos Aires ORT school in Argentina, established in 1942, greatly expanded its activities during the period under review. Other ORT schools, opened during 1942 in the Americas included a technical school in Quebec, Canada, at the refugee camp at Ile aux Noix; the Montreal ORT Training School; and a trade school for refugees in New York City. During the first half of 1943 an ORT school for refugees was opened in Havana, Cuba, and an ORT technical school began its operations in Montevideo, Uruguay. In Mexico, constructive aid has been given by the local ORT Committee since June 1942 in the form of provid-

ing needy artisans with funds for acquiring machinery and instruments to enable them to establish their own workshops.

Parallel to this increased activity in the Western Hemisphere, ORT continued its work in Europe as far as the situation permitted. In Switzerland, because of the great influx of refugees during this period, ORT established six workshops in internment camps for refugees. According to recent information, the American ORT Federation reports, the ORT Committees in France, Hungary, and Shanghai have continued to function through the past year.

To support the above program, the American ORT Federation raised in 1942 the sum of \$370,898.

THE American Committee of OSE* continued, as in previous years, to assist OSE branches abroad in their vital work of providing hygienic and medical services and child care to Europe's suffering Jewish communities. With the United States a belligerent country, direct contact with Nazi-occupied areas was naturally impossible. The American OSE Committee was therefore compelled to delegate the supervision of its work abroad to the neutral Swiss Committee of the OSE, with its legal possibilities of communication with foreign countries and its opportunity for collaboration with the International Red Cross.

The report of the chairman of the Swiss OSE, Dr. B. Tschlenoff, on the activity of his committee for 1942 revealed that its aid to the TOZ** medical institutions in Poland was continued during the year in spite of great difficulties. With the aid of the Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland, the OSE purchased and shipped medicines, vaccines, vitamins, milk and other products so sorely needed by the TOZ for its services in the Polish ghettos. This assistance was directed through the International Red Cross and proceeded under its supervision.

After the Nazi occupation of southern France in November 1942, the Swiss committee also assumed the task of aiding the French OSE which continued to function there. Dr.

*Initial letters of three Russian words meaning an organization for protection of the health of Jews.

**Initial letters of three Polish words having the same meaning.

Tschlenoff's report indicated that 4,500 children are now maintained in the OSE-children's homes in southern France.

The American Committee of OSE maintained regular contact with the Swiss OSE during the past year, taking particular interest in its relief action in Switzerland itself on behalf of the many thousands of refugees gathered there. The American OSE was instrumental in getting financial support for this relief action from sources here.

In the year under review, the American OSE established new branches in Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay. It also expanded its activities in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Mexican OSE set up a policlinic in Mexico City, called the Medical Center, where medical assistance is given free of charge to needy patients, both among the Mexican population and the recent immigrants. The OSE branch in Brazil has undertaken special preventive medical work among infants and school children, and in Uruguay a free policlinic is being set up. The Argentine OSE has been engaging in psychotherapy for children and vocational guidance, as well as continuing its work of medical supervision in Jewish schools and kindergartens in Buenos Aires.

OSE activities in European countries during the past year were supported mainly from appropriations granted by the Joint Distribution Committee. Outside of Europe, OSE activities were supported by local groups which contributed also to OSE work in European countries.

Pro-Palestine and Zionist Activities

By ISAAC LEVITATS*

TOWARD the end of the last review period the Zionist Organization adopted a resolution which was destined to dominate almost all Zionist platforms up to the present. An extraordinary Zionist Conference held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on May 9-11, 1942, placed on record its demand "that Palestine be established as a Jewish Commonwealth." The presence at the conference of Dr. Chaim Weiz-

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mann, president of the World Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency, and of David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Zionist Executive, lent added weight to this enunciation of principle.

This so-called Biltmore Program constituted a fundamental departure from traditional Zionist policy. Heretofore official Zionism steadfastly refused to formulate the ultimate aim of the movement preferring instead to concentrate on the practical task of building the Jewish National Home. But the British White Paper of 1939, which interpreted the terms of the Mandate in a way that would freeze "the Jewish community to a permanent minority status," and the war situation, which will eventually bring international factors to bear upon the future fate of Palestine, prompted the Zionist leaders to take a firm, unequivocal stand. This demand for a Jewish Commonwealth was subsequently endorsed by all major Zionist groups (except Hashomer Hatzair) and was particularly reaffirmed at the concurrent conventions of the Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah at a joint session held on October 17. Both organizations consequently repudiated the program of Ihud, the Union Party, for a bi-national state in Palestine. (This party was launched in Palestine by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of The Hebrew University, and caused a great deal of discussion in Zionist circles here.)

The Biltmore Program was finally sanctioned also by the Inner Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization in Jerusalem. In the absence of a World Zionist Congress, which met last in 1939 and may not meet again for the duration of the war, this may be regarded as the official Zionist stand on the ultimate aim of the movement.

The fact that such a major event occurred here and not in London or Jerusalem, hitherto the headquarters for Zionist political work, clearly indicates that the United States has become the main center for Zionist political activities. This is the natural result of the latest developments. The impotence and gradual destruction of European Jewries, the British Government's negative attitude to Zionism, America's prospective important role in the peace settlement and Dr. Weizmann's lengthy visits here have combined to place this country, the largest center of Jews, in the fore-

ground of events. Diplomatic activity is being conducted in Washington, D. C. In February this work was intensified on the occasion of a visit here by Moshe Shertok, chief of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. It culminated in May in the establishment in Washington of an office of the Political Department of the executive of the Jewish Agency, directed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, in cooperation with Louis Lipsky and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Every opportunity was utilized by Zionist groups and sympathizers to voice their demands for a Jewish National Home. The National Conference for Palestine of the United Palestine Appeal, held in Philadelphia on May 1-2, 1943, in which representatives of many Jewish organizations participated, condemned the White Paper of 1939 as illegal, unjust and inhuman, and called upon the Government of the United States to ask Great Britain for assurances "that Jewish immigration into Palestine shall not be abridged nor shall the purchase of land by Jews be restricted." On the occasion of a visit to this country in May by Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, all Zionist groups joined in appealing to him to keep England's promise to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine and to repudiate the White Paper. And the New Zionist Organization of America used one of its full-page newspaper advertisements to say bluntly, on May 18, 1943: "Mr. Churchill, drop the Mandate!"

To increase the effectiveness of its political endeavor the Zionist Organization of America launched an extensive membership campaign. A special feature has been the affiliation of the entire memberships of synagogues with the Zionist Organization; thus far over forty synagogues have joined en masse. A campaign to enlighten the indifferent and to influence public opinion in favor of Zionism was launched in the month of November; it was dedicated to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, and of the twentieth anniversary of the unanimous adoption by the Congress of the United States in 1922 of the joint resolution endorsing the Declaration. The Zionist idea was disseminated through mass meetings, radio broadcasts, pamphlets and articles in the press.

Support for Zionism came from other sources. Early in

December the American Palestine Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert F. Wagner, and with a membership of approximately 1,000 prominent persons throughout the country, including 23 governors, 63 senators and 181 representatives of both parties, sent a petition to President Roosevelt asking that large numbers of the Jewish survivors of the war be enabled "to reconstruct their lives in Palestine where the Jewish people may once more assume a position of dignity and equality among the peoples of the earth." They stressed their support of this country's "declared and traditional policy" favoring the restoration of a Jewish homeland. And on December 14, in New York City, representatives of five hundred Christian leaders, clergymen and laymen of all denominations throughout the country organized a Christian Council on Palestine and adopted a statement of Principles which pointed out that "of all lands available for the mass migration of Jews in the post-war world, Palestine is the most practicable." The Council, meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, committed itself to "the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine." In June 1943, they adopted a resolution demanding that "an international commission, composed of competent Christian leaders, be sent to Palestine at an early date to study and analyze the problems of Jews and Arabs and return with specific solutions to meet that issue in a spirit of wise and sympathetic statesmanship." The Church Peace Union also urged the opening of Palestine to large-scale immigration now and in the postwar period.

Pro-Zionist resolutions were adopted by 12 state legislatures — Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas. Prominent Americans also made favorable statements. Wendell L. Willkie, for example, declared that "the door of Palestine will have to be opened to the homeless Jews of central and eastern Europe who will survive this war." His best-selling book, *One World*, contained favorable references to Zionist activities in Palestine. Former Governor Herbert H. Lehman predicted soon after his appointment as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation in November that the survival of large numbers of Jews would hinge upon Palestine.

AMERICAN Jews exerted every effort to focus the attention of the Anglo-American Refugee Conference at Bermuda on Palestine as a place of immigration. The Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs, representing all the larger Jewish national organizations, submitted on April 14 a Program for the Rescue of Jews from Nazi-Occupied Europe. It asked that "overriding pre-war political considerations, England should be persuaded to open the doors of Palestine for Jewish immigration and the offer of hospitality made by the Jewish Community of Palestine should be accepted." Dr. Weizmann presented a supporting memorandum by the Jewish Agency. These representations, however, were of no avail; on April 23, George Henry Hall of the British delegation announced that "the conference would not alter the British Government's White Paper policy, restricting Jewish immigration into Palestine." The Jewish press voiced its unequivocal disappointment with the Bermuda Conference; Representative Sol Bloom of the American delegation was also severely criticized for his failure to support the program of the Joint Emergency Committee.

Another major Zionist activity was the demand for a Jewish fighting force. Early in July 1942, while the threat of a Nazi invasion of Palestine was still close, the demands in America that the Jews of Palestine be used for its defense were particularly urgent. A group of Zionist leaders cabled Churchill urging the immediate mobilization of "all available Jewish manpower in Palestine," so that if they "go down, they should be enabled to go down fighting." As a partial concession, the British Government announced on August 6 its intention to set up Jewish infantry battalions as part of a Palestinian Regiment and, in recruiting Jews, to discard the principle of parity with the Arabs. The American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, in August, hailed this decision as a marked advance, but expressed the hope that hereafter the Jewish units would get full training and equipment.

The demand for the formation of a Jewish fighting force under the United Nations' command was not relaxed. Particularly insistent were the New Zionist Organization, the Jewish State Party, and an organization in which they have

been active, the Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews. A Proclamation on the Moral Rights of the Stateless and Palestinian Jews signed by 1,521 prominent Americans was made public on November 16 by this Committee. The document proclaimed the rights of Jews in the Old World to live in freedom and to fight the Axis in their own army and under their own insignia, and declared that the solution of the Jewish problem must be an objective of democracy. Throughout the year a number of full-page advertisements propagating these ideas were inserted in newspapers.

IN LAST year's Review of the Year reference was made to conversations which had been in progress during the preceding year between representatives of Zionist organizations on the one hand, and representative non-Zionists on the other. These conversations had been initiated early in 1941 jointly by Dr. Chaim Weizmann and the late Sol M. Stroock, then president of the American Jewish Committee. The non-Zionist conferees comprised official representatives of the Jewish Labor Committee and members of the American Jewish Committee in their individual capacity. As stated in the Annual Report submitted by the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee at the annual meeting of that body in January 1943, these conversations "had for their purpose the exploration of the differences between the respective viewpoints of Zionists and non-Zionists, with a view, if possible, to find common ground for concerted representation at the Peace Conferences and closer collaboration between the two groups in the work of developing the Jewish settlement in Palestine."

At the annual meeting of the Committee, Maurice Wertheim, its president, announced that, after these conferences had progressed for a considerable time, the questions raised were discussed at many meetings of a sub-committee of the American Jewish Committee, of which the late Louis E. Kirstein was chairman, and that an effort was made "to achieve a common statement of principles to which all Jewish organizations would subscribe." As these discussions progressed, it became apparent that before proceeding any

further, it was necessary for the Committee to formulate its own views on the subject of Palestine.

The Kirstein committee thereupon proceeded to draft such a statement of views, which was discussed and adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee. In so far as Palestine is concerned, this statement expressed appreciation of the growth of the Jewish settlement in Palestine and the benefits which it has conferred upon the country, but stated that such settlement "cannot alone furnish and should not be expected to furnish the solution of the problem of postwar Jewish rehabilitation."

In respect of the future government of Palestine, the statement expressed the view that in the face of wide divergence of opinion and existing conditions, "there should be no preconceived formula at this time as to the permanent political structure which shall obtain there." In this connection, the statement declared that Jews are nationals of the countries in which they live and that, therefore, "there can be no political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with whatever government may there be instituted." The statement concluded with the expression of approval of an international trusteeship to be responsible to the United Nations for the administration of Palestine, and specifically, for (a) safeguarding the Jewish settlement in, and Jewish immigration to, Palestine and guaranteeing adequate scope for future growth and development "to the full extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country"; (b) safeguarding and protecting the rights of all inhabitants; (c) safeguarding and protecting the holy places of all faiths; and (d) preparing the country to become, within reasonable time, "a self-governing commonwealth under a constitution and a bill of rights that will safeguard and protect these purposes and basic rights for all."

Shortly after the adoption of this statement by the American Jewish Committee, the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs announced that the statement precluded the possibility of further negotiations. In some Zionist circles the statement was condemned as anti-Zionist, but in others it was regarded as leaving the way open to an agreement between Zionists and non-Zionists in the future.

THE quest for unity, however, began showing results. Leaders of 32 national organizations meeting in Pittsburgh on January 23-24 at a conference called by B'nai B'rith, voted to convene an American Jewish Assembly "to establish a common program of action in connection with postwar problems." One of the three points of the agenda for the proposed meeting was "to consider and recommend action upon all matters looking to the implementation of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine." The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee were not represented at this conference, but after prolonged negotiations both agreed to join in the national meeting to be renamed the American Jewish Conference, and scheduled for August 29-September 2, in New York City. The number of participating organizations had swelled to more than forty by June.

The announcement of the maximum program on the part of the Zionists, and their concerted demands for a Jewish Army tightened the ranks of the opponents of Zionism. Following repeated declarations by a group of Reform rabbis, ninety of them organized in December the American Council for Judaism, in opposition to Jewish nationalism and the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. They were joined also by a number of prominent laymen. Taking up this challenge, 757 Orthodox, Conservative and Reform rabbis issued a statement rebuking the "protest rabbis" and branding anti-Zionism as "a departure from the Jewish religion."

Arab propaganda in the United States has recently become well organized. Arab organizations such as the self-styled League of American-Arab Committees for Democracy, flood Congress and government officials with anti-Zionist literature. *Life* magazine (May 31) featured an article about Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia and chief candidate to head a Pan-Arab Federation, in which he flatly declared against a policy of setting up a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. Dr. Stephen S. Wise replied in the June 21st issue of the magazine, defending Zionism on the basis of broad considerations of world policy, and Lessing J. Rosenwald presented the non-Zionist viewpoint a week later.

The United States continued to be the main source of

funds for Palestine. The Keren Kayemeth (Jewish National Fund) for land purchase and amelioration, and the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, share equally as the chief beneficiaries of the United Palestine Appeal which, in turn, receives its designated share from the United Jewish Appeal. The two Palestinian funds each received \$2,017,500 in 1942. In addition the Jewish National Fund raised through its own traditional campaign \$653,663, more than half of which sum constitutes the worldwide income of the fund. At the Zionist Convention a \$2,500,000 loan for the J. N. F. was launched and approximately \$1,500,000 has already been subscribed.

There are numerous other agencies giving financial support to Palestinian institutions and the amounts raised by them cannot be estimated. The large national organizations, however, devote their attention to special projects and activities in Palestine and render annual accounts of their income and expenditure. Up to September, 1942, Hadassah sent to Palestine \$1,518,842 for various immigration and welfare projects. The National Labor Committee for Palestine has raised \$750,000 for the many institutions of the Histadruth, the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine. The American Fund for Palestinian Institutions, which supports all those activities which are not taken care of by the Jewish Agency or the Histadruth inaugurated a campaign for \$250,000 in October.

PART TWO: FOREIGN COUNTRIES

I. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

By THEODOR H. GASTER*

1. Great Britain

THE chronicle of English Jewry during the past year is a record of effort rather than achievement, of activity rather than accomplishment. Disruption and disintegration, consequent upon the air raids of 1940, were all too apparent. Everywhere it was the same story: small groups of the Old Guard trying, almost pathetically, to maintain the whilom structure and services of the community while the broad masses, especially the younger element, were too busy with wartime activities or too much preoccupied by the changed circumstances of their lives to give time or thought to such endeavors. Every now and again a lone scholarly voice would cry in the wilderness for the maintenance of cultural interests, or issue Cassandra-like warnings of impending dissolution; but such spurts of enthusiasm as ensued would usually degenerate into a round of committees and contentions, quorums and quarrels, or exhaust themselves in oratorical but inconclusive conferences.

Nevertheless, if the record is, on the whole, uneventful, it is not without evidence of interesting and significant trends. Foremost among these is the growing movement toward centralization, alike on the religious as on the educational front. The time-honored project of a single United Synagogue for the whole of Great Britain came a step nearer to realization when proposals looking in this direction were approved by the two leading provincial communities, Manchester and Glasgow; while in the field of education a notable advance was the development of plans for a coordinated system throughout the country. On the other hand,

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such movements toward cohesion were counterbalanced by factional rivalry and internecine strife. The Board of Deputies and the Trades Advisory Council kept up a year-long feud over an allegedly unauthorized and impolitic statement issued by the latter; the Chief Rabbi's special council continued to function alongside of the main Joint Emergency Committee; the *shohetim* came into open conflict with the Board of Shehitah; partisans and opponents of the Jewish Army aired their differences vociferously.

Education

The problem of providing religious education for the young, especially for evacuees, continued to arouse concern, though considerable progress was reported. It was learned in August that the number of those receiving instruction at some three hundred centers established by the Joint Emergency Committee had increased from 3,800 to 10,000 between September 1940 and May 1942. Nevertheless, the fact remained that only one out of every three children had thus far been reached, while the budget of £85,000 (about \$380,000) available for an expanded program was only £2,000 (about \$9,000) in excess of what had been spent for educational purposes before the war. Especial concern was felt for adolescents past the age of confirmation. At a two-day conference held in London on August 2-3, it was decided to initiate a plan for coordinated Jewish education throughout the country and the establishment of a Youth Department of the Joint Emergency Committee. At the same time, the community was called upon to introduce a system of taxation with a view to raising £100,000 (about \$450,000) annually for this purpose.

Religious Life

There were a few interesting developments in the religious life of the community. In July, a joint meeting of presidents and executives of Manchester synagogues endorsed proposals to establish a central United Synagogue of Great Britain and, two months later, members of Glasgow congregations approved the creation of a similar body for their city. The

desire for unification also found expression in a request from Eire (five thousand Jews) that a new Chief Rabbi be appointed to succeed Dr. Isaac Herzog who left for Palestine in 1937. In London, plans were laid for erecting a temporary edifice to replace the bomb-wrecked Great Synagogue; and the Board of Deputies set up a Central Committee for Problems of War Damage to Synagogue Property. The United Synagogue, however, abstained from participation in that body.

Wartime conditions made further inroads into other aspects of religious life. In August, the Board of Shehitah found it necessary, in the face of determined opposition, to cut the salaries of *shohetim* and *shomerim*, on the grounds that less kosher meat was now being slaughtered. The following month, the government announced that while the kosher supply absorbed only 1 per cent of home-killed meat, and while it was therefore possible to give preference to kosher dealers, there could be no guarantee that Jews would receive their full ration. On the other hand, official arrangements were made to insure Passover supplies to all Jews, five pounds of matzoth being allotted to each person at a rationing value of one point per pound. Less serious, but curiously significant of the times, was the decision of the United Synagogue, in March, to "ration" choirs in its constituent synagogues by restricting their allocation to a maximum of £100 (about \$450) per synagogue per year.

Anti-Jewish Agitation

There was a disturbing recrudescence of anti-Jewish agitation, attributed by most observers to the activities of whilom fascists recently released from internment. In November, a government campaign to recruit women fire-watchers in Liverpool was disrupted by the chalking of anti-war and anti-Jewish slogans on walls and sidewalks, while the following month it was reported in the London press that the emblem of the outlawed Union of British Fascists (Oswald Mosley's organization) was being worn at open-air meetings and the cry "Perish Judah" repeated. On January 7, 1943, the *Daily Express* stated that in recent months it had been receiving a stream of rabid, even obscene, anti-Jewish communications; while at the same time the

minister of the South Shields Hebrew Congregation unmasked a device of Jew-baiters in the Midlands whereby anonymous letters of anti-Jewish content were being sent to provincial newspapers from fictitious addresses.

More sinister was the emergence of a new British National Party, indulging in anti-Jewish propaganda. Demands for the banning of this and similar groups were made at mass demonstrations and by other means; and in September a debate on the whole question of anti-Semitism was initiated in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Wedgwood. The government, however, with that unruffled calm which had once characterized official indifference to the Mosley menace, assured questioners that it was "keeping an eye on the situation." In May, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison stated in Commons that the British National Party possessed no more than one hundred active members and was therefore scarcely a menace.

But the eye in question was clearly short-sighted; for in December an "18B Publicity Council," organized by Captain Bernard Acworth to draw attention to the alleged unfairness of continuing to detain persons like Oswald Mosley and Archibald Ramsay, provided a further rallying point for released fascists and Jew-baiters. Speakers at a London meeting of that body included several well-known anti-Semitic *provocateurs*, all of whom had been but recently freed from detention, while copies of anti-Semitic publications were offered for sale. The name of Mosley was cheered and, according to one eyewitness, the fascist salute was given.

The appearance of these and other evidences of growing anti-Semitism did not escape the attention of more liberal elements. In April, a League for Unity against anti-Semitism was established in London, while the National Union of Journalists took occasion, at its annual meeting, to protest against the publication of anti-Semitic matter in the press. The following month, the General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Churches went on record as demanding official action against anti-Semitism, while the Socialist Medical Association urged legislation against it. At the same time, the well-known humorist weekly, *Tit-Bits*, decided to ban "Jewish" jokes from its pages.

Refugees

The situation of refugees in Britain showed considerable improvement. In November 1942, the government announced that refugees who had completed engineering courses sponsored by the Ministry of Labor would be considered eligible for service in the Near East, and in the same month the British Legion declared its willingness to accept as members any refugees honorably discharged from the Pioneer Corps. It was learned on April 2, 1943, that only 300 persons still remained in internment, while some 7,000 were currently serving with the armed forces, and 90 per cent of a total 50–60,000 were engaged in war work.

The civic status of refugees remained something of an enigma. While Home Secretary Herbert Morrison declared in Commons, in July 1942, that in the view of His Majesty's Government, those who had been deprived of their German citizenship must still be classified as "enemy aliens," Viscount Cranbourne, speaking in the House of Lords on March 16, 1943, pronounced them "stateless." A demand that all refugees engaged in the armed forces or in war service be accorded citizenship was voiced editorially in *The Times* on April 5.

Reactions to Events Abroad

The sufferings of Jews in Axis-controlled countries aroused universal sympathy, press and public uniting in insistent, often angry, demands that the government open the doors to refugees and embark on an effective program of relief. On December 9, in the course of a Lords debate on postwar relief, the Archbishop of York called upon the government to announce retribution for the massacre of Jews in Poland, and two days later the International Federation of Trade Unions officially condemned German anti-Semitism and rebuked German laborites for their pusillanimous attitude. A resolution of sympathy for persecuted Jews was also passed at an official municipal gathering at Manchester, while both the *Manchester Guardian* and the *New Statesman* voiced demands that neutral countries receive Jewish refugees. The agitation reached a crescendo in the following

January and February, as news of Nazi atrocities in eastern Europe began to seep through. On January 3, churches in Great Britain observed a day of prayer in behalf of oppressed Jews, and during the following two weeks such diverse organizations as the National Conference of Scottish Students, the National Peace Council and the Executive of the Liberal Party lent their support to the clamor for action. They were joined in due course by the Oxford Union, The Scottish and Presbyterian Churches, the Council of Christians and Jews, the University of Manchester, the World Evangelical Alliance, the Church Assembly, the municipalities of Sheffield, Leicester and Chester and many other bodies. On January 24, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Primate of Wales issued a joint manifesto calling on the government to take active steps and, on February 19, a meeting of protest was held in Cambridge Guildhall by representatives of Cambridge and London Universities. Others who lent their voices to the agitation were the General of the Salvation Army, the octogenarian David Lloyd George and Sir Neill Malcolm, former High Commissioner for Refugees, the two latter demanding unrestricted immigration of Jews to Palestine. On March 3, the United Services held a service of intercession in Westminster Abbey.

Meanwhile, there was considerable activity on the parliamentary and political fronts with regard to the Nazi atrocities. On December 17, the government announced that it was indeed giving attention to the problem and proposed in the near future to confer on the subject with the other United Nations. The substance of this statement was repeated on January 19, but there was a general feeling that such insistence upon international action was a mere "passing of the buck." Accordingly, on January 28, an all-party delegation waited upon Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison and Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley to urge that Germany be approached to release Jews and that Great Britain transport, receive and maintain them. The government, however, was reported to have met these suggestions coolly. Thereupon 212 Members of Parliament sought a full-dress debate in Commons, and though this number rose to 277 after further indecisive statements by Eden on February 24, the request was sum-

marily rejected by the government on March 12. Aroused by these dilatory tactics, Britain's leading churchmen, academicians and public figures addressed a protest, some two weeks later, to Secretary Eden during his visit to Washington and, on March 23, the Archbishop of Canterbury introduced in the House of Lords a motion, which was subsequently passed, condemning Nazi atrocities against Jews and demanding government action. At the same time a Gallup public opinion poll revealed that 78 per cent of those canvassed were in favor of such relief.

British aid to refugees was summarized by Prime Minister Churchill in a statement to Commons on April 7. It was revealed that 682,710 refugees of all kinds had thus far been accommodated in British territories (exclusive of the Dominions), 400,000 being at present in India, and 150,000 in Great Britain itself. Jamaica had taken 3,000 from Gibraltar; Mauritius, 2,500 from Palestine and Greece; Cyprus, 4,830 mainly from Greece; and East Africa some 90,000, including 21,000 Poles from various countries. Further, since October 1939, the government had spent no less than £1,210,000 (about \$5,000,000) on refugee relief, while private contributions since 1933 had amounted to about \$9,500,000. Despite these figures, however, there was a general feeling in the country that the increasingly desperate situation of Jews in Axis countries demanded immediate and redoubled efforts; and the vague and nebulous results of the subsequent Bermuda Conference called forth expressions of disappointment both in a special parliamentary debate (May 19) and in most sections of the press.

English Jewry showed itself especially alive to the gravity of events overseas. A week of mourning was observed between December 5 and 13, the latter date being marked by services in all principal synagogues and by the closing of Jewish-owned stores. Mass meetings were held in many parts of the metropolis. A service of intercession, at which the Chief Rabbi delivered a moving sermon, was held in the cathedral synagogue of the Sephardim at Bevis Marks, London, and was attended by the Lord Mayor. Reaction was not confined to such religious forms of expression. On November 24, the Jewish National Fund resolved, at its eighteenth annual convention, to raise \$800,000 during the

coming year in behalf of "Jews released from ghettos," while in February the Board of Deputies offered a six-point program for the relief of Jews in Europe. This included an appeal to the government to facilitate immigration and provide transportation and maintenance. More far-reaching was the decision of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, on January 24, to set up a Consultative Council of voluntary organizations to work out a program for pre-armistice and post-war relief.

Aid to Jews in Russia also claimed the support of the community. A United Jewish Committee for this purpose was established in August, and was reconstituted in January for the purpose of providing medical supplies. Other relief measures included an agreement, in July, between the Board of Deputies and Polish Jewish bodies to send one thousand food parcels monthly to the Polish ghettos, and the launching, on August 21, of a United Appeal to raise £200,000 (about \$900,000) for war victims.

Pro-Palestine Activities

There was considerable activity on the Zionist front. It was announced on October 14 that the combined income of the Jewish National Fund and the J. N. F. Charitable Trust for the financial year 5702 had reached a record level of £130,657 (about \$588,000), representing an increase of £40,000 (about \$180,000) over the preceding twelve-month period. At the beginning of the financial year, 313 plots had been taken up in the farm city scheme, but by the end of 5702 no less than 622 had been disposed of.

An Anglo-American committee maintained activity throughout the year in favor of the establishment of a Jewish Army. Nevertheless, there was evidence that the government was pursuing Fabian tactics in implementing its promises for the formation of Jewish battalions. Following a precedent set in World War I, it was officially announced in Commons, in September, that the battalions in question would not be permitted to wear a distinctive badge; and, on October 6, charges of indifference and obstruction were answered evasively by the Under Secretary for War.

2. South Africa

The principal events in the life of South African Jewry during the past year were on the Zionist front. It was reported on March 5 that a joint delegation of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation had waited on Prime Minister Jan Smuts with a petition that the British Government be urged to open Palestine to Jewish refugees and to induce neutral countries to receive them. The Premier was stated to have given sympathetic attention to this approach and to have advocated the formation, after the war, of a Near Eastern Semitic Confederation, into which a Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine might be incorporated. On March 23, under the auspices of the South African Zionist Federation, a nationwide "plebiscite" was held throughout the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Kenya and the Congo, in which every Jew over 18 was asked to sign a petition for the annulment of the Palestine White Paper of 1939. The canvass proved an overwhelming success, crowded mass meetings taking place simultaneously in Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Bulawayo and other leading centers.

No less significant was the Zionist Federation's official repudiation, on October 9, of the Ihud program advocated by Dr. Judah L. Magnes. A public appeal for the formation of a Jewish Army was launched in December by the South African New Zionist Organization, and was signed by eighteen thousand persons. Three months later, the same body submitted to the government a memorandum claiming recognition of the Jews as a distinctive people and demanding the establishment of a Jewish National Council to represent Jewish interests at the Peace Conference. On March 4, it was announced that South African Zionists had agreed to finance the erection, after the war, of a Menahem Ussishkin Memorial Hall on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, to accommodate Zionist congresses.

Other events of communal interest included the launching of an intensive Mizrachi campaign in July, the holding of the first South African Mizrachi Conference on August 26, and the appointment in February 1943, of a commission on Jewish instruction under the auspices of the South African

Board of Jewish Education. A day of mourning for Jewish victims of the Nazi terror was observed nationally on December 29, services being held and mass meetings conducted in the principal cities.

The anti-Semitic situation was somewhat less acute than in previous years, the connection between Jew-baiters and pro-Nazis having become more overt and apparent. Nevertheless, the rabid Nationalist Party persisted in its efforts to squeeze Jews out of economic life. On March 9, it served notice in parliament of its intention to introduce a bill limiting Jews in trades and professions, and in July anti-Semitism bulked large in its election campaign. No less sinister was the attempt of the Ossewa Brandwag (Oxwagon Guards) to inject "racial" issues into South African politics. Back in March that party opened a propaganda drive designed to warn Afrikaners against "admixture . . . with Jewish blood." On the other hand, an interfaith Goodwill Day was nationally observed on March 7.

The services of Jews in the war effort were summarized by Premier Jan Smuts on January 31. Of the 33,650 Jews over twenty years of age registered in the census of 1936, some 8,366 (about 9 per cent) were currently serving in the armed forces, 2,200 having been sent abroad. Jewish casualties listed by the Board of Deputies numbered, as of December 1942, 882. Of these, 164 had been killed; 202 wounded or injured; 345 taken prisoner, and 171 were reported missing. Twenty-one Jews had been decorated, and three mentioned in dispatches.

3. Australia

There is little to report from Australia, but that little is not without interest. It was announced in Commons on August 6 that, in accordance with its revised policy, the British Government had authorized the return to England of some 1,100, or approximately one-half, of the German refugees deported to Australia during the panic of 1940. In addition, 500 had been released in the Commonwealth, and 119 had migrated to other countries. Fewer than 600 therefore remained in the camps.

Plans indorsed by the West Australian Government in 1940 for the settlement of fifty thousand Jews on a seven-

million acre tract in the Kimberleys received further support when 15 prominent Australians, members of a newly formed Kimberleys Committee, addressed a joint appeal to the press on November 11. Five months later, on the eve of his departure for London, I. N. Steinberg, secretary of the Freeland League, issued an encouraging report on the progress of this scheme since October 1939.

Further measures to arrest the menace of anti-Semitism were represented by the formation, on November 10, of a Council of Jews and Christians, constituted after the model of its English prototype, and by the establishment, on January 26, 1943, of a Jewish Council to Combat Anti-Semitism.

A communal development of far-reaching interest was the establishment, in April, of a New South Wales Jewish Board of Deputies. Some forty organizations participated in the creation of this body.*

4. Canada

By DAVID ROME**

IN THIS fourth year of the war for Canada the energies of the Jewish community were absorbed by the effort for victory and the search for means to assist the Jewish victims of the war. The War Efforts Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress maintained a complete record of Jewish contributions to the Dominion's war effort and carried on a program of considerable scope, especially when one considers the relatively small number of the Canadian Jews.

The problem of enlistments declined in importance as conscription was more generally put into effect. There was a diminished circulation of the libel that Jews are not enlisting in numbers that accord with their population. Such a criticism was made in the Toronto City Council by Alderman Leslie Saunders but was more than amply answered by Mr. A. B. Bennett, president of the Central Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress, on the basis of statistics compiled by its Department of War Records. This department reports

*For Anniversaries, Appointments, Honors and Necrology relating to the British Commonwealth, see Supplements, pp. 365 ff., foreign sections.

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that the total of Jews in the combat services of the Dominion is nearing 11,000, of which all but 1,000 are voluntarily on active and unlimited service. Jews form 1.5 per cent of the population of the country. In the Army and Navy they form a smaller percentage, but in the Air Force they are 3 per cent, and in the overall total they are considerably more than 1.5 per cent (according to a Sessional Paper tabled in the Dominion House of Commons). Jewish casualties have reached a total of 156, of whom 62 were killed in action, 9 died, 25 are presumed dead, 33 are missing, and 27 are prisoners of war. They are divided among all the services: 112 from the Air Force, 40 from the Army, and 4 from the Navy. In addition, many Canadian Jews are serving with British, Palestine and American combat forces. Fourteen Canadian Jews have received military honors and these represent the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the volunteer fire fighting force.

The admission of Mrs. Samuel Bronfman of Montreal into the Order of the British Empire serves to bring to mind the fine patriotic activities of the civilian men and women of the community. The Jewish branch of the Red Cross, which Mrs. Bronfman heads, performed a fine service in this war year and it was matched by the activities of the Women's Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress. This group sent thousands of gift boxes and millions of cigarettes to men overseas and the countless letters of thanks from servicemen are eloquent testimony to the usefulness of this work.

The Canadian Jewish Congress continued to furnish the recreation quarters for the combat services as gifts to the government. The number of such quarters and huts furnished has reached fifteen hundred, although the program has had to be curtailed because of the limited supply of furniture available. The women of the Jewish communities of Canada also operate a chain of servicemen's centers which the Canadian Jewish Congress has established. A year ago, the Congress, together with other groups, established a center in Toronto for servicemen of all countries and of all faiths. Since then, similar centers have been opened by the Congress in Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax, Saint John, Moncton, London, Kingston, Brandon, Victoria and Vancouver.

In addition, the Congress has contributed to the establishment of the Balfour Services Club, in London, England, for the Jewish men of the United Nations.

The National Religious Welfare Committee of the Congress has also done much for the well-being of the men in the services. The committee has official status in the appointment of chaplains for the services. In addition to Captain S. Gershon Levi, the first Canadian Jewish rabbi to serve with a Canadian army overseas, the men are also being served by Captain Samuel Cass whose field includes the Army and Navy, and Flight Lieutenant Eisen of the RCAF. They are assisted by part-time chaplains in Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston. These chaplains do a great deal of social welfare work, organize and conduct religious services and distribute much of the literature published by the Congress for the men in the services. Among the latter are a Jewish Servicemen's Calendar, a Canadian-printed edition of Chief Rabbi Hertz's *Book of Jewish Thoughts*, and more recently an edition of selected readings from the Scriptures (the last with the cooperation of the Montreal lodge, B'nai B'rith). The Congress also supplied Passover Haggadahs to the men; the government issued a Jewish prayer book.

Canadian Jewry exerted every effort to bring assistance to the Jewish victims of the war. Its United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, an "arm" of Congress, conducted an intensive campaign for funds and raised a total of \$350,000.00 during the past year. This organization carried on a limited refugee aid program in Canada, extending loans to refugee farmers and urban immigrants, assisting in re-settlement cases, maintaining unemployed refugees, etc. But this phase of the work has necessarily become limited because there has been practically no refugee immigration into the country since Pearl Harbor. Another refugee problem was created by the release of the internees. Nearly one thousand of the interned refugees who had been brought to Canada for safekeeping from England after Dunkirk have been freed in Canada as a special category of refugees for the duration of the war, under the auspices of the U. J. R. and W. R. A. and the specially formed, semi-official, Central

Committee for Interned Refugees. Indeed, the number of those released has been so considerable that few still remain in the camp and its closing is now being contemplated. Each of these hundreds of individuals is being given every care and assistance in facilitating his adjustment and as a result they are making a considerable contribution to the life of the country. The Central Committee is also maintaining their records and is seeking to regularize their legal status.

But the bulk of U. J. R. and W. R. A. receipts have been devoted to overseas relief, almost entirely through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. In conjunction with this body, sums have been forwarded to various Empire countries, notably Palestine, where over \$100,000 was sent in the spring of 1943. The U. J. R. also sent shipments of blankets and soap to Russia, cooperated in sending food parcels from India to the Soviet Union, and subsidized the ORT and the World Jewish Congress relief programs.

THE reports of unprecedented cruelty which the Jews of Europe were suffering at the hands of the Nazi occupation forces stirred the Jews of this country very deeply. These feelings were given expression at a series of meetings of protest and rededication to victory held under Congress auspices on October 11 in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Halifax. Messages of sympathy were sent to the Jewish community by the spokesmen of various United Nations as well as by the Government of Canada and by leaders of the church, the press, and public life. On December 2, the Congress sponsored a very impressive Day of Mourning in memory of the thousands of modern Jewish martyrs. The general public displayed the deepest interest and sympathy. That same month the Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, associated this Dominion with the United Nations' declaration of protest against the atrocities and pledged the full resources of the country in the effort for victory and the ultimate punishment of the criminals. This statement was received with gratification by the Jewish community and Saul Hayes, national executive director of the Canadian Jewish Congress and of the U. J. R. and W. R. A., thanked him in an open letter.

Like other Jewish communities of the free world which sought to formulate a practical program for aiding the Jews of Europe, the Canadian Jewish Congress formulated, in April 1943, a three-point program which in substance demanded (a) the admission of Jewish refugees into Canada, (b) Canadian initiative in setting up an international system of feeding the Jews of Europe along the lines of the food shipments from Canada to Greece, and (c) Canadian participation in any international plans that may be evolved for the relief of the Jews of Europe and their admission to other countries, especially Palestine.

Before the convening of the Anglo-American Refugee Conference in Bermuda, it had been suggested that this conference would take place in Ottawa. The Canadian Jewish Congress prepared detailed plans for the expression of Jewish and general opinion on the urgency of the problem to be timed with the convening of the conference, including the sponsoring of a mass petition by the Jews of Canada. When it became known that the conference would be held in Bermuda, the Congress transmitted its views through the World Jewish Congress.

Representations were also made to the Prime Minister who assured Samuel Bronfman, the national president of the Congress and of the U. J. R. and W. R. A., of Canada's readiness to do its share together with other United Nations when rescue measures became practicable. The Congress also presented its recommendations to the government in an interview between the Minister of Mines and Resources and a delegation of Congress headed by Mr. Bronfman. Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister restated his position on refugee immigration in a full-length speech in the House of Commons.

One encouraging aspect of the tragic problem is the deep interest and sympathetic and active assistance offered by so many influential non-Jewish Canadians. The National Committee on Refugees, headed by Senator Cairine Wilson, held a consultative conference with representatives of the Congress in Ottawa and subsequently submitted a memorandum to the government along the lines of the three-point program. Members of the N. C. R. raised the problem

very boldly in the House of Commons and the Senate and brought it before the entire country in lectures, radio speeches and pamphlets. A memorable radio address by Mr. Watson Thomson of the University of Manitoba was broadcast over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Important and strongly worded resolutions were adopted by the city councils of Montreal, Toronto and Kitchener, and by the legislature of Manitoba; the Anglican Synod of Montreal spoke out on the subject and countless organizations as well as prominent churchmen and men in public life urged the government to act. Press opinion was vehement, unanimous and numerous enough to fill a forty-eight page booklet published by the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies.

ANTI-SEMITISM in Canada had few manifestations, though it cannot be said to have disappeared. The press, both English and French, has shown a friendly interest in Jewish problems and activities, especially in the plight of the Jewish victims of the war. One notable achievement in the fight against anti-Semitism was the securing of an administrative order by the National Selective Service Board banning discrimination in employment on the basis of creed, color, or race. This order was released after representations by a Congress delegation consisting of Mr. Hayes and Prof. J. Finkelman of the University of Toronto.

The one problem which arose in this field was in Quebec City where the City Council continued to prevent the Jews of that community from erecting a synagogue. The latest step of the Council has been to adopt an expropriation bill against the site of the proposed synagogue on the pretext that the land is needed for an extension of an adjacent park. The Quebec community assisted by the Canadian Jewish Congress is contesting this act in the courts and before the bar of public opinion.

No NATIONAL conventions were called by Jewish organizations in the Dominion. The only conferences, aside from frequent meetings of executive bodies, were the divisional conferences of Congress. The Central Division met in

Toronto in October, the Eastern Division in Montreal in January, and the Western Division in Winnipeg in May. Education conferences took place in Toronto in June and in Montreal in August (1943).

Zionist fund-raising continued to meet with an increasing measure of success, testifying again to the deeply rooted Zionist sentiments of Canadian Jewry. The U. P. A. and J. N. F. netted \$235,000; Hadassah passed \$150,000; and Labour Zionists raised over \$100,000. The visit to Montreal and to Toronto of Dr. and Mrs. Chaim Weizmann was the high light of the year in Canadian Zionism.

In community organization, a development that may in time achieve important results is the first exploratory step toward forming a consultative council of Jewish welfare funds in the Dominion.

Politically there is interest in the affiliation of the Labour Zionist movement in the province of Quebec with the Canadian Commonwealth Federation (Socialist Party in Canada). This affiliation took place just prior to the by-election in the Montreal Cartier constituency where the traditionally Jewish seat made vacant by the death of Peter Bercovitch, K. C., M. P., was to be filled. In civic elections during the year, J. Salsberg of Toronto and M. Buhay of Montreal were elected aldermen. Important official appointments included Prof. J. Finkelman as registrar of the court of labor relations of Ontario, and Louis Rasminsky of Montreal as chairman of the Management Committee, Bank of Canada.

The 1941 census figures published by the Dominion Statistician reveal that while the number of Jews in the country increased from 156,726 to 170,120 since 1931, their percentage in the population has declined from 1.5 per cent to 1.47 per cent, and their rate of increase was the lowest in the history of the community. In the provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan their numbers have actually decreased, and in Quebec their percentage in the population has become smaller.

II. WESTERN EUROPE

By MARTHA JELENKO*

1. Germany

DEVELOPMENTS within the last year confirmed anew the conviction that the Nazis are endeavoring to exterminate the Jews of Europe by all possible methods in the shortest possible time. Reich Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels in an article in *Das Reich* of May 7, 1943, put his case bluntly: "Germany must destroy the Jews and there can be no mercy. The slightest weakness in the solution of the Jewish question might endanger Germany as well as the whole of Europe. . . ."

Their attempt to annihilate an all but impotent enemy is typical of the cowardly character of the Teutonic *Herrenvolk*. Considering the fact that today they have to contend with powerful foes, both in the East and in the West, one must seek the explanation for this persistent and pathological hatred in a number of probable motives, related to the need for a scapegoat, inherent Nazi fanaticism and plain, unadulterated fear of the future. But, whatever the cause, the extermination of Jews in Germany, as in the rest of Europe, is proceeding with undiminished cruelty.

Expulsions

Deportations from the Reich continued at a steady pace. Sporadic reports emanating from neutral countries give only a fragmentary picture. The magnitude of the movement to the ghettos outside of the country and the resulting extinction of the Jewish community in Germany are, however, dramatically illustrated by recently published figures. For the whole country the 1943 Jewish population is estimated by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee as being approximately 40,000. By July 19, 1942, the Nazi press had boasted that 33,000 Jews had been deported

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from the Reich, and that Frankfurt am Main was rid of its entire pre-Hitler Jewish population, of about 26,000. But far more drastic is the almost unbelievable Nazi report of April 1943, that no Jews remained in Berlin, which had a Jewish population of 96,000, according to official figures of 1939.

Official announcements of public auctions of property confiscated from Jews in Cologne were accompanied by a statement to the effect that German air raid victims would receive preferential treatment at the sales.

While in the past the practice had been to deport only Jews under sixty years of age, eventually even older people have had to join the exodus. All inmates of the Berlin Jewish Home for the Aged, including a ninety-five-year-old woman, were shipped to the Czech fortress town of Terezin. Likewise, a report of October disclosed the dissolution of the Nuremberg Jewish Home for the Aged and the expulsion of all inmates to eastern Europe. Moreover, according to reliable reports, fourteen-year-old Jewish girls have been sent to military brothels in Riga, Latvia, and other eastern European towns. Following heavy RAF raids, Jews whose homes escaped damage were immediately ousted to make room for bombed-out Germans. Nazi patrols were also said to have seized Jews walking on the streets and to have hurried them off to three concentration centers near Berlin whence they were later transported to unknown destinations. The pitifully small number remaining within the Reich were employed in German war industries and were tolerated only because they were considered irreplaceable.

Expropriations

Life is well-nigh unbearable for the miserable remnants of Jews thus far spared. All of them know that their turn for deportation will come and that when it comes it will mean almost certain death. It is, therefore, hardly credible that they still have anything left that could be the subject of new economic and social measures.

The value of property confiscated from the now completely pauperized Jews was put at \$4,000,000,000 by the Ministry of Propaganda on February 9, 1943. The Swedish

press, commenting on this estimate, however, stated that the amount is only about one-fourth of the actual value and interpreted the Nazis' figure, as well as the timing of the statement, as an answer to the United Nations' promise of the final restoration of property seized by the Nazis, made a month earlier.

Reports stating that the value of shares of "aryanized" business concerns had dropped 40 per cent would seem to indicate that the Nazis themselves feel that these concerns will not remain much longer in their hands.

Social Ostracism

Although "Aryan" wives or widows of Jews are subject to a new series of business restrictions, the Nazis are said to be less discerning so far as "half-Jews" and "quarter-Jews" are concerned in that they are permitted to die at the front for the glory of the Third Reich. On the basis of a document seized by the Red Army when it captured staff headquarters of the 298th Infantry Division, it was established that part-Jews had been serving in the Nazi army since April 1942. An order, countersigned by both Hitler and von Keitel, then commander-in-chief, drafted into army service persons with 50 per cent "Jewish blood" or married to "half-Jews" and persons with 25 per cent "Jewish blood" or whose wives were "quarter-Jewish." "Half-Jews" were to be segregated from Nazi soldiers and could not become officers, whereas "quarter-Jews" were to be treated just as "Aryans." Credence is lent to this statement by a private report according to which, on February 5, German consulates in Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Portugal allegedly asked refugees classified as "half-Jews" under the Nuremberg Laws to return to the German "fatherland."

Nuisance decrees were constantly devised to keep the Jewish issue in the foreground. Early in the summer of 1942, Berlin Jews were forbidden to stroll along the streets at a leisurely pace. They had to walk briskly, showing they were on a definite errand. It was made an offense for them to carry canes or to walk more than two abreast, or to halt and confront a fellow-Jew they met on their route. Linger-ing in front of shop windows was, likewise, prohibited.

Special police squads were assigned to enforce the new restrictions. All communications between Jews had also stopped since Jews, who had already been barred from relations with non-Jews, were now categorically forbidden to send letters, parcels and telegrams to any person living in the Reich.

An order sent out by Otto Georg Thierack, the German Minister of Justice, announcing "the introduction of the racial principle in German legal procedure" in December, may at first glance be interpreted as spelling additional hardships for the Jews. The edict, made public by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, authorizes courts to increase sentences meted out to "non-Aryans" and permits all courts to try such persons for crimes which they had not yet committed but which they may be "capable of committing." Since, however, Jews have long ceased to have recourse to legal procedure, the new order seems to be somewhat farcical.

Reaction of the People

Attempts by the general population to aid Jews or to express sympathy for them are extremely isolated and by no means assume the form of concerted action, as shown in the occupied countries. Thus, for example, five peasant women in Königsberg were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for taking under their care eight Jewish children whose parents had been exiled to Poland. Again, a number of non-Jews, mostly women, were sentenced to long terms in Aachen for helping Jews escape to Belgium.

A few courageous church leaders also showed their sympathy for the Jews. Cardinal Faulhaber, the leader of the Catholic Church, arranged to have Torahs and other Jewish ritual objects from the ruined Munich synagogue safely stored in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Freising. Sometime in February, Bishop Galen of Münster stated in a sermon that German defeats in Russia were God's punishment for Nazi crimes against the Jews and that no decent German approved of the Nazi atrocities. An open reprimand for the Germans was published in the *Deutsche Kirchen Zeitung* in March 1943, which said that Christian churches were

being demolished in RAF raids because Germans witnessed the desecration and burning of hundreds of synagogues in Germany and Austria in November 1938, without protesting openly against the vandalism. The same thought was expressed by Bishop Galen in his Whitsun sermon (June).

Anti-Semitic Propaganda

Incitement to mass murder marked the Nazi campaign of propaganda last fall, following Heinrich Himmler's promise to Hitler to make Germany free of all Jews by the end of 1942. Meetings and street demonstrations were held daily in Berlin at which Nazi spokesmen urged immediate action against the Jews on the ground that "the German people will be able to enjoy freedom and be secure with their daily bread only when all Jews are dead." Loudspeakers in the streets bellowed the latest Nazi slogan: "The German people demands the deportation of all Jews from Germany." The S. S. Elite Guard organ, *Das Schwarze Korps*, trumpeted that "there are still about 250,000 Jewish parasites in Berlin" who must be exiled without delay. The entire press echoed this theme. At a Nazi meeting in Weimar, Fritz Sauckel, the notorious Commissioner for Labor, assured his audience that the government's decision to deport all Jews would be soon carried out. Simultaneously the Propaganda Ministry busied itself with the production of new anti-Semitic films, such as "Shylock," "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and "The Power of the Masons." The *Ostsee Zeitung*, Danzig, in November, advocated a variation of the "old American phrase about Red Indians" to "The only good Jew is a dead Jew." At a Nazi Labor Front Conference in the same month, the extermination of the Jews was advocated by Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi Minister for the Ostland, and Werner Best, Nazi envoy to Denmark.

A Zurich report on January 11, 1943, claimed that the week before a conference was held in Berlin at which methods for making anti-Jewish propaganda more effective were discussed. All the star Nazi propagandists, including those engaged in broadcasting to America, were said to have attended. The tone of this conference had been given by

Hitler in his New Year's message, a quarter of which was devoted to his familiar anti-Jewish diatribes.

Orders given at this conference were well carried out because, even with a pitiful handful of Jews remaining in Germany, the Fuehrer's denunciations were made the outstanding feature in the major part of the Berlin press. Echoes came from all over the Reich. Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, during a visit to eastern Prussia in February, told public meetings that "Juda is chosen, but for destruction." And the renegade American reporter, Robert H. Best, broadcasting from Berlin to the United States, demanded that one Jew be killed for every German who falls on the Russian front. On May 6 the Propaganda Minister conveyed to foreign press representatives that "the Jewish question is still in the center of interest in Germany" and that no one must doubt "Germany's determination to solve this question forever without any compromise, and in a cold, dispassionate, relentless way."

The blasting of the Mohne and Eder dams in the Ruhr district by the RAF on May 17, was a signal for renewed attacks on the Jews. The Nazis in their drive to divert public attention from the Tunisian debacle, made the most of a London story that a German Jewish émigré there had suggested the bombing. Although the British Air Ministry immediately denied this report, which had been written by Guy Bettany, Reuter's former Berlin correspondent, it continued to be exploited by the Nazi radio and press.

An "International Congress" of Axis-controlled journalists met in Vienna in June where high Nazi officials, including Otto Dietrich, the press chief, indulged in violent anti-Jewish diatribes. At the end of the session, the German radio announced on June 30, participants voted to aid "by pen and sword" in the annihilation of the Jews and in the "liberation of the world from Anglo-American imperialism."

Communal Life

In an effort to alleviate the suffering to some extent, Dr. Leo Baeck, the aged dean of the rabbinate in Germany and head of the Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland, in October 1942, issued an appeal in the *Jüdisches*

Nachrichtenblatt, Gestapo-sanctioned organ of the Jewish community, to the remaining Jews to help each other in the face of their isolation. Like the late Heinrich Stahl, his predecessor, who was reported in November 1942 to have died at the age of seventy-four, Baeck was deported to Terezin in March 1943. Previously, on November 9, Stockholm sources revealed, seven leading members of the former Berlin Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland, whose names were not disclosed, were shot after many months' imprisonment. In December, Alfred Selbiger, leader of the German Hechalutz movement, was also executed in a concentration camp.

Looking toward a better Germany after the war, the Free German League of Culture in London, a group of non-Jewish anti-Nazi Germans, drew up in November a "Bill of Rights" for Jews in a new Germany. "The first duty of the new Germany," the declaration said, "must be to right the wrong done to German Jewry."

Austria

Mass deportations of Jews from Vienna proceeded swiftly. Thousands of rooms formerly occupied by deportees were given to bombed-out Germans sent to Vienna.

In July 1942, without even the usual three days' notice to prepare for expulsion, victims were taken from their homes directly to transportation centers and shipped immediately to the East. Jewish patients in a Vienna hospital, as well as inmates of the Jewish Home for the Blind, committed suicide when they learned that they would be deported. Among those expelled from Vienna were Dr. Desider Friedmann, former president of the Vienna Jewish Community, and former Deputy Robert Stricker, noted Zionist leaders. Both were taken to Terezin in November.

The Austro-American League in New York announced last July that the Nazis had sent 120,000 Jews to Poland of whom 53,000 were reported to have died from starvation, exposure or torture. According to the annual report published in April by the Swedish Israel Mission, a relief organization aiding Jewish victims of German persecution, it is estimated that only 7,000 of the original 180,000 Jews

still remain in Vienna and that these are so-called privileged cases, namely, families in which one spouse is "Aryan" and the children are raised as Christians. This statement was more or less confirmed by a report in the Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* that the Jewish community in Vienna had ceased to exist on January 1, 1943. The only remaining Jewish institution is the burial society, whose functions are obvious. After the liquidation of the community, its leader and 32 other executives were likewise deported to Terezin. The British Broadcasting Corporation reported on February 15, furthermore, that Gestapo officials supervising the expulsion of Jews from Austria had been withdrawn and ordered to Berlin and Amsterdam.

2. France

WHEN British and American troops landed in Africa, in November 1942, Hitler immediately occupied all of France and the slight differences in administration between the occupied and the "unoccupied" zones disappeared.

Arrests and Deportations

Occupied Zone

While sporadic expulsions of Jews had taken place ever since the beginning of 1942, it was not until the middle of July, after extensive lists of people virtually slated for death had been carefully drawn up by the authorities, that a systematic man hunt was begun. French Jews will long remember the modern St. Bartholomew's Night of July 15-16, 1942, when twenty thousand terrified Jews of Paris, including the aged and sick, were dragged from homes, hospitals, from wherever they were, and herded together in the Vélodrome d'Hiver, in the Parc de Princes and other improvised places of concentration. There, the "prisoners" were packed to remain for days, sitting in rows, with stretchers of the dying filling the aisles. Many died from hunger and disease in spite of clandestine help from the outraged populace. Three hundred Jews committed suicide within the first few days.

These scenes of human misery became so frightful that French policemen and officials refused to make any further arrests and German soldiers were called in. By the beginning of September the number of internees had risen to 28,000, and within three months 35,000 families were broken up. Among those seized were 4,000 Rumanian Jews for whose arrest special legislation had to be enacted by the Rumanian Government. Equally ruthless was the manner of expulsion which began in August. Several thousand Jews, many of whom perished during the journey, were dispatched to the East in cattle cars marked: "War Materials Explosives — Transit to Russia."

While the roundups and successive deportations were still in progress, a good many of those who had been forewarned by friendly police sought to flee the country. Feeling that they would be comparatively safe in Vichy France, many of them tried in vain to cross the closely guarded demarcation line. Those who escaped being shot by German border guards and actually reached the other zone did not improve their lot for they were seized by the French police who had been ordered to arrest them. Many others reached the safety of Switzerland or Spain.

Unoccupied Zone

After the Nazis informed Vichy of their intention to expel all the internees under their jurisdiction, the French Government allegedly negotiated with the Germans to have citizens exempt from deportation and to have them replaced by alien Jews previously interned in Vichy France. The Germans were said to have agreed to this deal in human lives, and promptly asked for the surrender of thirteen thousand new victims. This, like all other agreements with the Nazis, proved unilateral, of benefit to the Germans only, for eventually native French Jews, too, were arrested and deported.

The original deportation policy of Vichy was authoritatively discussed in the *Basler Nationalzeitung* of October 21, and later confirmed by underground reports. This article, based on official French documents, stated that all alien Jews residing in France since January 1, 1936, were to

be expelled, except those in the following categories: Persons over sixty years of age and their spouses (irrespective of age); children under eighteen years of age when not accompanied by relatives; persons who had served in the French or ex-Allied Army for at least three months, or had participated in battles, as well as their wives, parents and children; aliens having French husbands, wives or children; the infirm who could not be transported; pregnant women; parents of children under five years old, and their children under eighteen; alien workers who could not leave their jobs without causing a serious dislocation to national economy; aliens noted for their artistic, literary or scientific work, or who have rendered services to their country; aliens whose interests were protected by neutral consulates; refugees claimed by Germany for political reasons.

In order to execute the planned deportations, the French authorities stopped granting exit visas in August, and canceled all exit visas extended to Jewish citizens or stateless Jews coming from German-occupied territories. It seemed, however, that when the required number of aliens in France since January 1936 was not enough to meet Nazi demands, instructions were given to complete the quota by choosing from among the internees those Jews who had been residents of France since January 1933; age limits, too, were disregarded.

Before these expulsions started, the "material" for the death convoy had to be assembled. For this reason, 3,000 alien Jews were arrested between August 6 and 10. A few days later, 3,600 were evacuated from the camps at Gurs, Rivesaltes, Recebedou, Noé and Les Milles, and by the middle of August, 2,000 workers were even taken from labor battalions. At the end of August, huge roundups began in the larger cities, evidently because most of the camps had been depleted. All told, 13,000 foreign-born Jews were concentrated in the Pyrenees. A cable to the J. D. C. on September 5, stated that 10,000 Jews, including 290 children, had already been deported from Vichy.

Once the deportations had started, Premier Pierre Laval did not stop with aliens. A report in September indicated that orders had been given for the internment, by October 1, of the 145,000 French Jews in Vichy territory. No further

confirmation of the news has so far been received, except a report on March 31, 1943, that both native and alien Jews were still being interned. Deportees, an edict of May 14 stipulated, were automatically deprived of their French citizenship. Laval further decreed that, effective June 27, Jews naturalized since 1927 (about 100,000) would no longer be considered French citizens.

After the Nazi seizure of all France, deportations were intensified, wherever possible. Since German militia was now in charge of arrests and expulsions, it is not surprising that between December 20 and 30, 1942, 10,000 Jews were dispatched to Poland, an average of one thousand per day. Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, Commissar for Jewish Affairs, boasted in January 1943, that 50,000 Jews had thus far been shipped to forced labor throughout Europe. (In the joint memorandum submitted to President Franklin D. Roosevelt by the American Jewish organizations on December 8, 1942, the number was estimated at more than 65,000.) By February, most foreign Jews from Axis-conquered countries were said to have been interned. A large number, however, were not seized for, as Dr. Joseph Schwartz of the J. D. C. revealed on February 1, a daily average of between one hundred and one hundred fifty refugees were escaping into Spain and Switzerland. Between ten and twenty thousand Jews also were able to make their way into the Italian-occupied areas where anti-Jewish measures were said to have been much less severe.

The last transport of Jews which left France about February 20, was described by the British section of the World Jewish Congress. It was said to have involved three thousand Jews of all classes and ages whose eventual destination was somewhere in the East. The hunt for these unfortunates had begun in mid-February, the statement continued, when the Gestapo raided the Lyon headquarters of the Union Générale des Israélites, arrested the entire staff, removed them to Drancy concentration camp from whence they were shipped to oblivion. The situation was particularly bad in Marseille, Toulouse, Limoges and other cities where extensive raids were carried out. In desperation, the Jews in France appealed to the United Nations in April, on the eve of the Bermuda Conference, to take urgent action

to save the Jews in the country. The appeal added that the Jewish population in France had been reduced to one-tenth of the pre-war figure.

Most pathetic was the plight of children. During the first few days of the roundup in Paris, they were separated from their parents and lodged in empty school buildings. They were at first turned over to the Union Générale des Israélites, the compulsory Jewish organization formed under the aegis of Vichy. Unable to cope with this added burden, the Union appealed in August to the democratic countries to admit thirty-five hundred children. Through the intercession of relief organizations, twelve hundred youngsters were evacuated to the "unoccupied" zone and placed in homes of the OSE, the Jewish child care and medical aid agency, which received a \$25,000 grant from the J. D. C. for this purpose. The safety of these children was, however, by no means secure. The policy of Vichy France at first was that parents of children of five to eighteen years of age were free to choose whether to take them along or leave them in care of the Union Générale des Israélites. On September 11, Laval declared that as a "concession" children would henceforth be deported with their parents. Several hundred of them, including infants left behind by evacuated parents and others, were taken from OSE homes and delivered to the Nazis. Other orphaned children were retained as hostages. Efforts by the United States to take these children out of France were opposed. When in the Fall of 1942, the U. S. State Department announced that it would remove 5,000 of the 8,000 children to America, Vichy replied that only 1,000 would be permitted to leave. The explanation for the refusal came on October 22 when the Nazi Trans-ocean News Agency stated that "Vichy may not allow these children to leave unless inimical propaganda against France and Germany ceases in America."

Opposition to the Government

No measure which the Nazis have taken against the Jews so aroused the general French population as the deportations. Many instances of solidarity were shown even though the lives of persons trying to alleviate suffering were en

dangered. Perhaps the strongest condemnation of Nazi measures came from the Protestant and Catholic Churches in France, which up to that point had rallied to the support of Pétain. But the deportations, the most degrading feature of all-out collaboration with Hitler, finally deprived the government of support from this quarter, for the strongest intervention on behalf of the persecuted Jews came from the Catholic hierarchy.

Simultaneously with a direct appeal to the people and several other intercessions with the government in August on the part of Mgr. Valerio Valeri, the Papal Nuncio, Catholic leaders issued letters of protest to Pétain and Laval. One of the first came from Cardinal Suchard, Archbishop of Paris, who had been among the very few outright "collaborationists." It was learned also that, late in October, he conferred at Vichy with Pétain and Laval on "certain measures decreed against the Jews." Mgr. Saliège, Archbishop of Toulouse, issued a pastoral letter in which he exclaimed: "These Jews are men, these Jewesses are women; these aliens are men and women. All is not permissible against them They belong to mankind. They are our brethren as are so many others. No Christian can forget that." At the demand by the Toulouse Chief of Police that he cease disregarding the official order, Mgr. Saliège gave an answer which will probably be long remembered: "It is my duty to teach morals to the members of my diocese and, when it is necessary, to teach them also to the government officials." At the same time, a joint appeal of protest was directed by the Cardinals and Archbishops in the occupied zone to Marshal Pétain.

Other episcopal letters were issued by prelates to their congregations asking them to help Jews and, assuming full responsibility, instructing the clergy to read them "*sans commentaires*." Perhaps the strongest was written on August 30, by Pierre Théas, Bishop of Montauban, in which he frankly stated that "present anti-Semitic measures defy the dignity of man and violate the most sacred rights of the individual and the family." Open defiance in the south of France, especially in Lyon, was encouraged by Pierre Marie Cardinal Gerlier, the Archbishop of Lyon, who warned that "the new order cannot be built on violence and hate."

When Laval asked that he instruct monasteries which hid Jewish children to surrender them, the Cardinal refused. In January, the Nazi commander of the quondam unoccupied zone hinted that the Nazis had no intention of persecuting the church provided it discontinued its opposition to anti-Jewish measures. The Cardinal, however, cited the Pope's condemnation of anti-Semitic laws and declared that the clergy would continue to obey the Pope.

Leaders of the Protestant Church were equally courageous in their stand. They voiced their horror through the Rev. Marc Boegner who, in a letter addressed to Pétain on August 20, pleaded for "the introduction of absolutely different methods in the treatment of foreigners of the Jewish race . . . whose deportation has been admitted" and pointed out that "the tenacious fidelity of France, even and especially during the tragic days which it has lived through in the past two years, toward its traditions of human generosity and noble-mindedness remains one of the main grounds of the respect which certain nations still have for us." Several months later, on October 4, a pastoral letter by the Reformed Church endorsing Pastor Boegner's protest was read in churches in both occupied and unoccupied France.

Nor was action by church leaders the only expression of sympathy. Minor clergy did much and risked a great deal to aid the Jews. Village curés furnished birth certificates to Jews who needed passports and helped others across the frontiers. Many were hidden in monasteries and private homes. A Good Friday broadcast from a French monastery was cut off the air when the priest offered prayers for Jews. In Toulouse, Jewish children were hidden in Catholic schools and Catholic civil servants with knowledge of the coming raids, warned "particularly undesirable refugees" beforehand, with the result that 50 per cent of them escaped. Catholic school children in this town made and distributed copies of Bishop Saliège's letter of protest. Frequent raids of monasteries and private homes were made by the French authorities who knew that shelter had been given to Jews.

The open breach between the Churches of France and the government was a source of consternation to Laval. He made his position very clear in a statement to a group of German and other foreign correspondents at Vichy in

the middle of September: "The Catholic Cardinals and Bishops have intervened, but everyone is a master of his own trade. They handle religion — I handle government affairs. No man and nothing can sway me from my determination to rid France of foreign Jews and send them back where they originated . . ."

Inasmuch as admonitions and orders made no impression at all, Laval struck back at the Church. Following Cardinal Gerlier's refusal to instruct monasteries to surrender Jewish children, he ordered the arrest of a number of priests. In September, Father Chaillet, member of the Cardinal's staff and president of a "Christian amity" group, was interned in forced residence at Pivas. A week later, the Vichy radio announced that Archbishop Saliège of Toulouse was *persona non grata* because of his condemnation of the deportations. He was "advised" to go to Great Britain.

Remonstrances against Nazi brutalities came from other quarters. Very annoying to Laval were the manifold expressions of sympathy with the Jews by civil servants and government officials. In Paris, during the first mass arrests, three hundred policemen were dismissed on charges of "pro-Jewish" tendencies and eight high administrators resigned in protest. André Philip, National Commissioner of the Interior and of Labor for Fighting France, revealed in September that forty police officers were shot and 308 arrested for refusing to round up Jews. It even became necessary for Laval to dismiss the Military Governor of Lyon, who, on August 28, refused permission to authorities to use his troops for the arrest of Jews. In some sections, particularly in the south of France, public opposition was so effective that the Department Prefect asked the government to augment police forces with troops. Later, Edouard Herriot, mayor of the city, was removed for the same "offense." Even Admiral Jean Darlan, the late Vichyite, was said to have addressed a letter to Ferdinand de Brinon, Vichy's ambassador to Paris, in October, expressing his opposition to the anti-Semitic measures.

On the evening of August 31, all secret organizations of resistance in the country launched an appeal to the people to protest against the persecution of Jews. The appeal was made by means of underground newspapers, tracts and

posters, and was repeated in a Fighting France broadcast from London, asking for assistance to Jews hunted down by the police. The people, however, were warned not to provoke disorders and thus prevent inevitable reprisals. But even before this call for action was issued, the aroused people showed their disapproval. In a number of cities in Southern France students and others defended the Jews by forming protective cordons around the victims. Widespread arrests followed these incidents.

Others ridiculed discriminatory regulations. Students wore yellow Stars of David inscribed with "jazz" or "swing" or "*Chinois*" instead of "*Juif*." Paris dressmakers designed clothes trimmed with yellow flowers the exact size of the Star of David. People pinned to the collars of their dogs the yellow star with the inscription "*chien*." Spontaneous demonstrations of sympathy were also marked by the singing of "*La Marseillaise*" when trainloads of Jews left the Paris railway stations.

More details concerning the disregard for anti-Semitic regulations by a "consciously forgetful public" were revealed in November by Henry S. Harvey, representative at Vichy of the American Friends Service Committee. In spite of orders to the contrary, he stated, most hotels welcomed Jewish guests, while universities admitted Jewish students. On December 22, the Toulouse Nazi-controlled radio announced that Frenchmen had sent letters containing insults and threats to Darquier de Pellepoix following his announcement of the proposed introduction of more severe anti-Jewish legislation. But, in spite of rather severe punishments and threats, resistance continued, Darquier de Pellepoix was forced to admit at a press conference in March 1943.

To counteract the effects of this unprecedented upsurge of defiance and protests, an intensive propaganda drive against Jews was initiated. A campaign was organized by the Commissariat for Jewish Affairs in September for which all radio stations were mobilized. It was built around the slogan "Jews are responsible for the defeat of France." And on November 5, Toulouse radio broadcast extracts from a statement by Darquier de Pellepoix who declared that the "few measures" thus far taken against the Jews were only a beginning; others will follow, he announced, "for it is on

the elimination of the Jewish spirit that the rebirth of France depends." On the other hand, Darquier de Pellepoix recently hypocritically assured the world that "the French Government has no wish to persecute the Jews in France. Our measures have merely a defensive character."

Other Anti-Jewish Measures

Prior to their deportation, Jews were systematically deprived of their livelihood. Early in the summer of 1942, the government gave "financial assistance" for the "economic 'aryanization'" of six cities. The work of "aryanization" offices was well done indeed, for a report in the *Stockholm Tidningen* on August 6 revealed that practically all Jewish enterprises in the then occupied zone had been transferred to non-Jews, and the Paris radio announced four days later that about 35,000 Jewish-owned businesses, large and small, in both zones of France had already been "aryanized." The announcement further disclosed that 31,700 Jewish-owned firms had been taken over by the German authorities in the Nazi-held territory (24,914 in Paris alone) and that the Vichy Government was taking care of the remaining 3,300 enterprises. From the proceeds of these sales, which had to be deposited in blocked accounts, Jews were permitted to withdraw a maximum of 15,000 francs monthly. Furthermore, 298 parcels of land owned by Jews had been sold to "Aryans" by Nazi authorities, it was said. The value of property taken from Jews in France was set at one hundred billion francs by Darquier de Pellepoix at a press conference held on March 15, 1943. So complete was the elimination of Jews from the economic life that former physicians and attorneys were forced to work as stevedores in Marseille.

But in addition to being prevented from earning a livelihood, Jews were robbed of their last belongings by other means. In September, for example, members of Pétain's bodyguard, known as Service d'Ordre de la Légion, imposed a million francs fine upon the Jewish community of Nice under the pretext that "communist literature" had been discovered in the Grand Synagogue. Incidentally, the synagogue was desecrated and looted before the "searchers" left. Several weeks prior to this incident, Jews in both sections

of France were ordered to contribute six million francs monthly to the Union Générale of Israélites to cover "working expenses" of the organization. Since, however, a non-Jewish official appointed by the Commissariat for Jewish Affairs must give his approval for any expenditures made by the Union, there is little hope that any of this money or other funds will be devoted to the aid of destitute Jews.

Not content with making Jews paupers, the authorities proceeded to promulgate restrictive laws and nuisance measures. Laws barring Jews from the principal streets of Paris, from a number of large department stores, cinemas, concert halls, museums, libraries and other public places, and barring non-Jews from entering restaurants reserved for Jews were published in Vichy on July 10. Moreover, in August, all synagogues were closed under the pretext that they were "nests of anti-German propaganda."

In October the Nazis, evidently distrusting even Darquier de Pellepoix, appointed Admiral Charles Platon as their representative in charge of Jewish affairs. Platon's decisions, however, are subject to Gestapo approval. In order to demonstrate his absolute reliability and efficiency, Darquier de Pellepoix intensified his anti-Jewish drive. During the same month, he enlarged the activities of his department by establishing a legal commission, headed by one Professor Saint-Germes of the Caen University Law Faculty, and a commission for racial biology, under a M. de la Pougé.

The occupation of Vichy France by German troops, of course, brought with it a host of new anti-Jewish restrictions. On December 8, the Paris radio announced a new program under which Jews were compelled to carry identification cards and special "Jewish passports"; foreign or stateless Jews were forbidden to travel outside their residential limits; youth groups were suppressed. Shortly thereafter an order requiring the word "*Juif*" to be stamped on all Jewish ration cards was given.

The speed-up in expulsions was precipitated by a series of orders, beginning with the census of all Jews in France on November 15. This was followed by an order requiring all male Jews between the ages of 18 and 55 to report immediately to recruiting centers for labor camp duty. The measure was interpreted on December 1 as being appli-

cable only to foreign Jews and to unmarried Jews who had entered the country after 1933. On January 1, 1943, however, it was extended to include all who entered France after 1927. A later edict, published at the end of December, included still a third category, i. e., married men with one to three children. The only exception to these mobilizations so far have been "Jews of foreign nationality who served with a combatant unit before June 1940."

Finally in January came news of another law which in its own way scrapped more than a century of emancipation. It compelled Jews with French or "Aryan"-sounding names to assume those borne by their ancestors between 1830 and 1850. On February 28, French radio stations announced that all anti-Jewish legislation would be applied to "half-Jews," who were defined as persons with two Jewish grandparents.

The only bright spot in this sordid story is that Jews in the Italian-occupied section of France escaped many of the harsher anti-Jewish edicts instituted in the areas policed by German forces. A Swiss dispatch of February 3 stated that the Italians are demanding neither the wearing of the yellow badge nor the stamping of the word "Jew" on identity cards.

The Jewish community of France suffered a great loss in January in the death of Prof. William Oualid, 63, internationally known jurist and economist, who for many years was one of the outstanding leaders of French Jews in his capacity as vice-president of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, president of the former Union of Jewish Organizations in Paris, and president of the Central Board of the World ORT Union.

Fighting France

The liberal tradition of France was enunciated anew by two significant statements concerning Jews. The one appeared in the Fighting French organ *France* (London), of July 23, which trenchantly stated: "It is natural that Jews who were the first victims of Hitler realize better than anyone else the necessity to put an end to the totalitarian barbarism. One must recognize as Mr. Churchill does that they are conscious of their duties and do not spare any effort

in order to assure the triumph of the Allies." And Maurice de Jean, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, stated a few days later that one of the first measures of a restored France would be to break down the barrier erected against the Jews by the Nazis and to restore liberty and equality to the Jews.

French North Africa

North Africa, the first battleground upon which American and Axis troops met, has for many months been the focal point of world attention and controversy. Even while the fighting progressed, one of the major topics of discussion was the fate of the more than 330,000 Jews there, who joyfully welcomed the American forces on November 7, 1942, as the herald of liberation. These hopes, however, were not completely fulfilled. Although some of the oppressive measures instituted by the Vichy rulers were gradually abrogated in those areas occupied by the combined British and American armies, the status of the Jews was not yet fully restored to that of free French citizens living in a French protectorate. (As the period of review ended, however, further improvements appeared possible.)

Initial official statements seemed very promising indeed. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and General Dwight M. Eisenhower spoke of the early abolition of anti-Jewish discriminatory measures. Desirous of allaying fears which arose out of Eisenhower's choice of Admiral Jean Darlan as Chief of State in French Africa, the President on November 17, 1942, stated: "I have accepted General Eisenhower's political arrangements made for the time being in Northern and Western Africa. I thoroughly understand and approve the feeling in the United States and Great Britain and among all the other United Nations that, in view of the history of the past two years, no permanent arrangement should be made with Admiral Darlan." The reason for the choice, he stated, was one of expediency only for it contributed in making a "mopping-up period" unnecessary, and then added: "I have requested the liberation of all persons in Northern Africa who have been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world and I have asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi

governments or Nazi ideologists." On the same day, the American-controlled Algiers radio announced that Eisenhower had made a similar promise to a delegation of Jewish representatives of North African Jewish organizations.

Darlan immediately abrogated legislation barring Jews from service in the armed forces. Accordingly, on November 22, authorities ordered all men who had reached the age of twenty in 1938 or 1939 to report immediately for military duties, and summoned officers and specialists of all ages. Several days later, however, Pierre Bloch, former Socialist member of the French parliament, charged in London that Darlan had called up only Jews holding war decorations for military service. That discrimination continued with the tacit approval of the High Commissioner was apparent from an anti-Semitic broadcast, as late as December 16, over the Darlan-controlled Radio Maroc at Rabat, Morocco. On the other hand, Darlan sought to assure British and American correspondents in Algiers that he had "begun the restoration of rights of those persons from whom these had previously been taken because of race," — a statement which Fighting France characterized as a "masterpiece of impudent hypocrisy."

Whether Darlan really was sincere and merely progressed slowly to appease the Arab population, as critics of the policy in North Africa were assured, will never be known. Darlan was assassinated on December 24; two days later General Henri Honoré Giraud succeeded him.

Under Giraud's regime some — but by no means all — rights were restored to the Jews in spite of the machinations of Axis propagandists who tried to stir up the Arab population by spreading the belief that they would be dominated by the Jews unless the Nazis were victorious. In order to curb such propaganda, the authorities suspended two anti-Semitic publications, *Intransigent Marocain* and *La Voix Française*. Allied headquarters in North Africa on January 15, 1943, also announced that laws sequestering property of Jews, and excluding them from the professions and from high schools and colleges were being relaxed. Although Jews were permitted to enroll in high schools and colleges for the first time since 1940, their enrollment was limited by a *numerus clausus* of 2 per cent. Also, a month later, Gen-

eral Giraud announced that Jewish community schools would receive a subsidy from the government. Radios which had been confiscated by the Vichy regime were returned to the Jews. An attempt was made, furthermore, to return confiscated property. The bureau in Algiers which had been in charge of the registration of "aryanized" Jewish businesses, however, reported in February that 65 per cent of these concerns had been re-sold by the new owners who had disappeared with the money.

Meanwhile, the Darlan mobilization order was changed; Jewish officers and men were admitted to service with combat units of the French forces. On February 16, this practice was made official in an order by Giraud, which also covered Jews who had served in the French Pioneer Corps. They were to be admitted to all fighting forces which do not include Muslims. Jewish officers and non-commissioned officers, however, were to be restored to their previous rank only if they had been wounded or cited in action or were "favorably known to the military authorities." This latter provision was again denounced by the Fighting French who in their organ, *France* (London), of February 18, called it incompatible with "the ideals of the French and the Allies." Documentary evidence of the sophistry of the new rulers was offered in the United States on April 26 by Paul Jacob, secretary general of the French Republican Committee, and was confirmed three days later by R. Maillard Stead, the *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent with the Allied Forces in North Africa. The text of secret instructions of January 30, 1943, allegedly issued by Giraud's High Command in Algiers, provided that, "envisaging a new status for the French population of Jewish faith after the war," Jewish commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men in reserve would generally be assigned to special non-combatant work; and that this measure was held necessary to avoid "having the entire Jewish population gain the title of war veterans, which might prejudice the status to be given to these people after the war." However, discrimination against Jews in the armed forces ceased as of May 15, the French Military Mission in the United States on June 2 informed Henri Torres of the French-Jewish Representation Committee of the World Jewish Congress.

On the whole, the situation was such that in January, Harold MacMillan, British Minister in North Africa, felt justified in stating that "the attitude toward the Jews must be changed because the present attitude will never be acceptable to the British and American peoples." During the same month Giraud, seeking to explain his cautiousness, allegedly told a press conference that the liberation of the Jews was an internal affair of the French administration and must progress gradually so as not to cause economic dislocations or political unrest. Several days later, this statement was formally denied in Algiers, and it was asserted that the journalists had misinterpreted Giraud's words.

An additional disappointment for the North African Jews and liberals everywhere was the appointment on January 18 of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria. His past record, as Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government and, earlier, as Secretary General of the Government General in Algeria in 1930, indicated that he would favor the Arab population and retain anti-Jewish regulations under the pretext that their abolition might cause Arab disturbances.

Finally, on March 7, Giraud took a step which on the surface seemed to promise the complete restoration of Jewish rights. He formally severed all connections with Vichy and Marshal Pétain by declaring that decrees signed in Vichy were not valid in French North Africa. At the same time he confiscated the March 2, 1943, issue of the *Journal Officiel* of Algeria, which had published two Vichy decrees of October 19, 1942, on the status of Algerian Jews, and dismissed M. Maurice Bouni, Director of the General Government.

The repudiation of Vichy, the abolition of the department dealing with Jewish affairs and the dismissal of Bouni definitely were interpreted as a step toward the purging of Vichy elements in the regime. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles the next day hailed Giraud's action as a return to the principles of individual liberty that made France great. Even the Fighting French hesitatingly admitted that it was a step in the right direction.

Following this severance from Vichy, Giraud in a speech to the Alsace Lorraine Society on March 14, laid down the

major points of his program. The first one said that an order was being promulgated which would revoke all Vichy laws and decrees, 62 in number, as well as the Crémieux Decree of 1870. He emphasized that it would be impossible to annul all the Vichy laws at once because of the effect upon internal affairs. On March 17, laws were issued "wiping out discrimination against Jews and Masons," acts which, according to Drew Middleton of the *New York Times*, restored "representative government" and confirmed "the authority of the French Republic."

Of the two major ordinances affecting Jews, the first provided for the eradication of any distinction in civil status, and gave free access to the professions and educational institutions. The Governors and Residents General of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and French West Africa were empowered to fix conditions for the reinstatement of Jews in public functions, their re-employment in public services and re-entry into the professions and commerce. They were also to determine conditions for the return of requisitioned property to Jews, who were permitted to claim indemnity for such losses.

It was the first article of the second decree which gave ample justification to the Jews for distrusting the intent of Giraud's policy. This stipulation read: "The decree of October 24, 1870, concerning the status of the native Israelites of Algeria is abrogated." The implication of this measure was obvious when considered in the light of the text of the Crémieux decree: "Native Israelites of the departments of Algeria are declared French citizens. Consequently, their real and personal status will, from the promulgation of the present decree, be governed by French law. All rights acquired to this day remain immune. All legal dispositions, decrees, and regulations to the contrary are abolished."

Giraud defended his action as an attempt to offset Axis propaganda among seven million Arabs in the two French departments which constitute Algiers. As a prerequisite, he felt relations of Muslims and Jews must be such that "neither is superior to the other, since France has guaranteed to both security and peace."

This apparently fair presentation aroused great perplexities which were shared by the statesmen of Great Britain

and the United States. At first the two governments endorsed Giraud's policy. Prime Minister Churchill expressed the agreement of his government in particular with the "abolition of French legislation subsequent to June 22, 1940," and the "abrogation of all race distinctions between native Moslems and Jewish inhabitants" Secretary of State Cordell Hull backed Churchill by expressing his country's "heartiest accord with this timely and splendid statement of the British Prime Minister" and his "satisfaction in strongly commending this further step toward French unity." Expressions of approval of the scrapping of anti-Jewish legislation came from many sources. At the same time there was bitter disappointment at the act which deprived 40,000 to 50,000 Algerian Jews of their French citizenship. Such expressions came from many quarters, including the Jewish bodies in Algeria, the United States, and especially from the Fighting French who termed the abrogation a racial measure and a "fascist act contrary to the laws of the French Republic." Most critics of this measure felt that it did nothing to improve the position of the Arabs. It was merely an attempt to aggravate the status of the Jews without benefit to anyone else, they said.

Apparently unperturbed by these disputes, Giraud made it clear that two months would be required to reinstate completely the rights of Jews. By an official decree, reported on May 14, organizations were given the right to resume religious, social and political activities. The Kehillah Council and the authority of the Rabbinical Courts were also restored by Giraud's order a few days later. At the same time Jewish officials ousted in June 1940 were reinstated and were paid full back salary for the time they were out of office. Meanwhile, a purge of reactionary and pro-Nazi officials, ordered by Giraud in April on the advice of the Allied authorities, resulted in the dismissal of many officials who were unquestionably identified with the Vichy collaborationists.

Refugees

As we have observed, President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower promised the release of all political prisoners in North Africa. Among them were, according to statistics

released by General Giraud's Imperial Council, 5,200 Jews from Germany who were interned in Algeria and Morocco, and 13,730 Jews from other European countries working on the Trans-Sahara railroad to Dakar, many of whom had fled to Algeria after the landing of Allied troops. The release of those still interned was extremely slow and, by the middle of January 1943, the only hope for them was Giraud's assurance given to a deputation of Jewish leaders in Algeria and Morocco that the interneés would be liberated. The deputation sought an improvement in the position of Jews and the release of the slave workers on the Trans-Sahara Railway and in the Kenadza coal mines. On January 14, it was announced that a joint Anglo-French-American Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees had been set up in an advisory capacity on the question of political prisoners and refugees. The Commission was to visit all places of internment, to ascertain why prisoners were detained, and to recommend measures for their release and disposal.

Earlier, in December, the Jewish Refugee Committee in Algeria stated that Jews would be released provided Jewish relief organizations would assume the responsibility for their maintenance. As an initial step the J. D. C. made provisions for the liberation of 650 refugees in Algeria and 950 in Morocco. As a result of pressure by American military authorities in Algiers, four hundred French Jews who had escaped to this territory after the occupation of France, were released late in January. Due to the intervention of the Polish Consulate in Casablanca in February, five hundred Polish Jews in Morocco were freed. Following the example of the Polish Government, various other governments-in-exile, during the same month, demanded equal rights for their Jewish nationals in North Africa. Simultaneously, Jews of Portuguese, Spanish and Swiss nationality were likewise freed and promised permission to return to their native countries. A number of refugees received immigration visas for the United States under existing quota regulations.

Reports in March indicated that French authorities in charge of internment camps offered to liberate a number of the Jewish interneés on condition that they join the Foreign Legion. They refused but expressed their willingness to enter instead the regular Allied armies or the Jewish Bat-

talions of the Palestine Regiment. The French authorities interpreted this refusal as organized resistance to their wishes and, in reprisal, allegedly sent 10 per cent of the Jewish internees to the prison of Ain El Ourak, in Morocco. At the beginning of April, about nine hundred Jewish internees of German and Austrian origin, held in six labor camps, declared a two-week hunger strike. They declined to receive representatives of the American Red Cross who called at the camps with food and medicaments and tried to persuade the internees to abandon the strike. Subsequently, these Jews were joined by 280 more hunger-strikers, mostly of Rumanian and Hungarian origin. A week later, however, the strike was terminated, following an official announcement that the internees would be released on condition that they emigrate from North Africa within six months. The latest reports by the J. D. C. dated May 17, 1943, gave the following figures on release from camps: in Algeria — 620 refugees, as well as all Polish Jews who have been incorporated in the British and Polish armed forces; in Morocco — 200 internees, as well as all refugees in labor camps; of the latter, 220 had already arrived in Casablanca and other cities; 156 were working for American occupation forces and 53 in private industries.

Tunisia

Most horrible was the fate of the sixty-three thousand Jews living in Tunisia, where they were exposed to the wrath of retreating Axis troops whose behavior was nothing short of barbarous. As the British forces advanced from Libya, the Jews were rescued, but in most instances deliverance came too late. Many of the cities were in ruins and the majority of the Jews massacred.

The reign of terror was especially severe in the city of Tunis. The entire able-bodied Jewish population was ordered by the Nazi military authorities in January to forced labor constructing fortifications and clearing the docks of the debris left by Allied bombings. The *London Daily Mail* reported that the city had been completely evacuated except for these workers. Charges of aiding the Allied troops led to the execution of a number of Jewish leaders, a collective

fine of twenty million francs imposed upon the Jewish population, and the jailing of hundreds of others.

The victorious Eighth Army in its relentless drive to the West appeared as messengers of mercy to the thirty thousand liberated Jews in Tunis. When the British reached Fom Tatahounie, just below the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia, they found that six hundred Jews had fled to caves in the mountains where they lived for three weeks until the Germans were forced to withdraw. In April, the British entered the city of Gafsa where 82 Jews, mostly women and children, had been killed. The Arab population there had been threatened with the death penalty if they sheltered any Jews. Just before their withdrawal from Gabes, the Nazis had organized a pogrom during which none of the thirty-five hundred Jews escaped injury. Homes and businesses were robbed and destroyed; the women were raped. Over a million francs belonging to Jews were taken from the banks. Italian officers, the *London Jewish Chronicle* of April 9 reported, intervened and attempted to protect the Jews. When the Nazis left, Jews repaired the bridge to aid the British in their pursuit of the enemy. In their evacuation of Sfax, the Nazis took with them fifty Jewish hostages, including five members of the Jewish community council. Of course, there, too, the Jews as well as the native population were stripped of all belongings. The total amount of cash alone was eighty million francs. The Jews of Kairouan danced for joy when the British First Army entered the town on April 10. They tore off the yellow badges which the Nazis had compelled all Tunisian Jews to wear and donned improvised V signs in their place. An elder of the Jewish community greeted the troops with a poetically written message. Thanks to the rapid Allied advance, about three thousand Jewish slave workers employed in constructing fortifications for the Axis were rescued. The bodies of 85 slave workers left near Wadi Akarit were buried in a common grave at the Sfax Jewish cemetery.

French Guiana

The French Military Mission in Washington announced on April 10 that Giraud's decrees nullifying Vichy anti-Jewish legislation had become effective in those regions of

French Guiana where adherents of General Giraud are in control of the government. Six days later, Aneta, Netherlands News Agency in London, added that Governor Jean Rapenne who replaced the Vichy-appointed Governor Rene Veber, had released a number of political prisoners.

3. Belgium

THE cumulative effect of Nazi barbarism aimed at the ultimate destruction of Europe's Jews is vividly illustrated by the rapid dwindling of the Belgian Jewish community from 75,000 persons (including 15,000 refugees), prior to the Hitler war, to 45,000 after less than two years of Nazi occupation. Of this number, 4,000 were native-born and from 2,000 to 3,000 of Dutch nationality. Of the rest, 60 per cent were of Polish origin, while the remainder came from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. That the total figure of 45,000, released at the end of March 1942 by the *Association des Juifs en Belgique* in Brussels, was further decreased to 42,000 within five months, was disclosed during a Paris broadcast on August 25, ordering the conscription of all foreign Jews for forced labor in Germany. Indicative of the swift decimation of the country's Jews was the boast in Leon Degrelle's Rexist organ, *Le Pays Réel*, of October 25, 1942, to the effect that 50 per cent of the Jews, described as "émigrés," had been deported to "a place where they will earn their bread by the sweat of their brow according to the law of God." About four months later, it was reported on February 19, 1943, Georges Theunis, Belgian Ambassador to Washington, stated that about 25,000 Jews had been deported between July and November of 1942. The Belgian Government-in-exile disclosed on June 14, that altogether 52,000 Jews had been removed to Germany, Poland and occupied Russia.

Imprisonment and Deportations

Corroborative evidence of the carefully planned and organized annihilation of Belgian Jews by the Third Reich was supplied by numerous official and private sources. The sum total of these sporadic reports is this:

While the first shipments to Polish ghettos began in December 1941, they were intensified in July 1942, and from then on daily stories told of the almost unbearable suffering of helpless men, women and children, arrested in Antwerp, Brussels, Liège and Charleroi, and subsequently segregated at Malines and other points. Convoy after convoy was seen leaving railroad stations in these cities for some "unknown destination." Families were broken up and frequently women from sixteen to fifty years of age were deported before men. A typical case of the fate of Jewish families was reported from Liège on October 5. The father was sent to a labor camp in France; his daughter, aged thirty and feeble-minded, was ordered with two of her brothers to an assembly point whence Jews were transported to the Ukraine; the mother was left behind with two other children. A foreign correspondent of the *Morning Journal*, New York, reported on January 3, 1943, that a large number of children had been taken from the Jewish section of Liège.

Many of the earlier expulsions were carried out under the guise of punishment for sabotage. Thus, one thousand Jews were deported to German-occupied Russia following an act of sabotage on June 20, 1942; another hundred were taken from St. Gilles prison in Brussels at the end of July, and fifty more were arrested in Brussels as hostages, *News from Belgium* reported on August 22.

Up to this point, it was believed, Jews had been sent to territories in the East for forced labor. A report emanating from Zurich, Switzerland, on October 27, however, stated that Nazi authorities had decided to discontinue temporarily shipments to the East since labor was needed for building fortifications to thwart Allied landings. Thus, in the middle of October, six hundred men were shipped to the coast of northern France to work on fortifications.

Stockholm quoted German newspapers on October 21 as having expressed satisfaction that the deportations of 5,520 Jews from Antwerp alone had solved the serious housing shortage in the city. In November, nearly two thousand persons in Brussels were arrested by the Germans. *News from Belgium* of February 13, 1943, reported mass arrests in Hasselt, Genck and Eysden of Jews who were sent to a concentration camp at Neckerspoel, near Mechlin. In order to

appease the increasingly wrought-up population, deportation proceedings were later somewhat modified. Jews slated for deportation received notices saying that, according to a German order, their "application for work has been favorably received" and that they were to undergo a medical examination which, however, proved to be a farce. The age limit for men was fixed at sixty and for women at a somewhat lower figure, the London Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported on January 18.

In addition to these mass deportations where the victims died of suffocation or starvation, the holocaust of murder continued unabated. A reliable report from Belgium of April 21, 1943, revealed that for the past few months occupation authorities had been delivering bodies of a large number of Jews to the crematorium at Uccle, a suburb of Brussels, with orders that they be cremated immediately. No permits from municipal authorities, normally required for cremation, accompanied these bodies.

The only possible way to rescue Jews from being sent to Boulogne and Calais for hard labor, the World Jewish Congress announced on December 17, 1942, was to place them on farms. In an attempt, therefore, to save at least a few from a dire fate, the Jewish organization "Ezra" acquired land near Brussels on which a number of Jews began farming. Among them were lawyers, physicians, bankers, artists, and men of other professions, all of whom had been ousted from their jobs. Since, however, a maximum of two thousand Jews can be employed on farms, all others would seem to be doomed.

Popular Reaction

The diabolic treatment of the Jews created a wave of revulsion among Belgian non-Jews. Many of them risked severe punishment to help the Jews, especially children, escape the clutches of the Nazis; members of the clergy were prominent in these efforts. The heads of the Belgian churches, *News from Belgium* reported on July 18, 1942, issued a pastoral letter to their communities in which they called the Nazi anti-Jewish policy "anti-Christian" and "against the spirit of Catholicism." A Protestant vicar in a suburb of

Antwerp appealed to his congregation to remember "the persecuted and tortured Jewish brethren" in their daily prayers. February 28, 1943, was observed by the Catholics of Liège as a day of prayer for the persecuted Jews throughout Europe. The Catholic Church paper *Appel des Cloches* (The Call of the Bells) said that, "In communing and praying this Sunday for the persecuted Jewish people who were once Christ's chosen people, we shall be acting in accordance with the directives issued by His Eminence the Bishop."

Many incidents of direct aid by the clergy were recorded. One of the best-known Catholic priests was executed, it was learned January 9, for hiding Jewish children. Special collections of alms for Jews were organized by the clergy and in one town alone 60,000 Belgian francs were contributed at a single mass.

Other means of aiding the destitute Jews were devised. Underground reports made public in Stockholm on August 10, 1942, told of non-Jews paying large sums for picture postcards of Jews wearing the yellow Magen David sold by Jewish children in the streets of the larger cities. Several underground organizations are likewise doing their part. For example, the "White Brigade," one of the militant organizations, appealed to the population to ignore Nazi threats to non-Jews who demonstrate their sympathy with Jews and to continue to befriend and support the persecuted. Another group, the "Star of David," had been arranging the safe storage of Torah Scrolls rescued from synagogues in "liquidated" Jewish communities, and authorities were said to have discovered 28 Scrolls in a peasant's house near Charleroi, according to a report of December 4, 1942.

Demonstrations condemning the practice of deportation were not infrequent. Thus, hundreds of non-Jews in St. Trond crowded the station to bid farewell to Jews exiled to eastern Europe, the Belgian Government-in-exile reported on September 30, and a monk shouted: "Farewell my friends. Have courage." According to the Nazi organ *Brüsseler Zeitung* on December 12, 1942, many Jews have no fixed address because they move from house to house daily, staying with different friends.

An incident of unusual interest was the raid in January on the Communauté Juive, the compulsory Jewish organiza-

tion established under Nazi orders in Brussels. The raid was made by four non-Jews who held up the staff with revolvers, locked them up in a room and proceeded to burn the registers of Jews which the organization had been forced to compile for the occupation authorities. The raider's aim was obviously to forestall anti-Jewish measures.

Total Pauperization

The process of physical and spiritual destruction of the Jews was preceded by economic ruin. The latest available figure on "aryanization" of Jewish property, begun soon after the German occupation of the country, was officially announced in the *Brüsseler Zeitung*, as 18,327,000,000 Belgian francs. Probably in an effort to encourage resistance to Nazi confiscation of Jewish property, Antoine Delfosse, Minister of Justice of the Belgian Government-in-exile, broadcast to his countrymen a warning against acquiring private property where ownership had been affected by acts of the German occupation authorities. He stressed that when occupation ends the rightful owners, whether Jews or not, would resume title to their property, it was reported March 12, 1943.

And yet, the transfer of Jewish-owned businesses to non-Jews made gigantic strides during the year. The Deutsche Bank, for instance, secured control of the big Brussels department store A l'Innovation by taking over the shares held by Jewish members of the board of directors (*News from Belgium*, November 14, 1942), and Jews were completely eliminated from the diamond industry (*Jewish Chronicle*, London, March 12, 1943). The Belgian people were reported to have deeply resented this latter step. To counteract dissatisfaction, M. Lambrechts, a leading fascist, proclaimed that the diamond industry had not benefited the country as a whole.

Other restrictions came into force on July 15, 1942, in Antwerp. Jews were forbidden to attend concerts or lectures, or to frequent public buildings. Suburban and district street-cars could be used by Jews only if they lived in localities served by these conveyances. They were permitted to

ride only on the front platform of these cars in Antwerp, Brussels, and other cities.

Among new acts of vandalism perpetrated by the Nazis was the mutilation in Brussels of the statue of Eugene Ysaye, famous Belgian violinist, and the burning of the synagogue in Rue Joseph Dupont.

The Jewish community of Belgium mourned the death of Maurice Wolf, noted Belgian sculptor. He had been under sentence of ten years' imprisonment in a German fortress for distribution of the clandestine Belgian newspaper *La Voix des Belges*, as reported on December 11.

Government-in-Exile

In a message to the Board of Deputies of British Jews in London, (*Belgian Review*, December 14, 1942) Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Belgian Government-in-exile, stated:

Until the eve of the invasion, the Jews had enjoyed in Belgium real hospitality. Protected by our constitution, which guarantees freedom of thought and belief, and by our laws, which proclaim the equality of all Belgians, the Jews had equal status with other Belgians.

When, years before the war, the Jews suffered the first Nazi persecutions, Belgium became once more a refuge for the victims. The Belgian Government, with the unanimous backing of the country, spared no pains to relieve their sufferings. When victory puts an end to Nazi cruelty, every Belgian citizen, without any distinction of race or faith, will find once more, in our country, the regime of freedom which is Belgium's tradition.

The German behavior towards the Jews is one of the most horrible dramas in the history of humanity. For the sake of humanity, victory will put an end to it.

4. The Netherlands

THE task of "solving the Jewish problem" in this country was entrusted at the beginning of July 1942 to the Nazi Elite Guard. After the application of every possible measure to curtail their freedom, to rob them of all they had, to humiliate

them and to lower them to less than pariah status, the remaining seventy thousand Jews were still accused of standing in the way of "the Teutonic fight for freedom . . . a fight for self-ennoblement." And now, that the fate of the Jews was in "expert" hands, the threat of brutal ejection from the land of their birth turned into monstrous reality. Some time in July, the *Netherlands News* (July 11, 1942) reported, the Nazis published a decree providing for the deportation of all Netherlands Jews between the ages of eighteen and forty. Since July 23, 1942, when the first mass shipment of Jews from the three ghettos in Amsterdam began, deportations had been in full swing. As a matter of fact, the Nazis made plans to oust the Amsterdam Jews at the rate of six hundred daily.

Raids and Expulsions

Eyewitnesses related that the first roundup took place on the morning of July 14 when the Amsterdam ghettos were closed by the Nazi police. The handful of Christians still living in these sections was ordered to move at once and then the police, assisted by soldiers, began to arrest and drive together all men and women displaying the yellow Shield of David. Houses were forced and residents dragged outside. Their identity cards were examined and every Jew or Jewess between sixteen and forty was detained and told to prepare for immediate deportation. People were beaten, kicked or dragged down the stairs and through the streets. After several hours of raiding, the people were marched off, leaving behind them distraught relatives. There was, however, an unexpected turn in the tragedy, when the captors released their victims late the same day with the warning: "You'll be sent to Germany some time soon anyway." And, indeed, nine days later the revolting business was repeated — this time as the first of an endless stream of roundups and deportations.

These generally took place with such alarming speed and with so little notice that in September the Jewish Council in Amsterdam urged Jews to be ready for shipment to eastern Europe "at any moment," and advised them to report to its offices to secure information about "the measures which it

is advisable to take prior to leaving the country." Whereas at first only adults had been deported, the Nazis in October began removing whole families, including children. A sense of doom now hung over the Jewish population. Many committed suicide. Others sought to save themselves by feigning insanity and having themselves committed to insane asylums. The institution at Meerenberg daily received a large number of applications from Jews whom their physicians had declared "lunatic owing to horrible cruelty." The Nazi press, relentless in its cry for blood, expressed its amazement at the number of prominent Jews who suddenly developed mental ills. Later, some twelve hundred were removed from asylums "to be deported to the Polish hell." This was evidently done in accordance with the suggestion of a Nazi paper that "if these 'insane' Jews were taken to Poland and not treated too kindly, one could see a miraculous recovery."

In April it was reported that all Jewish patients, including the blind, were removed from hospitals throughout the country and loaded into sealed trains, where many died on their journey to an unknown destination. During the month of December, a total of nine thousand Amsterdam Jews were seized and dragged away, *Netherlands News* reported on March 11. A most cruel act was the deportation in April of four hundred Jewish children who had been taken from their parents.

To facilitate further their expulsion, Jews were ordered to leave the cities of Haarlem, Heemstede, Bloemendaal, Aardenhout and Voorschoten, and warned by the occupation authorities to move to the Amsterdam ghettos as soon as possible. Those living in the provinces of Friesland, Drenthe, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, Limburg, North Brabant and Zeeland were ordered to report for internment in a camp at Vught by April 10. This new concentration camp in southern Holland was soon to harbor all the Jews except those living in Amsterdam and deportations to this center were said to have begun on April 23. Treatment in internment camps, such as Vught and Westerbork, obviously must have been brutal, judging from the many death notices received by the Jewish Council from these places.

The final stage began with a decree of May 14 barring the remaining four thousand Jews from residence in Amsterdam.

Authorities set about executing this new order with great speed. It was revealed a month later that deportations were carried out in alphabetical order, without regard to age or health. All the Jews of the city were classified in two categories. The documents of the first were stamped with the word *gesperrt*, meaning that their case was closed and that they would be expelled. The second category was marked *bis* and was permitted to remain in Amsterdam "until further notice." These people were considered essential to Germany's war effort. Such distinctions, however, were soon disregarded, for the Netherlands Government-in-exile revealed on June 22 that the removal of the entire Jewish population had been completed. Only Jews still held in concentration camps and a handful who managed to evade the Gestapo's watchful eyes remained.

While younger Jews were generally deported for slave labor to the East, older persons especially highly skilled ones, were slated for forced labor within the German Reich. An announcement over the Hilversum radio on August 5, 1942, revealed that all Dutch Jews would be forced to undergo examinations to determine their fitness for forced labor. Three days later the Amsterdam Jewish Council was handed an ultimatum to register Jews for work in Germany within 48 hours. The Gestapo ordered the Jewish communal body to issue a special announcement warning its constituents that failure to obey summons to work in the Reich would bring about arrest and shipment to the notorious Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria. On March 5, 1943, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Commissioner for Holland, told a correspondent of the Transocean News Agency at Berlin that one-half of the Jews in the Netherlands had by then been placed in labor camps.

Rather recently, also, a number of Jews were condemned to death on various trumped-up charges. In September, the German Supreme Tribunal in The Hague sentenced to death three Jews of Beverwijk for securing foodstuffs on ration cards allegedly not their own. During the same month, I. Roodenburg, a young Jewish baker, was condemned to death by a German court at Utrecht for having organized a so-called "solidarity group" to resist the native fascist movement. Thirteen Jewish physicians who had been sent to the

Mauthausen camp in June 1942 were reported to have been executed in December. Two months later ten hostages, "drawn from Jewish and communist circles" in Haarlem, were executed in reprisal for the assassination of a German non-commissioned officer.

Economic Restrictions

While the Jewish population was being destroyed, a host of additional measures was taken by authorities to oust Jews from all walks of life. Economic restrictions were designed to force the few remaining Jews out of their jobs and into the Nazi labor camps. While earlier regulations had already wrought havoc with the Jews' economic life, subsequent measures were adopted to impoverish them completely. Apparently in connection with financing their deportations, authorities issued an order in August blocking the wages of Jewish employees if they exceeded 250 guilders a month. Wages in excess of this sum were ordered deposited by the employer on blocked Jewish accounts in a bank in Amsterdam. Whenever several members of a single family were employed in the same establishment, their combined wages were limited by this order to 250 guilders. Employers were subsequently reminded to report statements of payments made to Jews since May 23, 1942. During the same month another order instructed all Jews to surrender their life insurance and annuity policies.

Meanwhile, the "aryanization" of Jewish property continued. The anti-Semitic Amsterdam newspaper *De Misthoorn* stated in September that five-sixths of the Jewish-owned property already passed into German hands. At the beginning of 1943, the Jews were almost entirely excluded from the clothing industry where, only nine months before, 80 per cent of the employers and employees had been Jewish. Jewish employers were now entirely eliminated and only 5 per cent of the workers were Jews.

A tragi-comic note, however, was injected by the fact that Jewish firms taken over by the Nazis were still operating and advertising under their old names at the beginning of 1943. And while advertisements carried both the Jewish name and that of the German "trustees," slogans such as "Buy your

cake at Cohen's" in the Nazi weekly *De Waag*, for example, were not unusual.

The mass arrests and deportation of Jews, too, benefited the Nazis directly. Strings of railway cars piled high with looted furniture and other articles, carrying placards, "Gifts from the Netherlands people to the poor Germans who were bombed out of house and home by the English," daily left the Netherlands for Germany. Also, during the December roundups the Germans arrested all Jewish personnel in Amsterdam stores and workshops and stole everything they could lay their hands on, *Netherlands News* of March 11, 1943, reported. Finally, on April 16, a decree authorizing seizure of land owned by arrested Jews was promulgated. It stated that, "When Jews cannot comply with the obligation of selling their land because they are absent . . . the land may be administered by the Netherlands Bureau for Real Estate" which, of course, is under Nazi control. In this way, the Nazis by "aryanization" or confiscation, or by outright theft, sapped all the resources of the once wealthy Jewish community.

Nuisance Laws

On June 30, 1942, a curfew was imposed upon all Jews, extending from 8:00 P. M. to 6:00 A. M. They were also barred from using the telephones without permission and from entering private dwellings occupied by non-Jews, as well as "Aryan" offices and hairdresser's shops. The *Joodsche Weekblad*, official organ of the Amsterdam Jewish Council, drew attention on July 10 to the fact that it was also forbidden to lean out of windows during curfew hours or to stand or sit in gardens or on balconies which face the street. Jews were likewise reminded that they must wear the Shield of David when standing at an open window. In September, Jews were forbidden to sit on benches in squares or parks under pain of arrest and deportation. Application of the measures was so strict and reprisals so prompt that the Amsterdam Jewish Council time and again issued urgent appeals for the observance of regulations. The slightest infringement brought with it either direct deportation to Mauthausen or heavy fines. As a matter of fact, the Gestapo

forced the Council to issue a Rosh ha-Shanah appeal to obey orders, for "violation of these regulations, even when due only to carelessness or ignorance, will result in punishment of members of the Jewish Council."

News of a most inhuman act was reported in Swedish newspapers on June 11. Allegedly the authorities resorted to the sterilization of Jews, the first of whom were said to be Jewish husbands of childless mixed marriages. These men, it was stated, were taken to Westerbork concentration camp and given the choice of sterilization or deportation to Poland. It was learned on June 22 that fifty Jews had declared their willingness to remain in the Netherlands under such conditions but that no Dutch surgeon would perform the operations.

Resistance

When the deportations began in July, 1942, Christian fellow-countrymen in almost every town and village immediately gave whatever assistance they could to the victims. Several protest movements sprang up all over the country, the strongest of them organized by the churches. In August, the Catholic and Protestant Churches jointly petitioned the Occupation Commander, Friedrich Christiansen, for better treatment of the Jews. Attacking the statement which was also read in all the churches, Deputy Commissioner Schmidt, on August 2, declared: "Owing to the passivity of the Dutch, we Germans have taken over the solving of the Jewish question and have started sending the Jews to the East" He, furthermore, warned that, "Everyone crossing us or hindering us must, whatever his nationality, expect the same lot as the Jews."

Attacks upon the churches were many, but when words failed the Nazis began reprisals. In January, authorities discontinued all subsidies to the Catholic church in Limburg province as well as in other provinces. These grants had been paid by the government to the clergy since 1813 and constituted part of the priests' salaries. Such measures, however, did not deter the churches from expressing their solidarity with the Jews and praying for them.

The Christian churches in Holland at the end of 1942 sub-

mitted a protest to Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissioner, against arbitrary arrests of Jews and the high rate of mortality among the deportees. They bluntly told the Commissioner: "The Church would fail grossly to do its duty if it did not call on the authorities to halt these measures." Seyss-Inquart unequivocally stated that "with Jews there can be no question of charity" and that "the Jewish problem will be solved by the Germans themselves." Other joint letters of protest were sent to Seyss-Inquart by the churches in February and again on March 17. Most devastating criticism of the sterilization of Jews was submitted in June by the United Churches to the Nazi Commissioner, who was warned that he would be held responsible for "the infamous practice" which is "the final consequence of an anti-Christian and destructive racial doctrine, the manifestation of a presumptive, self-aggrandizement and a life philosophy that threatens to undermine and frustrate all truly Christian and humane existence."

A campaign to bring mass pressure upon Nazi authorities to halt the deportations was begun by the underground press early last summer. It printed and circulated a pamphlet whose contents are a fierce and noble outcry against Nazi practices and conclude with an appeal to every loyal Hollander to address an individual letter of protest to the Nazi authorities. It said in part: "We . . . demand that our citizens shall sabotage the preparations and the execution of this mass deportation Whoever remains indifferent will find it difficult to justify his present attitude after our liberation. We rely upon it that everyone in a position to do so will sabotage these sadistic Nazi measures — more especially State officials, policemen and railroad personnel."

And, indeed, the people took this admonition to heart. Jan Campert, a poet, was arrested last summer for helping Jews escape deportation. His death in a Dutch concentration camp was reported in March, 1943. In October four men were sent to concentration camps because they helped Jews escape deportation. A month later, a farmer in the vicinity of Winschoten was arrested for sheltering five Jews slated for expulsion. So many were the escapes that the police authorities raided farms in search of Jews. Moreover, in April, the Nazis admitted in the controlled press that a great

number of Netherlanders had been arrested for sheltering and protecting Jews. The first deportations of "Aryans" as punishment for helping Jews were announced officially in the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Amsterdam at the end of September. At the same time it was learned that the Nazis, in an effort to check the nationwide sabotage, seized one thousand Jewish children as hostages.

Other expressions of sympathy were recorded. Dutch workers, for example, slipped into the Jewish ghettos in Amsterdam at night to protect its inhabitants from attacks. Also, following the ban on Jews in resorts, Christians permitted Jews to use their homes while they themselves moved to hotels. *Vrij Nederland*, the Dutch-language weekly appearing in London, described in its issue of September 28, a battle of Jews and Christians in The Hague against Dutch Nazi stormtroopers who had attacked a synagogue. Similar defiance of German measures was shown by all railroad men, from conductors to high officials, who took the position that their own regulations — which do not differentiate between Jews and non-Jews — take precedence over Nazi rulings compelling Jews to give up their seats to non-Jews.

The Dutch Government-in-exile, of course, by its reaction to the persecution of Jews, was a source of inspiration for the people at home. On July 26, 1942, Premier Peter Gerbrandy, broadcasting to the Netherlanders, described the deportations as "the latest example of Nazi savagery" and warned his listeners that "a similar horrible fate" awaits Christians, too. He urged them to "bear stoically this new crime against the Jews and to remain steadfast and cling to our faith that the weapons of tyranny will never permanently conquer the citadels of the human spirit." On the occasion of the Jewish New Year he again called on the population to continue resisting the "satanic plan" of the Nazis for expulsion of Jews.

Queen Wilhelmina, too, on October 17, told her people that she shared fully their "indignation and sorrow for the fate of our Jewish compatriots" and promised them: "We shall try as soon as possible to soften at any rate some of this sorrow." She further demonstrated her feelings by awarding in Montreal, on March 5, the Kruis van Verdienste (Distinguished Service Cross) to Sergeant Harry Wertheim, a Dutch

Jew, for gathering information and performing acts of sabotage against the Nazis in the Netherlands. Another demonstration was a special service on April 16 at the Dutch Protestant Church in London in memory of Dr. Henri Polak, Dutch Jewish labor leader and former member of the Netherlands Senate, who, after imprisonment by the Germans, died in Amsterdam in March.

In preparation for postwar reconstruction in Europe, the Netherlands Government instructed its people on September 9 to keep a detailed record of all cases of looting and confiscation by the Germans and their native followers. It asked that serial numbers of all securities and other documents taken be recorded to enable the Netherlands Government to restore such valuables to their legitimate owners after the war. The broadcast also warned that Germans and Netherlands Nazis responsible for the confiscation and theft of property would be "severely dealt with." As a final word of advice Premier Gerbrandy in May stated: "The Christian answer to the racial persecution in Europe is . . . that the crime must not be revenged, but avenged. Wage this war, therefore, not only against Hitler, but against the German people until the very end; cast out the last crumb of anti-Semitism and abolish every ghetto. . . ."

Communal Affairs

Despite the bitter persecution to which it was subjected, the Jewish Council in Amsterdam did its utmost to lighten the burden of its people. The organ of the Council, the *Joodsche Weekblad*, which was still permitted to appear fairly regularly, contained a column of letters from deported Dutch Jews, as well as a long list of committees established to help Jews, especially those slated for deportation. Weekly appeals were issued to readers to aid such "travellers" with blankets and warm wearing apparel. Advertisements stated that "out of your old smoking jacket or lounge coat we can make caps for travellers," etc. The Jewish Council also was empowered to forward one-page letters in German to Jews working in Germany once every three weeks. The situation, however, became greatly aggravated at the beginning of 1943 when

the Nazi administration forbade charity workers to enter the homes of Jews, which meant that they could neither render help to the needy nor collect funds from others. As a result, the income of the Council depended solely on payments for services rendered which, unlike funds collected by canvassing, had to be entered in official records and were, therefore, under Nazi control. Pathetically enough, the helpless Amsterdam Jewish Council made an attempt to defend Jews from Nazi brutality, deportation and forced labor by pointing out in a public statement that forcible entry into Jewish homes "might involve severe penalties."

The deportation of Chief Rabbi Lodewijk B. Sarlouis of Amsterdam and Max H. M. Bolle, secretary of the Jewish Council, in November, left the severely tried Jews without leaders. For this reason, S. Dasberg, Chief Rabbi of Groningen, was appointed temporary Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam. The community was further bereaved by the death of Herman Salomonson, aged sixty, noted humorist writer, who died in Dachau, as reported by Aneta, Netherlands News Agency in London, on November 19.

5. Norway

FOLLOWING the pattern found expedient in other conquered countries, the occupation authorities here, too, began preparations for the deportation of Jews. On September 15, 1942, an extensive roundup was initiated in Oslo where Rabbi Julius Samuel and several communal leaders, together with many other Jews, were arrested on the trumped-up charge of espionage. The same procedure was followed in Trondheim and other cities throughout Norway. The property of the internees was confiscated. The work of the Gestapo and the Quisling police was thorough. Less than a month after mass arrests started, about half of the Jewish population had been either interned or imprisoned.

Further impetus, however, was given to the campaign by the assassination, on October 23, of a Quisling frontier guard known for his brutality toward Jews. Two of the assassins were identified as Jews and, in consequence, all

other Jews on the railway train on which the act was committed were arrested. Immediately, the native Nazi press, clamoring for revenge, suggested measures varying from deportation to execution of all Jews. Vidkun Quisling immediately ordered the confiscation of the property of all Jews in Norway. Helping Jews to circumvent this law was punishable with prison terms ranging up to six years. *News of Norway*, on November 20, 1942, stated that at least 795 Jews, or about half of the entire Jewish population, had been forced to surrender their possessions to the Nazis. Members of the Quisling party were given prior claims to the goods of the dispossessed but the net result was disappointing for Quisling, since a great number of the Jews had been so poor that they had been living on charity.

The slaying of the border guard was also the signal for a veritable man hunt. Under Quisling's direction, two hundred Jewish males, ranging in age from 14 to 75 years, were arrested on October 26 in Oslo alone. Among them were Captain Harry Koritschinsky, honorary chairman of the Jewish Congregation, and Dr. H. Bernstein, the head of the Home for the Aged, which was confiscated by the authorities. Where heads of families could not be found, children and women were seized as hostages. Many of those left at liberty were evicted from their homes. These heart-rending scenes were repeated in other parts of the country. And as the number of the victims mounted, concentration camps at Grini, Narvik and Bredtvedt became so overcrowded that a new one had to be established at Toensberg.

Officially it was stated that the arrested Jews were to be deported to forced labor camps in northern Norway. The victims, however, knew full well that their lot would be similar to that of the Jews in other European countries. And, indeed, their fears were justified when, on November 26, one thousand persons were packed aboard a small German freighter and shipped from Oslo to an undisclosed German port. About half of the victims had been seized at 4:30 A. M. on the sailing date by Nazi State Police, who invaded private homes, as well as hospitals, insane asylums and homes for the aged in Oslo. The people were simply told to provide themselves with food and clothing for four days. They were then herded aboard the freighter which stopped at Toensberg to

pick up an additional five hundred Jewish men previously interned.

Again, in February, another boatload of Jews from concentration camps, virtually the last in the country, was shipped to an "unknown fate in Germany." It was learned only much later, in March and April, 1943, that both this contingent and the November one had been sent to the eastern part of Upper Silesia and that most of the Jews were working in coal mines near Katowice. *News of Norway* stated on March 5 that as a result of this expulsion, the number of Jews in Norway had been reduced to about fifty. These had been spared because they were married to "Norwegian Aryans." All others, with the exception of a few who fled to Sweden, had either died on the journey to the East or were doing slave labor for the Nazis.

Resistance

The Church in Norway which had maintained a most militant stand against the Nazi authorities ever since the occupation, was most outspoken against the mass arrests and persecution of the Jews. A solemn protest, signed by the Provisional Church Council of all the affiliated church organizations and the theological faculty of Oslo University was addressed to Quisling on November 23. It said, in part, that these measures "have provoked unheard sorrow throughout the country," and further: "The treatment of the Jews is not only contrary to the Christian ideal of loving one's neighbors, but it is also against elementary conception of justice." Quisling ignored the message, and the church leadership, in its New Year's message read in pulpits throughout the country on Sunday, January 17, again condemned the "terrible treatment" of the Jews. An indirect reply to the protest came later in January when the Church Department of the Quisling Government authorized Falk-Hansen, Quisling Bishop of Bergen, to state the "official" position of the Department of the Jewish question — which was, in substance, a vicious attack on the Jews.

Following the lead of the Provisional Church Council, the people in all the churches said prayers for the Jews on Sunday, November 15, and again a week later. On Christmas

Sunday, another prayer was read in all pulpits which asked God's help for the persecuted Jews and prayed for "an end to all hatred between peoples and races."

In protest against the second mass arrests, students in Oslo demonstrated and many of them helped Jewish women and children whose husbands and fathers had been taken to internment camps. Still stronger remonstrances were voiced after the deportations on November 26. On that day, the underground press published special editions, expressing profound sympathy with the deportees. Protest demonstrations also broke out in several towns where Norwegians hid Jews from the police and collected funds for them.

Sensational was a report from the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Morgenbladet*, quoted by the United States Office of War Information on December 8, that the German army of occupation "sharply dissociated itself" from the persecution of Jewish families.

Government-in-Exile

The Norwegian Government-in-exile completely identified itself with the strong opposition within Norway by its publication, on December 4, of a comprehensive report describing the plight of the Jews in Norway and containing the full text of protests against the deportations adopted by the Norwegian and Swedish churches.

6. Denmark

THAT the Nazis are making every effort to introduce anti-Jewish legislation in Denmark was borne out by the appointment as military commander, on October 14, 1942, of General Hermann von Hanneken, a close associate of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Two days later came news of an order forbidding Jews to leave the country on the pretext that they were responsible for strained relations with Germany. Jews, particularly the refugees, recognizing the beginning of measures similar to those taken in other Nazi-conquered territories, sold their businesses, packed their belongings and besieged the Swedish consulate in Copenhagen for visas.

Only very few, however, succeeded in finding sanctuary in neighboring Sweden.

The formation, on November 11, of a new government under the premiership of Eric Scavenius, former pro-Nazi Foreign Minister, was a further step towards the country's Nazification. And equally alarming was the appointment as Nazi envoy to Copenhagen of Werner Best, another Himmler hangman. The effects of the new leadership were soon apparent. Less than two weeks after his appointment, Scavenius, with Best's assistance, was engaged in drafting anti-Jewish legislation. Simultaneously, mass arrests of Jews, accused of aiding the enemy, took place. Sixteen of them were sent to Germany for trial.

The Danish Jews realized that their existence was in many ways the immediate cause for the continued difficulties of their compatriots in dealing with the present masters of Denmark. In a rather extraordinary and dramatic move, they took the initiative to simplify the problem. According to a report by the *Danish Listening Post*, New York, on December 15, the Jewish leaders came to King Christian X with this unusual request: "We have always been well treated in this country and we understand that our being here is one of the difficulties between you and the German Government. If we can make things easier for you by being interned, please intern us." This strange appeal placed the King and his government in a terrible dilemma. On the one hand, the internment is incompatible with Denmark's tradition of religious freedom. On the other hand, resistance to Nazi wishes for the introduction of anti-Jewish legislation might very easily lead to the deportation of Jews. Thus far, the King has refused to heed the unique request of his Jewish subjects.

It was not strange at all for the Jews to put their fate into the hands of their King, for he undoubtedly played a stellar role in defending them. Early in the fall, when the Nazis once again pressed for the enactment of anti-Jewish measures, the King said: "There is no Jewish question in this country. There is only my people." On his seventy-second birthday on September 27, he assured a delegation of the Jewish community of Copenhagen, which handed him an inscribed golden Shield of David, that should the Germans

force the Jews to wear a yellow badge, he would wear one on his uniform and would order the entire royal household to follow suit. To emphasize his sincerity, he later attended a special service in the Copenhagen synagogue. Apparently, the staunch stand of Christian X bore fruit, for *Faedrelandet*, official paper of the Danish Nazis, in January 1943, wryly said: "It would probably do more harm than good to introduce the compulsory wearing of a yellow Magen David."

LIKE the French and the Netherlands Churches, the Danish Church has centered its resistance on the issue of anti-Semitism. Last August, the local church gazette of Sonderborg declared that no decent Christian would lend his hand to any of the Nazi anti-Jewish laws. During the same month, a clergyman, Dean Johannes Nordentoft, writing in a journal for Danish pastors, openly attacked the anti-Semitic papers circulating in Copenhagen. He maintained that, "Christians will be the first to fight this dirty anti-Semitism" and described as accomplices those who "remain silent or disprove by shrugging their shoulders." Pastor Ivar Lange of Frederiksberg Church bravely told confirmation candidates in November: "Politics must not be discussed here — because it is punishable. In spite of this, I will tell you that I would rather die with a Jew than live with a Nazi." Again, in March, eight Bishops protested to the Minister of Justice, Thune Jacobsen, against the arbitrary arrest of Danes, as well as against German anti-Semitic propaganda. A month later, Kaj Munk, a well-known priest and playwright, told his community that if Danish Jews were to be deported like those in Norway, citizens of the Christian faith would not only don the yellow arm band but would feel that the Nazis had abolished all rights and that anarchy had taken the place of order. Another memorandum was submitted by church leaders to the Minister of Justice in May which warned that "serious tension" had arisen over the persecution of Jews and that action must be taken to avert the danger of violent explosion.

The universities and students vividly illustrated their independence of Nazi domination in the conduct of their affairs. The Senate of the University of Copenhagen in September named Professor Niels Bohr, the physicist who

won the Nobel prize for physics in 1922, as the principal candidate for the rectorship of the University, in spite of the fact that Bohr had a Jewish parent. Answering the Nazi *Fædrelandet* which asked why no "Dane" could be found for "this responsible post," the editor of a democratic organ declared: "If Bohr, who has brought eternal glory to Denmark is not Danish, then neither you nor I am Danish." Even more characteristic was the student festival at Gjerlev which took place about the same time, at which Jewish students were given a place of honor, the Zionist flag was displayed and "Hatikvah" played, together with the Danish national anthem.

Such demonstrations should have enlightened the Nazis about the contempt which the Danes have for them. Perhaps they thought that two years of "benevolent occupation" had given strength to the carefully nurtured native Nazis. At any rate, occupation authorities permitted a free election to be held in Denmark on March 22, 1943. The stand of the people, however, was amazing. The vote held next door to Germany, in the country the Nazis have tried hardest to placate, was overwhelmingly in favor of the democratic parties. It was a strong and most encouraging reaffirmation of faith in democracy and a clear-cut rejection of National Socialism and all its works and promises.

7. Sweden

TRUE to its tradition of liberalism and fair play, this small neutral country, in spite of its precarious situation, was particularly incensed over the barbarous treatment of Jews, especially in Norway. After the ruthless deportations from Western Europe, a storm of indignation swept Sweden. In fact, a public opinion poll at the end of December showed that the deportation of Jews from Norway was considered the event which had made the strongest impression upon the people during 1942.

Of special concern to the government were, of course, Swedish citizens of Jewish faith in Nazi-held territories who, as reports in March indicated, were confronted with the alternative of either returning to Sweden within a few

weeks or being deported. The first group of Swedish Jews who had resided for years in France and Holland arrived in Sweden on April 15, 1943. The press the next day welcomed them home; some newspapers stressed that their return should make Sweden feel proud of its role as the last outpost for the oppressed in Nazi Europe. The people, however, were not satisfied with saving Swedish Jews alone. In December 1942, the Gothenburg University students demanded that Sweden admit freely for the duration of the war Jewish refugees from Nazi-dominated countries, especially from Norway, Finland and Denmark.

In an unsuccessful attempt to influence a forthcoming debate on the refugee question in parliament, the Nazis tried to put pressure on members of the Riksdag to oppose this "Jewish invasion." Threats were uttered that a pro-Jewish decision might lead to complications in Swedish-German relations. Yet, the government's decision was in favor of admitting Jewish refugees, at least from Norway. Newspapers thereupon appealed to Vidkun Quisling, Premier of Norway, to permit Jews to emigrate to Sweden. Several hundred of them had previously crossed the border illegally.

At the end of December, the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* stated that the government had participated in negotiations concerning practical aid to the persecuted European Jews. The only official statement on this question was, however, that by a government representative who, according to the New York *Jewish Morning Journal* of May 24, 1943, said that all Jews who had sought sanctuary in Sweden were granted admission. But this report was contradicted by Charles E. Gratke, foreign editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who stated, May 28, that Jews persecuted for racial reasons had generally not been admitted until the fall of 1941 when "the actual humanitarian effect of these most recent changes was small since the Germans soon began refusing Jews exit permits from Norway." At any rate, most of the refugees who succeeded in reaching Sweden enjoyed full freedom of movement and the right to work. Only a small number of them were interned.

In order to aid Nazi victims more effectively and, particularly, to assist Jewish children caught in Nazi-held terri-

tories to emigrate to Palestine, a women's organization, headed by Baroness Maria Stjernstedt, was established in Stockholm in February, 1943. Attempts by the Swedish Red Cross to aid destitute Jews in Europe were, however, curbed by the Germans. Fritz Bauer, its director, resigned in April in protest against the Nazi refusal to permit the Red Cross to send food and medicaments to the Polish ghettos. Several days later, Prince Karl, brother of King Gustav, in a radio address from Stockholm disclosed the Germans' refusal of offers by the Red Cross to transfer to Sweden the few remaining Jewish families in Norway.

On December 2, 1942, the Bishops of Sweden, headed by Archbishop Erling Eiden, issued a message vehemently denouncing the Nazis because the "Jewish people have had to undergo the heaviest suffering, not for any misdeeds . . . but solely because of their racial origin." The Swedish Ecumenical Board, representing the Lutheran State Church and all of the country's Free Churches, endorsed the Bishop's protest a few days later. They were joined also by the Sectarian Cooperative Committee composed of Baptists, Methodists and various mission leagues. Previously, on November 29, a forceful sermon against the persecutions was delivered by Dean Olle Nystedt in Gothenburg Cathedral. He then lead his auditors in a prayer for the Jews. Similarly, Bishop John Collberg announced at Strängnäs: "The Norwegian Church has already interpreted the protest of the conscience of Western Europe against these atrocities. It must be loudly proclaimed that we in Sweden support this protest." Roman Catholic churches, too, offered prayers for the Jews on Sunday, December 20.

Reflecting the noble and courageous attitude of the pulpit and of the vast majority of the people, the press, too, frankly expressed its liberal and humane stand. Typical was the remark in *Eskilstund-Kuriren*, in October: "He who keeps silent in the face of the frightful things which are happening, abandons a part of the front line." And the conservative *Svensk Tidskrift* commented on the "united reaction" against the Jewish persecutions and "the Nazi mentality."

Another acute problem was the fight against anti-Semitism, both native and imported. Aware of Germany's incitement

of race hatred in their country as an instrument for undermining the democratic government, the Swedish people and the press consequently combatted these attempts with great energy. On September 15, 1942, the police were called upon to take effective measures to prevent native Nazis from parading in the streets with anti-Semitic placards. Recommendations for legislation making the provocation of race hatred a punishable offense had been favorably received by the Riksdag on June 22, 1942. Since no concrete action followed, the Social Democrat Deputy Brandt, supported by several other Riksdag members and backed by public opinion, moved on January 26, 1943, to request the government to curb anti-Semitism by legislation. The press and the Protestant and Catholic churches expressed their agreement with such a parliamentary move. Clergymen throughout the country organized meetings to urge the adoption of such legislation.

As a possible result of public clamor, the police in April raided the headquarters of a pro-Nazi organization in Stockholm where they discovered a list of over sixteen hundred names of prominent Swedish Jews, including Chief Rabbi Markus Ehrenpreis, marked by the Nazis as "dangerous" elements.

8. Switzerland

ALTHOUGH under the constant shadow of threats by the mighty and aggressive neighbor beyond the Alps, the four million Swiss people have given renewed testimony to the world of their traditionally indomitable spirit of independence. They have done this not merely by expression of sympathy, but by actually granting refuge, liberty and protection to about 13,000 to 15,000 people without a country. By doing everything possible to alleviate their suffering, this true and old democracy again nobly met her responsibilities.

Government's Refugee Policy

Events in the Nazi-controlled countries bordering on Switzerland became so aggravated that most Jews preferred to risk death in the mountains to being seized for deportation.

The resulting rapid and enormous increase in the number of impoverished fugitives created a formidable political and economic problem for the Swiss Government which was reflected in its apparently wavering attitude. This seems to have encouraged the German Propaganda Ministry, as the *Völkischer Beobachter* in November 1942 illustrated, to attempt to frighten the country into refusing entry to Jews. This newspaper alleged that there were 14,500 Axis enemies in the country who, with the knowledge of the authorities, used Switzerland as a "mouthpiece" for insults and for "espionage," and warned that her neighbors would not tolerate this. For this reason, in contradistinction to the press, the churches and other institutions of private character, the authorities could not afford to antagonize the Nazis, and, therefore, were forced at the beginning of August 1942 to apprehend and to expel all foreigners who had entered the country without visas prior to August 11, and to turn back all those who tried to cross the border illegally after this day.*

Representations made by the Jewish Central Committee for Refugees to the Chief of the Federal Police were, nevertheless, sympathetically received. It was pointed out that the authorities were determined to maintain the right of asylum but that the measure had to be taken to stem the influx of refugees in view of the food situation. Finally, on August 25, the order was modified. Although the frontier police was to be strengthened to prevent any further illegal entry of refugees, those already in Switzerland were granted permission to remain if they belonged to one of the following categories: (1) refugees who entered the country before August 11, 1942, and who registered with the police upon arrival would not be expelled without cause; (2) those who had been or would have been held under Swiss customs control while their cases were pending decision, were required to register at the nearest police station. In any event, the Federal Department of Justice and Police reserved the final decision in all cases under examination by the cantonal police chiefs.

* The legal basis for this action was a Federal decree of October 17, 1939, which provided that all foreigners secretly entering Switzerland must be expelled immediately.

Dr. Eduard von Steiger, Federal Councilor and Chief of the Department of Justice and Police, stressed again that the recent orders to the local police concerning the temporary refusal of refuge were to be "considered as a warning designed to prevent an uncontrolled influx of refugees from the Netherlands and Belgium," since "it is far less painful to stop people leaving [their present places of residence] than it is to refuse them entry later on our frontiers."

In spite of all restrictions, a new stampede into Switzerland began when life for French Jewry became a dreadful nightmare. Within ten days — between September 23 and October 3 — no less than 2,207 fugitives, the majority of them Jews, slipped into the country from France. Thus, according to official figures released on October 7, the number of refugees climbed to 13,000, of whom 6,000 had immigrated prior to 1942, and the others since the summer of that year. The proportion of Jews was not officially indicated, but the J. D. C. stated that there were 12,000 Jewish refugees in the country. Other unofficial estimates claim that the number of refugees considerably surpassed the eighteen thousand mark.

In addition to the political difficulties arose the tremendous problem of housing and feeding these unfortunates. In order to cope with the situation, the Federal Department of Justice and Police, on October 2, 1942, appointed a special commissioner in charge of refugee questions. In December, the government made a grant of 3,500,000 francs for their maintenance. At a special session of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council in Berne at the beginning of February 1943, it was pointed out that refugees had been taken to labor camps and assigned to constructing public works. They received the same rations as Swiss citizens, but were not permitted to accept gifts of rationed food. Refugees were generally forbidden to accept employment, and, quite naturally, were barred from any political or journalistic activities.

Popular Sentiment toward the Refugees

Protests against the government restrictions were voiced by the liberal press and found a strong echo among the entire population. The churches, particularly, expressed

their solidarity with the Jewish exiles and with the persecuted in other lands. A few examples will suffice to illustrate the indomitable spirit of fair play among the Swiss. On July 3, the Moderator of the National Protestant Church of Geneva urged members of his church "to resist all attempts to introduce among us anti-Semitic concepts condemned by the spirit of our Master and by all our traditions nurtured on Holy Writ." At the 83rd Assembly of the Swiss Pastoral Society in October, a resolution was adopted calling anti-Semitism "irreconcilable with confession of Jesus Christ" and declaring that, "it is the holy duty of every Christian to help the tortured Jews by intercession and active love." Furthermore, a message of encouragement to the "Dear Jews of Switzerland," signed by Karl Barth, noted Protestant theologian, and by 25 other prominent Swiss citizens, was published in the *Basler National Zeitung* shortly before Christmas, 1942. A moving expression of Catholic solidarity with the Jews was contained in the *Schweizerische Kirchen Zeitung*, journal of the Catholic Church, on August 29, 1942.

The government, too, displayed courage in its attitude toward the Nazis. On January 26, 1943, the Federal Council forbade the circulation of Volume IX of the latest edition of *Meyer's Konversations Lexikon* because it contained statements offensive to Switzerland. The Swiss most emphatically resented being called "a backward State detached from the German Empire . . . the greater part of whose inhabitants belong to the Deutsche Volkskörper [German racial community]." For them, such terminology constituted "insulting language toward this country."

Other groups, such as the Swiss Labor Federation and the League for Human Rights also condemned anti-Semitism. A large public meeting was held in February at Geneva under the auspices of the Labor Federation which adopted a strong protest against anti-Jewish atrocities and urged the government to provide better treatment for the interned Jewish refugees. During the same month, the League for Human Rights sent appeals to the Vatican, the International Red Cross and the heads of the Swiss Protestant and Catholic Churches to intervene with the German Government to abandon its policy of extermination. The statements were

signed by 144 notables, including many political leaders, professors and writers. In addition, at the beginning of 1943, many direct messages of sympathy and contributions to aid Jewish refugees were sent to Jewish communities throughout the country, following the publication of accounts of increased Nazi terrorism.

Assistance to Refugees

In addition to the generous aid given to the refugees by the Swiss Government and by the Jewish community, financial support and retraining facilities were supplied by the J. D. C. and the ORT. Joseph C. Hyman, executive vice-chairman of the J. D. C., announced on April 28, that \$1,000,000 had been allocated for refugee aid and child-care work in Switzerland. Of this sum, \$800,000 were appropriated for food, clothing, medical care and retraining of Jews who had entered from France and the rest was set aside as a guarantee for the care of one thousand prospective child émigrés who were expected to enter Switzerland from France this year. Similarly, Aaron Sinalovsky, leader of the World ORT Organization, reported during the same month that the ORT had appropriated 250,000 francs (\$57,500) for the year 1943, for various projects, such as workshops and agricultural training for refugee children.

Reaction to the Bermuda Conference

In spite of the liberal attitude of the government toward fugitives from Nazi persecution and the outspoken demands of the press to give them all possible assistance, Switzerland is anxiously waiting for a final solution of this huge problem. When news of the scheduled Anglo-American Refugee Conference was received in March 1943, the *Basler Nachrichten*, for example, expressed the hope that financial aid, if not immigration visas, would be given by America to those stranded in Switzerland and that, looking toward a postwar solution, neutral countries be given also a definite guarantee that refugees would be taken from them as soon as possible. These steps, the editorial continued, were essential to eliminate the danger of anti-Semitic contagion in countries which formerly scarcely knew it. The truth of this assertion was

borne out not much later when the *Journal de Genève*, a large and influential paper, in May accused the Swiss Jews of using their influence with the government to gain concessions for Jewish refugees.

Following the statement by Viscount Cranborne in the House of Lords on March 23, that Britain and the United States had reached an understanding on a program of rescuing Nazi victims in Europe, to be implemented at the Bermuda conference, criticisms were leveled because no mention of either financial or moral support to neutral countries sheltering great numbers of refugees was made. It was predicted that, as a result of this failure, neutral lands bordering on, or close to, Germany would henceforth guard their frontiers even more closely than in the past.

Yet, the various expressions of anxiety in no way reflect even the slightest deviation from a most liberal attitude toward the Jews in Switzerland. It was adequately summarized by the newspaper *Volksrecht*, as revealed by the Office of War Information on December 2, 1942:

“So long as Switzerland is an independent state — and we are determined to maintain our independence with all our means and energy — no other power on earth shall order us or tell us what laws we must make or how we must treat our citizens. It isn't our fault but our honor that we have become the refuge for some thousands of persecuted. There must be one little spot of ground in ‘new Europe’ where humanity finds a home. We only regret that the force of circumstances makes fulfillment of our task so modest. If ‘new Europe’ finds few supporters in Switzerland, it isn't the Jews who are responsible therefore, but those Aryans who understand ‘new Europe’ as the suppression of small peoples.”

9. Italy

BECAUSE the alliance with Germany brought only humiliating reverses to Italy, the people's traditional dislike for their Germanic neighbor grew in proportion to the misfortunes suffered by the Axis powers during the past year.

The mighty blows of the Allies resulting in the loss of the Italian African empire, in the capitulation of island outposts, and in the devastating bombardment of the mainland cities, caused this latent animosity to develop into open and bitter hostility, infecting even the high officialdom of the Fascist party to an alarming degree. Italian morale sagged to such an extent that Heinrich Himmler, the jailer of Europe, had to be called in October 1942, to stamp out "unrest,"—but in reality to suppress discontent with Nazi domination and resistance against Nazi-imposed anti-Jewish restrictions.

Notwithstanding these efforts to keep Italy chained to the Nazi chariot, only relatively unimportant measures were taken against the Jews. Perhaps the most significant was an order forcing all Jews to remain indoors on Rosh ha-Shanah eve (September 11), because a government census of Jews for labor conscription would be taken at that time. To ensure compliance with the edict, all synagogues were closed. The new census was to augment the Jewish labor battalions which had been conscripted in the spring of 1942. It evidently took some time to place these people for only on June 19, 1943, did the Italian Government announce that, as part of a general labor conscription to take place on July 1, the Jews would be "rigorously organized and directed to take up work in areas that will be established by the Ministry of Corporations." An order issued a month earlier to Italian consulates in France for the registration of all Italian Jews residing in the former "free zone" seemed to have been part of the attempt to alleviate the serious manpower shortage.

In order to compensate Italians for losses resulting from the war, further measures were taken. As predicted in October by Under Secretary of State, Paolo Ravasio, a leading Jew-baiter in the Fascist party, the property of Jews in Genoa, Turin and Milan was confiscated and given to bombed-out Italians. The impoverished Jews were then deported to concentration camps in southern Tyrol and, six months later, were ordered to build fortifications on the Adriatic coast. Similarly, authorities of Trieste, Fiume and Merano ordered local Jewish communities to surrender 50 per cent of their clothing, underwear, shoes and kitchen

utensils. And finally, at the end of December, the government decided to confiscate all movable possessions of Jews to be given as compensation to Italian soldiers returning from the Russian front.

As the invasion threat to Sicily became more serious in June, authorities transferred some sixteen thousand Jewish internees from various camps in that area to northeastern Italy. At the same time, all telephones were disconnected and all radios in Jewish homes confiscated.

Various projects designed to create a militant Jew-hatred among the Italians failed to elicit the desired response. For instance, in July 1942, the Fascist party established an Institute for the Study of the Jewish Problem at the famous University of Padua, with branches at the Universities of Florence and Trieste. The purpose was the "enlightenment" of the intelligentsia on the "blessings" of racism. In spite of numerous mass meetings denouncing the "pro-Jewish" aristocracy, as well as uncounted scurrilous articles inspired by Roberto Farinacci, Italians continued to show their contempt for an anti-Jewish policy. In order to remedy the situation, Farinacci in August persuaded Mussolini to purge the party. Many of those expelled had wives of Jewish origin and close relatives married to persons of Jewish descent. Others were ousted for sabotaging anti-Jewish legislation. The so-called "dependable" Fascisti were asked by Pietro Piva, federal secretary of the party, speaking in Trieste in September, to denounce any Italian "who lacks the courage to break with Jews."

At the beginning of 1943, the Mayors of Florence and Padua were ousted from their posts, accused of having ignored orders to seize Jewish property; several party officials in Turin were expelled for similar reasons. Two months later, 14 Fascists in Venice, who had dined in the company of Jews, were expelled "for lack of Fascist conscience." Disciplinary proceedings against six members of the party were started in June by Carlo Scorza, the party secretary, because they had employed a Jewish lawyer to defend them in a court trial.

Prior to this, in October, the Bishops of Turin, Milan, Trieste, Fiume and Padua sent Mussolini a joint protest

against the intensified persecution of the Jews. They condemned particularly the order closing synagogues for an indefinite period and confiscating ceremonial objects. Simultaneously, the Bishops drew Mussolini's attention to the maltreatment of interned Jews.

The Pope, too, took an unequivocal stand against the oppression of Jews throughout Europe. The Vatican radio on January 27 and 28, 1943, broadcast to the German people the pastoral letter of December 12 in which Konrad Count von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin, attacked the Nazi "race theory." In reply to a communication received from Chief Rabbi Dr. Isaac Herzog of Palestine, asking for Papal intervention with the German Government on behalf of European Jews, the Holy See stated by cable on February 5 that it was "doing everything on behalf of those persecuted." *L'Osservatore Romano*, official Vatican organ, declared in March that a true "new order" could not be based on racial privilege and force. Late in June, the Vatican radio warned the French people: "He who makes a distinction between Jews and other men is unfaithful to God and is in conflict with God's commands."

As the period under review came to an end, the plans for the Allied invasion of Sicily had already matured. In July 1943, the invasion began, to be successfully concluded by mid-August. On July 25 came the downfall of Mussolini, the originator of fascism and the dupe and tool of Hitler. In spite of the fact that Italy, under Marshal Pietro Badoglio, remained in the war at the time of writing, democratic and anti-fascist forces everywhere were greatly heartened by Mussolini's collapse. The fissures in fascist Europe were widening. [Italy surrendered on September 8, 1943.]

Italian Africa

In August 1942, shortly before Marshal Erwin Rommel began his retreat, the Italian Government extended Italian laws "for the defense of the Italian race" to the Jews of Libyan citizenship. Until then, *La Stampa*, Turin, explained in September, only Jewish citizens of Italy proper had been affected by these laws.

When the British armies swiftly advanced toward Tripoli, all Jewish men between the ages of seventeen and forty-two were hurriedly segregated by retreating Fascists and interned near the desert town of Fezzan. The surviving internees, numbering three thousand, were released two months later by the "Free French" troops on their way to join the British Eighth Army.

Upon their entry into the city of Tripoli on January 23, 1943, the British were received with open arms by the entire population, including sixteen thousand overjoyed Jews. Subsequent reports narrated acts of terror and suppression during the period of Nazi occupation. But on the evening before the city fell, the holocaust of murder reached its climax, when Axis troops raided the ancient ghetto quarter. It is estimated that altogether seven hundred Jews were massacred; thirty had been deported to Italy in December to be held as hostages to prevent Tripoli's Jews from taking revenge on the Italians after the British occupation.

The first task of the British military authorities was to tear down the barbed wire fence enclosing the ghetto and to rescind the anti-Jewish laws. In appreciation, the Jewish community presented to General Montgomery an antique gold-embroidered curtain (*Parokot*) which had hung on the Ark of the Law in one of Tripoli's oldest synagogues. Action was also taken to give relief to the Jews, whose businesses and workshops had been looted and destroyed. As a result of British pressure, city authorities of Tripoli in February instructed local Italian banks to return to the Jews 10 per cent of their possessions, confiscated by the Italian Government. Since all Jewish deposits in the banks had been sent to Italy, Jews were to receive their money in the form of banknotes to be cashed upon the return of their money from Italy. During the same month, two thousand Jews who in May 1942 had been interned in the mountain village of Giado, Tripolitania, for anti-Fascist activities were released. Staunchly devoted to the Allied cause of freedom, many of them joined the Fighting French army and fought against Rommel's forces in Tunisia.

Jewish communal activities were quickly revived. In March, the Chief Rabbi of Tripoli appealed to the Jews in

Palestine to send sufficient matzoth for the thousands of Jews in the city. He also asked that two Hebrew teachers be sent for the local Jewish schools. The ban on worship imposed by the Italians upon interned Jews, because of fear that they would pray for an Allied victory, and the prohibition of the study of the Torah and the Talmud were lifted.

When the British Eighth Army reached Bengasi in the beginning of November 1942, it freed some three hundred Italian Jewish subjects who had hidden in the town. Of an original Jewish population of three thousand, they were the only ones who had escaped exile or death by the Axis forces. The Nazis had hanged several Jews "as an example of what happens to those who are friendly to the British." Their treatment in general had been so heart-rending that even Arabs aided them in spite of Arab-Jewish differences. Italian priests reported that when they had sought to intercede with the Nazis on behalf of the Jews, they were curtly told: "You take care of God and we will take care of the Jews."

Under British occupation Jewish life once again returned to normality. Jewish military units stationed with the British forces helped to repair the damaged synagogue and organized schools for Jewish children.

10. Spain

IN ITS ideological affinity to the Axis, to which the totalitarian regime of Spain owed its existence, General Francisco Franco's Government displayed a most severe refugee policy even before deportations from France greatly increased the number of Jews seeking sanctuary in Spain. The Nazi quest for labor slaves to feed its war machine reached even into the concentration camps of this "independent" and "neutral" country. For it was reported in the middle of July 1942, that a special German recruiting delegation had visited the camps and drafted virtually every able-bodied man, whether Jew or "Aryan," German or the national of any other occupied country. During the same month, authorities closed

the border at the Pyrenees because of the huge influx of Jews from France. This action did not deter desperate people. They continued pouring in. They came in families, in small groups and large; some were smuggled by guides, others just followed well-worn paths. On May 17, 1943, the J. D. C. estimated that eight thousand Jews had entered Spain. Almost all these fugitives were imprisoned.

As the prisons became overcrowded and the food supply diminished, the J. D. C. took over the job of relief. In January, about three thousand refugees were concentrated in Barcelona, Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European Director of the J. D. C., reported, and the remainder were in six or seven smaller towns. The monthly budget for their maintenance was put at \$67,000 in January 1943.

Plans had to be made to find emigration possibilities for these thousands of internees. Following a conference between Dr. Schwartz and Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, in London early in January, it was reported that the Spanish Government refused to issue exit visas to Jewish refugees between the military ages of eighteen and forty. But by posting guarantees for their maintenance, the J. D. C. succeeded in securing freedom for many internees, chiefly women and children who had been held in city jails of Madrid and Barcelona, and in the camps of Miranda del Ebro and Figueras. In May, the gates opened up for all Polish nationals of non-military age and later for 190 stateless persons. At the same time, it was announced that 1,000 more refugees were listed for release. These men and women were permitted to live in "assigned residence" centers where they remained under supervision but retained a degree of personal liberty. In June, 312 fugitives from France were released at the instigation of the American consul and sent to Portugal from where they will go overseas.

This major accomplishment of the J. D. C. was interpreted by the press as a change in the official policy toward the refugees. As a matter of fact, the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* stated in January that Jewish refugees making their way into Spain would, in the future, not be interned unless they were men of military age.

During the year, the Spanish Government decreed the closing of all synagogues and communal offices. Although the Spanish Embassy in England publicly denied these acts, Polish Jews arriving in England from Barcelona confirmed the reports and stated that the synagogue in Barcelona had announced that communal organizations had, in fact, been closed.

Spanish Morocco

Since July 25, 1928, Spain has policed the international zone which contains the port of Tangier. Taking advantage of the international situation in June 1940, Spain sent troops into the area "to protect its neutrality." The Moroccan native nominal ruler was ousted in March 1941.

Since then, anti-Jewish measures have been introduced and in December 1942, the Spanish authorities raided the synagogue during services, as well as many Jewish homes; 55 Jews were arrested and held without evidence for trial on charges of "communist" activities. This step preceded the Spanish Government's occupation of the international zone as a Spanish protectorate in January 1943, a generally unnoticed aggression which caused great alarm among the local Jews. A number of them succeeded in escaping to French Morocco and Algeria. Indeed, at the end of May, more than one hundred Jewish and Arab youths who had registered at the French consulate for labor service in French Morocco, were rounded up by the Spanish police and flogged, and thirty of them were deported to Tetuan. Authorities frankly admitted that the boys were penalized because they volunteered to work for the Allies and not for the Axis. Alvary D. F. Gascoigne, the British consul-general at Tangier, immediately protested to General Uriarte, the military governor, who promised an investigation. On June 3, the governor informed representatives of the Jewish community that the boys would be "pardoned."

Other anti-Jewish acts were recorded. During a religious service in Tangier on May 29, secret police under Spanish orders entered the synagogue and arrested two youths. Although they were subsequently released, the violation of

religious rights was deeply resented by the Jews. Several days later it was learned that Spanish authorities had refused both labor permits and exit visas to Polish Jews residing there. Intervention of Polish representatives in Madrid was of no avail.

In all of Spanish Morocco, Falangists, aided by Nazi agents, had been carrying on continuous anti-Jewish propaganda. The campaign came to a peak in May 1943, when anti-Semitic demonstrations were staged in Tetuan during which a demand for the deportation of all Jews was voiced.

11. Portugal

DURING the trials experienced by the Jews in Western Europe in the past year, this country again opened its doors to the oppressed. Although it is difficult to estimate how many refugees entered Portugal, because it is merely a port of exodus, J. D. C. figures indicate that several hundred were involved. Their number increased from 400 in May 1942, to 800 in February 1943. Most of them had left their homes at a moment's notice, without funds or entry permits.

The authorities put no obstacles in their way. On the contrary, as an expression of sympathy with the persecuted Jews of Europe, a New Year (1943) order was issued under which all illegal entrants, whether in prison or in hiding, were to be given full legal status as transit travelers. Those imprisoned were thereupon released and granted permission to move to the coastal village of Ericeria where they were supported by relief organizations, subsidized by the J. D. C.

Prior to this in December, Isaac Weissman, president of the Lisbon Refugee Relief Committee, appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to intervene on behalf of thousands of Jewish refugees in Spain and Portugal to enable them to immigrate into Palestine.

The first museum of Jewish history and culture in Portugal at Tomar, the site of a synagogue which antedates the expulsion of Jews in the fifteenth century, was opened on April 7.

III. EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

By MOSES Z. FRANK*

1. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

OWING to the German-Russian war and the general difficulty in obtaining precise objective information from the U. S. S. R. we are able to see only the broad outlines of the events and developments in the life of the Jews of that country during the past year. The startling changes brought by the first year of the war continued, and many events which took place during that year were duplicated.

In brief, these changes and events may be summed up as follows: the shifting of the Jewish population of Russia from the west to the east; the incorporation of Jews from the border states into the Jewish population of Russia; the relaxation of the bans against religion, Hebrew and Zionism, with a subsequent growing consciousness among Jews of Russia of a common past and present with Jews elsewhere; intense Jewish participation in the war against the invader, both as members of the regular armed services and of partisan bands; and large-scale massacres of Jews in Nazi-occupied towns.

The shifting of the Jewish population from the western provinces to the interior of Russia was an acceleration of a trend begun immediately after the Revolution when the Czarist restrictions on Jewish settlement were lifted and the "pale" destroyed. It received further impetus with Stalin's program of industrialization of the Ural provinces and Siberia, but it was not until after the German invasion, that it involved the shifting of masses of population. All of western Russia occupied by the Nazis has been denuded of Jews through massacre and migration. As early as August 1942, Russian partisans reported that no Jews remained in White Russia, that there were none left in such once large centers of Jewish population as Minsk and

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Vitebsk. Those Jews who escaped the Nazis by going eastward were accompanied, if not, indeed, preceded by almost half a million Jews fleeing from Poland and the Baltic States.

New settlements were established in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Chuvashia, the Bashkir Republic and other Soviet areas east of the Urals. Kokand, the capital of Uzbekistan, has become a place where the Yiddish of Jews from Wilno and Kaunas can be heard in the streets. For more than a year "miniature centers" of historic Polish yeshivoth have been established in small Siberian villages. Faculties and students from Poland continue their studies in an area where there were formerly few, if any, Jewish inhabitants.

Tashkent, in Uzbekistan, has been swelled by a tremendous influx of Jews from Russia proper, especially from the Moscow area. With them came the entire organization of the Moscow Jewish community. Jews from the Ukraine and White Russia were evacuated by the thousands to the Bashkir Republic where many of them now work on collective farms. The Kiev Jewish State Theater has been moved to Jambul in the Asiatic republic of Kazakhstan. The White Russian Jewish Theater opened its season in Novosibirsk, industrial center of southern Siberia. The presence of thousands of Russian and Baltic Jews has created an acute housing shortage in Samarkand and other Uzbek cities, which the authorities are trying to meet with new buildings.

The situation of the 350,000 or more Polish Jews in the U. S. S. R. was complicated by Soviet policy toward Poland, by the differences over boundaries between the Soviet Government and the Polish Government-in-exile, and by the under currents of anti-Semitism among Polish officials.

All Jews of the eastern provinces of Poland are now considered citizens of the U. S. S. R. by the Soviet Government, which bases its claim on the results of a plebiscite held after the Russian occupation of eastern Poland in the fall of 1939. In addition, all Jews from the central Polish provinces who were in eastern Poland as refugees from the Nazis at the time of the plebiscite are also considered citizens of the U. S. S. R. Many of these Polish Jews wished to leave Russia because of economic hardships, political differences, or the mere desire to go elsewhere. The fact that so large a

proportion of them were considered as Soviet citizens made departure difficult. Meanwhile, in the early stages of the war, before the Soviet economy could absorb an appreciable number of them, the absence of organized assistance and the difficulty of organizing foreign relief in the U. S. S. R. made the position of the Polish Jews desperate.

On the other hand, out of 140,000 Polish citizens evacuated from the U. S. S. R. to Iran only some 2,500 were Jews. According to representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the smallness of the number was due more to the anti-Jewish bias of Polish military authorities in Russia than to Soviet policy. Polish officials discriminated against Jews in recruiting men for the Polish army, as well as in the evacuation of persons wishing to leave the U. S. S. R. This discrimination, according to the same source, was resisted by Soviet officials who often interceded in behalf of Jews.

Many communal leaders among the Polish and the Baltic Jews, formerly identified with political movements which the Soviets consider inimical, faced additional difficulties. Some were imprisoned; the whereabouts of others is unknown. The action taken in one such instance aroused indignation abroad, especially in the United States. This was the execution of the Polish Jewish Socialist "Bund" leaders, Victor Alter and Henryk Ehrlich, who were arrested in 1939, then released and again arrested, on the alleged ground that they had sought to influence Soviet soldiers to lay down their arms and make peace with the Nazis. The first intimation the public had of the death of the two leaders came in a letter from Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The date of the execution, originally given as December 1942, was later corrected to December 1941.

THE influx of such a vast number of Jews from the border states into Russia has, for the first time in over twenty years, brought the Jews of Soviet Russia into direct contact with Jewish traditions and institutions which the Bolshevik regime had sought to discourage or suppress. The refugee Jews brought with them their Talmudic academies, their religious practices, their Jewish garb, and their interest in

the Hebrew language, in Palestine and in the destiny of the Jews in other countries. General Soviet policy was somewhat modified in relaxing bans on religion and Hebrew. The consciousness of the common destiny of Jews throughout the world, and interest and pride in the Jewish past have been greatly encouraged during the present war.

In September 1942, for the first time in the history of Soviet Russia, the Jewish community of Moscow, now situated in Tashkent, addressed High Holiday greetings to the Jews of the world. And a month earlier, the same community joined the Jews of the world in a "Day of Fasting and Prayer" proclaimed by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada.

The promptness with which the Jews of Palestine responded to the call of Russian Jews for helping the Red Army was hailed by *Einigkeit*, the official organ of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev, as an example for the Jews of the English-speaking countries. In August 1942, Pavel Mikhailovitch, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, in a speech in Jerusalem, thanked Palestine Jewry for its aid, and became the first Soviet diplomat to deliver a public address in Palestine.

The most remarkable change in the attitude of Soviet Jewish leadership is to be found in the stress upon the peculiarly Jewish aspect of the war. Bar-Kochba, the Jewish leader of an unsuccessful revolt in Palestine against the Romans in the days of Emperor Hadrian, has become the most popular Jewish hero in Russia. The Maccabbeans, too, are often mentioned in articles and addresses on the war and the war effort intended for Jewish audiences. Among those who speak of the Jews as the descendants of the Maccabbeans is Ilya Ehrenburg, the famous Soviet writer who until recently was never identified with any Jewish interests.

The Nazi atrocities against the Jews of Warsaw, of Amsterdam and Prague are constantly mentioned in appeals to Jews to fight the Nazis, thus emphasizing the common destiny of the Jews all over the world. The latest move in the direction of establishing closer contact between the Jews of the Soviet Union and those of other countries was the visit to America in June and July 1943 by S. Mik-

hoels, leader of the Moscow Jewish State Theatre and chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev, and Itzik Fefer, one of the most prominent Yiddish writers in the Soviet Union.

THERE are few accurate data available on the number of Jews in the Soviet army and still fewer on the number of Jews in the guerrilla bands fighting Hitler behind the lines. In August 1942, Dr. Shlomo Kaplansky, principal of the Haifa Polytechnicum, and one of the leaders of the Histadruth in Palestine, in an address delivered at a conference called by the Palestine League to Aid Russia, estimated the number of Jews in the Soviet army as "more than 200,000."

In the same month, the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev announced that, "although Jews rank seventh in population among the various nationalities in the Soviet Union, they are fourth in number among the heroes who have received awards in recent months for exploits at the front or unusual feats in production." In March 1943, the same Committee announced that more than 25 Jewish officers in the Red Army had been promoted to the rank of General during the then current Soviet offensive. Several Jews were among the Soviet officers who accepted the surrender of the Germans at Stalingrad — a fact upon which the Soviet press commented as an instance of poetic justice. Stories are plentiful of heroic exploits by Jewish soldiers and partisans, including old men, women and children. Early in the fall of 1942, there were reports of Jewish heroes such as Isaac Tkatch, Leizer Papernnik, Lea Kantorowitch, Leiba Rappoport and others. In September, the Russian press featured the heroism of Captain Moishe Landsun, commander of an artillery unit which destroyed 14 tanks and 51 cannons, and annihilated more than 1,700 Germans. In October the story was told of Sarah Maisel, a twenty-three year old Jewish girl, who saved Russian army units from destruction by risking her life to maintain telegraphic communications when Nazi shells demolished the railway station where she worked as a telegraph operator; of a nurse who dropped with Red parachutists behind German lines; of a shoemaker who saved a Russian battalion from falling into a Nazi trap; and of Jewish heroes in embattled Stalingrad. In November a

girl, Gita Shenker, was cited for her bravery in assuming command of a Cossack unit at the Stalingrad front; after the Cossack commander had been critically wounded, Gita telephoned instructions to the embattled unit.

It was announced that five thousand Jews had been decorated for bravery since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. Outstanding among these was M. Isensohn, a pilot, who became the first Jew to be awarded the new military decoration, Order of Alexander Nevsky. In January 1943, several Jewish heroes at Stalingrad were praised in the Soviet press, and in February Reizel Budkevitch, woman first mate on a ship, and Isaac Fischer, engineer of a locomotive, were cited for their brave deeds. Grandfather Leizer, a sixty-year old Jewish partisan, was the hero of the Soviet Jewish press in September 1942, while in May 1943 the story was told of the rabbi of Konstantinov, tortured by the Nazis and forced to witness the massacre of the Jews in his town, who managed to save himself and join the guerrillas. Many similar tales came through, each a story of courage and fortitude.

Reports are frequent of Russian guerrillas saving Jews from annihilation by the Nazis and of friendly neighbors in occupied territory helping Jews by shielding and feeding them and their children. A Soviet officer who escaped Nazi captivity tells of a group of prisoners who preferred death to pointing out to the Nazis the Jews in their midst. When the only Jew in the group who, because of his appearance was mistaken by the Nazis for a Russian, stepped out to save his comrades, all the rest stepped out with him. In the Kabardin-Balkary Soviet Republic in the Caucasian Mountains, the mountaineer Jews and the Balkary refused the Nazi offers to betray one another and joined forces to attack the Germans with knives and daggers.

Details of Nazi massacres of Jews in occupied territory were revealed on the re-occupation of those regions by the Soviet troops and new massacres took place in towns freshly occupied by the Germans during the past year. Various reports from Jewish refugees, partisan leaders and Soviet military commanders, who re-occupied Soviet territory held by the Nazis, tell of 5,000 Jews killed in Kerch, 72,000 in Minsk, 11,000 in Ponevezh, 13,000 in Kharkov, 5,000 in

Dniepro-Petrovsk, 2,800 in Piatigorsk, 3,000 in Kislovodsk, and of tortures inflicted on Jewish prisoners of war. The accuracy of these figures cannot as yet be ascertained and the total number of Jews who perished at the hands of the Nazis in occupied Soviet Russia cannot be estimated, nor is there any way of telling how near the truth is the seemingly over-optimistic estimate given by David Bergelson, chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev, that 80 per cent of the Jews in the occupied territory had been evacuated. There are reports of Jewish deportees from Holland and other Western countries having been sent to the occupied Soviet territories for military work, but their number and their fate are still shrouded in darkness.

Outside of the army, few Jews besides Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, have received public mention as playing a leading role in the direction of Soviet affairs. Lazar Kaganovitch, the only Jew in the Polit-Bureau, and his brother Yuli, the only Jew in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., are occasionally mentioned.

Occupied Countries

2. Poland

THE fourth year of the German occupation of Poland was marked by the most horrible campaign of mass extermination known to modern history. The number of victims and survivors cannot at present be determined. But the fact of the campaign of extermination is beyond any doubt. Thousands of Jews in Poland died before firing squads, in overcrowded boxcars or gas chambers. Thousands of others died from overwork, starvation and in other ways which constitute direct or indirect murder.

The situation in Poland was tersely described in a secret message sent out in December 1942 by the Jewish underground movement: "What the Germans are doing now to the Jews is a war, a war in which on one side the Hitlerite gangsters are armed to the teeth, while on the other side the

unarmed and defenseless Jewish community stands entirely helpless”

That the aim of the Germans was the utter extirpation of the Jews in Poland was obvious both from the numerous pronouncements of Nazi spokesmen and from their policy during the first three years of occupation.

The Nazi pattern for dealing with the Jews appears to consist of four consecutive stages: (1) to deprive the Jews of civil rights; (2) to drive them out of the economic life, thus making it impossible for them to sustain themselves; (3) to segregate them in ghettos where they perish of famine and disease; (4) to destroy those who have not been killed off during the previous stages.

This last stage was entered in the spring of 1942. At that time the whole of the Generalgouvernement was in the grip of a terror far exceeding anything previously achieved during the German occupation. In the general view this was linked up with Himmler's visit when special “extermination squads” (*Vernichtungskolonnen*) were set up for the purpose of liquidating the Jews.

The first manifestation of the new repressive measures took the form of mass shootings. Later came the liquidation of the ghettos through deportations, gassing, executions and other methods. According to early reports (*Polish Fortnightly Review*, July 1, 1942), a number of Jews from the Lublin ghetto were shut up in boxcars, which were taken outside the town and left on a siding for two weeks, until all inside had perished of starvation. The majority of the Jews of Lublin were carried off to the locality of Sobibor, near Wlodawa, where they were murdered by gas, machine guns and bayonets. The Nazis sought, wherever possible, to enlist the local non-Jewish population or imported fascists and hoodlums in tormenting the Jews. In this procedure they met with very limited success with Poles, but some Lithuanians and Ruthenians were more responsive.

Enough evidence was available by July 1942 to justify the statement by Samuel Zygielbojm and Ignacy Schwarzbart, the two Jewish members of the Polish National Council in London, that a monstrous plan of slaughter was being ruthlessly executed in Poland, and that at least 700,000 Jews had already been killed. The extent of the tragedy was

more apparant in single communities. In Wilno only 15,000 Jews remained out of 65,000. The remainder had been taken to the Ponar Mountains where they were slain by Nazis and Lithuanians. The 15,000 survivors were artisans and therefore useful to the Germans. In Pinsk about 8,000 had been killed; in Brzesc 6,000. And so it went. The story was the same; only the details differed.

As the summer of 1942 waned, reports came from underground Polish sources in touch with the Polish Government-in-exile, from neutral sources in Switzerland and Sweden and from refugees in Soviet Russia and in Palestine, telling of massacres of Jews in Poland on an unprecedented scale. Jewish and Polish police in the Warsaw ghetto were replaced by picked Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian guards who were prepared to "collaborate" with the Germans in the extermination of the Jews. The horror of events was conveyed by Samuel Zygielbojm's announcement, on August 16, that Adam Czerniakow, burgomaster of the Warsaw ghetto, had committed suicide rather than prepare a list of 100,000 Jews for deportation to the East for forced labor, which he knew meant death for his fellow-Jews. He had been most ingenious and resourceful in evolving plans for social welfare and for continuing a semblance of normal economic and cultural life under the most trying conditions and had always kept up the courage of his people in the ghetto. His death was regarded as a sign that the fate of Polish Jewry was now sealed.

According to reports reaching London during September, more than 300,000 Jews had already been deported from the Warsaw ghetto, reducing its population by half, and deportations continued at the rate of several thousand a day.

ONE of the most gruesome tales of torture and deaths, dating from a time shortly before Himmler's visit to Poland, was contained in reports received by the New York Representation of the Bund (General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland) in October 1942. According to these reports, several thousand Jews from various towns were driven together into isolated districts, ostensibly for some work. Instead they were herded into specially constructed trucks and killed by suffocation. The report reads in part: "The arrivals were, at the start, treated very courteously and kindly.

They were helped in getting down from the truck Finally, the entire group would be led . . . into the 'bath'; in reality, however, they were taken through a bitterly cold hallway to the ramp. There, the Germans' treatment of the Jews would suddenly change. With whips and gun butts the Jews would be driven into an automobile After the victims were thrown into the truck, it was sealed. The car would drive into the woods The truck would halt about a hundred meters from the grave. The chauffeur, who served both as driver and executioner, would turn on the gas apparatus (in the truck) and leave the truck. From the truck would come stifled cries, howls, and poundings on the walls. After a quarter of an hour, however, all would be quiet. . . . A little while later, eight Jewish grave-diggers would proceed with their job. . . . The Lubrodzy woods were at all times guarded by gendarmes, so that the only witnesses of the execution were the unfortunate grave-diggers, who were confined in the cellars On numberless occasions, the diggers tried to escape, smash windows, and inform the outside world of what was happening in Chmelno. They threw letters out of the stove chimney, and out of autos. Finally, three grave-diggers succeeded in escaping, and it is from them that we have the present chronicle."

A member of the United Polish Underground Organization, who left Poland at the end of October 1942, brought out with him a message to the Jews from the Underground General Jewish Workers' Union in Poland which he communicated in December to Zygielbojm and Schwarzbart in London. Through his own eyewitness account, this secret messenger underlined the message he carried: "Tell them there that there are moments when we hate them all. We hate them because they are safe 'there' and do not rescue us . . . because they don't do enough. We are only too well aware that in the free and civilized world outside it is not possible to believe *all* that is happening to us. Let the Jewish people, then, do *something* that will force the other world to believe us. . . . We are all dying here. Let them not retreat until the civilized world will believe us — until it will undertake some action to rescue those of our people who will remain alive. Merely protests and threats are not sufficient. . . . We shall never forgive them for not having supplied us with

arms so that we may have died like men, with guns in our hands."

The courier told of hunting parties organized by the Hitler Youth who shot Jews, especially Jewish children, at sight. He told, too, of people crazed by hunger; of the wholesale slaughter in the ghettos. "Every day one can see thousands of Jews being led from the concentration points to the trains. On various pretexts dozens are shot during the march so as 'to teach the Jews order before they die' 140 people are loaded into cars in which normally only forty are supposed to travel. Special S. S. men with guns and whips are stationed on both sides of the entrance A long train thus packed with several thousand men, women and children is switched to a siding where it remains from two to eight days. The doors are never opened. . . . Many cars are painted with lime which begins to burn from the dampness of the human urine and increases the tortures of the barefoot and the nude. Because there are not enough cars to kill the Jews in this relatively inexpensive manner, many of them are taken to nearby Belzec where they are murdered by poison gases or by the application of electric currents. The corpses are burned near Belzec. Thus within an area of fifty kilometers huge stakes are burning day and night."

Similar accounts were received from other sources by the Polish Government-in-exile in London. Depositions by Palestinian citizens formerly resident in Poland and who had been exchanged for German prisoners, tend to corroborate these accounts. Nearly all of these latter witnesses were examined under oath by the Central Representation of Polish Jews in Tel Aviv. The affidavits thus obtained from men, women and children of various ages and coming from different towns in Poland constitute the most complete and most reliable information we have on the situation in that unhappy land. The cumulative evidence leaves no doubt that the Nazis were engaged in a brutal campaign of extermination against many thousands of Jews who were considered unfit to work for them.

THERE are variations in detail and in sequence of the events, but the general pattern is the same in every eyewitness account. The able-bodied Jews were employed in work

useful to the Germans, while the rest were "liquidated" in one form or another. Everywhere the victims or their friends were made to dig the graves and everywhere there was sadistic torture. In eastern Galicia, fascist Ruthenians readily collaborated with the Nazis in rounding up and executing Jews.

The Underground Jewish Organization in Poland made it clear in its messages that it was anxious to offer resistance to the Nazis, but it had no arms. Arms finally were obtained with the assistance of the Polish Underground Movement with which the Jewish Organization had maintained continual contact. Led by the Bund and by the various Labor Zionist groups, a Jewish defense corps was then organized. It first took the field against the Nazis in Warsaw in January 1943. The American Representation of the Bund received a cable, dated February 7, telling of these operations. Sporadic acts of resistance by Jews in other places were reported even earlier by sources in Soviet Russia.

But it appears that a full-scale organized resistance did not get under way until sometime in April and that it continued well into May. As far as can be gathered from reports, the fight between the Jews and the Germans ended in the complete eradication of the Warsaw ghetto and other ghettos. It was a daring, if futile thing for the Jews to undertake against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy. But even from the garbled and clouded reports received so far, we can piece together a heroic story that will forever light up the dark and sordid tale of the Nazi-built Warsaw ghetto. Jews and Poles together fought off the Nazis for days and accounted for over a thousand of them. Warehouses and factories, (800 according to SWIT, the secret Polish radio) were put to the torch by the defenders, who were assisted by Polish underground squads. If, after achieving their "victory," the Nazis proceeded to liquidate the ghetto, it must have caused ironical laughter somewhere — but it was not the Nazis who laughed.

On April 21, SWIT broadcast a message: "The last thirty-five thousand Jews in the ghetto at Warsaw have been condemned to execution. Warsaw again is echoing to musketry volleys. Women and children defend themselves with bare hands. Save us . . ." It was the last word.

On May 11, in London, Samuel Zygielbojm, who had been the chief link between the Jewish underground in Poland and the outside world, committed suicide when he learned that his whole family had been wiped out in the Warsaw fight.

Late in May, persons in this country learned the names of many well-known Jewish writers who had been killed during the battle and of some of the heroic leaders of the ghetto uprising, including two young women, members of labor Zionist organizations who for three years refused to avail themselves of the opportunity to leave Poland. They remained to help, at first by organizing charitable work, later by organizing the defense. Both young women, Zivia Lubertkin and Tova Atman, met their death in the battle of Warsaw.

Thus the period under review, from the summer of 1942 to the summer of 1943, marks the year of the worst massacre of the Jewish people. The extent of the slaughter was epitomized by a message from underground Poland, according to Stockholm sources on February 5, which said: "Doctor Harigah visited the Lwów Jewish community during . . . January and remained there for several days, after which he proceeded to the neighboring Jewish communities." *Harigah* is a Hebrew word; it means slaughter.

DURING the period under review, life had to some extent gone on in the ghettos. Able-bodied Jews were employed at various occupations for which they received slight remuneration. While one member of a family enjoyed comparative immunity for the time being, his aged parents might be condemned to death by the firing squad and his wife and child to deportation.

During the same period the Germans employed many Jews for various services. Jewish girls were frequently recruited for brothels. In January 1943, a letter smuggled out of Poland reported the death of 93 Jewish girls in a suicide pact when the Nazis rounded them up and brought them to a military brothel. The girls, aged 14 to 22, were from the Beth Jacob religious schools.

In October and November, evidently as a preparatory step for easier extermination, the number of Jewish communities in Poland was reduced from nearly 700 to 55. Two orders

dated October 28, 1942, and November 14, 1942, respectively, issued by Krueger, Secretary of State for Security in the Generalgouvernement, listed 13 ghettos and 42 "townships" in which Jews and persons legally designated as Jews were permitted to dwell.

As far as can be ascertained, no organized body of Poles responded to the invitation of the Nazis to help exterminate the Jews; individual peasants and merchants, induced by the profit accruing to them from buying Jewish-owned property and businesses at low prices, were ready to cooperate. Refugees in Palestine told of many cases in which Poles reported Jews who failed to wear the yellow badge to the authorities. On the other hand, there were numerous accounts of Poles hiding and feeding Jewish children. The organized Polish labor movement actively cooperated with the Jews and continually warned its members against anti-Semitism. The Church, too, on several occasions, voiced its vehement protest against the maltreatment of the Jews.

Government-in-Exile

During the period under review the official attitude of the Polish Government-in-exile in London remained friendly to the Jews. This attitude has been demonstrated not only by the numerous pronouncements of government spokesmen with regard to the future constitution of Poland, but also by concrete actions. In every part of the world, Jewish refugees from Poland received relief allowances from the Polish authorities and the Polish Government was the first one of all Allied governments to recognize the unique position of the Jews under Hitler. It urged upon the governments of Great Britain and the United States and the other Allied governments that some definite action be taken to halt the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis. It is probably with the approval of the Polish Government in London that arms were supplied by the Polish Underground Movement to the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto. In his letter to Premier Sikorski, written before he committed suicide, Samuel Zygielbojm said that the Polish Government had done more than any other to help the Jews in the ghettos.

Nevertheless, there have been forces at work both within

and outside the government and the Polish National Council, which have given cause for alarm. Some Polish circles have expressed the desire that the ghettos and the economic structure of the ghettos instituted by the Nazis should be retained in liberated Poland, while others went so far as to voice their satisfaction that the Jewish problem was being liquidated in Poland by the Nazis.

The representatives of the Socialist Party in the government have been the most consistent advocates of full freedom and equality for the Jews in postwar Poland, but the representatives of the old parties on the Right have not given up their anti-Jewish bias. The Polish civil service and the army have, in numerous instances, shown that they are influenced by rightist forces.

The number of Jews in the Polish army is not known, but in the Middle East there were reported to be thirty-three hundred by the end of June 1943.

3. Baltic Countries

IN THE absence of any recognized representatives of any of the former Baltic governments in the democratic countries, our information about the Jewish situation in those areas is even more limited than our information about the Jews in Poland, and the reports reaching us from the few sources available are less capable of corroboration. We have the eyewitness reports of refugees from the Baltic countries who managed to escape to Palestine or Soviet Russia, and a few other sources, such as German newspapers.

The three Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia now form the Nazi administrative unit, *Ostland*. During the second year of the German occupation of these lands, the position of the Jews there became progressively worse. Where there were once more than 250,000 it is doubtful if more than a handful of Jews survive. In January 1943, Hebrew newspapers in Palestine published a detailed eyewitness account of the slaughter of all Jews in the Baltic states. While we have no corroboration of this extreme statement, there is little doubt that many thousands of Jews in the three countries lost their lives as a result of

Nazi persecution. The wholesale slaughter of the ghettoized Jews has been going on since the spring of 1942. Those whose lives were spared were either deported to Poland and the Russian front or were enrolled in labor battalions at home under frightful conditions.

Estonia (total pre-war population, 1,125,000; Jewish population, 5,000) was the first of the Baltic countries to be made entirely "*Judenrein*." By September 1942, it was reported that the Jews who had not fled with the retreating Russian armies were killed by the Nazis in mobile gas chambers or deported from the country to an unknown destination. But it was not until February 1943 that the *Deutsche Zeitung im Osten*, published in Riga, reported that there were no Jews left, and that Estonia was the only country in Europe now completely without Jews. Still later the same newspaper reported that the Estonians had been forced to proclaim October 26 an annual national holiday to signalize the departure of the last Jews.

In October 1942, the Belgian Information Center in New York released a report stating that fourteen thousand Jews had been killed in Riga, Latvia, by the Gestapo, during the previous April. Mass-executions were said to have continued for 14 days. Several hundred Jews from the Netherlands and about one hundred Jews from Belgium were said to have been among the executed. The executions took place in a ditch-lined field, under the personal direction of the local Gestapo chief. It was shortly after, that Furst, the Nazi District Commissar in Riga, urged the Latvian population to make every effort to ensure the annihilation of the Jews, because "America and England are led by Jews who sold the Baltic States to Stalin."

Latvia appears to have been made a general slaughterhouse. A Nazi lieutenant captured by the Russians testified in Kuibyshev in November 1942, that not only had the majority of the one hundred thousand Latvian Jews been executed, "in accordance with the order of the Fuehrer," but thousands of Jews from Byelorussia (White Russia), Lithuania and Poland had also been brought to Latvia and massacred. The few Jews remaining in Latvia, the officer said, are not permitted to maintain any contact with the general population and must perform forced labor, existing on

an inadequate diet, deprived of medical care, and barred from any means of transportation.

The *Manchester Guardian* published in October a comprehensive survey of the Jewish situation in Latvia, revealing that only four thousand remained out of the fifty thousand Jews who lived in Riga before the Nazi occupation. Most had been killed; others deported to unknown destinations. Many German Jews were among the deportees.

Jews in Lithuania met the same fate. In October, M. Bilevithius, a former member of the Lithuanian Government, told Soviet authorities that thousands of Jews in the small towns of Lithuania had been massacred.

German newspapers published in Wilno, Kaunas and Bialystok, according to a report from Kuibyshev, in January 1943, related that the Nazi authorities had staged a "witchcraft trial," in which students of the yeshivah of Novogrudok were accused. The convicted youths were burned at the stake. The action was vigorously protested by the Polish Catholic Archbishop Jalbrzykowski, who was arrested by the Nazis when he sought to intercede in behalf of the victims. The Lithuanian Archbishop, Most Rev. Joseph Skvireckas, warned all Lithuanians in February against helping the Nazis to execute Jews.

It seems clear, however, that in the Baltic countries the Nazis have succeeded in securing the collaboration of certain elements of the population in their anti-Jewish campaign. Auxiliary police were recruited in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as well as among the Ukrainians in eastern Galicia, to speed up the extermination of the Jews in the Polish ghettos. Capitalizing on the Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries before Hitler's attack on Russia and linking up the Jews with Bolshevism, the Nazis have succeeded in arousing many elements in those countries to acts of brutality against the Jews. An official German broadcast recorded in Zurich in February 1943, stated: "One remembers the terroristic rule of the Jews who, in the security of Bolshevism, carried out the sadism of the Old Testament. In no other country, therefore, have the Jews been so radically exterminated as here." What corroboration there is points to the fact that the sentence of extermination has been ruthlessly carried out.

4. Yugoslavia

IN THE *New York Times* of January 18, 1943, C. L. Sulzberger reported from London: "At the close of last year the Jewish section of the Serbian Gestapo closed down — there were no more living Jews within its operating sphere." This statement was corroborated, in February, by the diplomatic representatives of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile in Washington, who said that 99 per cent of the eighty thousand Jews of Yugoslavia, as well as six thousand refugees who had sought asylum there, had been killed by the Nazis and their puppet governments in Croatia and Serbia, and that fewer than one thousand Jews remained alive in Yugoslavia, while no more than 220 had succeeded in escaping. Those remaining in the country, were practically interned or were living in constant danger.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, official Yugoslav sources point out, Jews have suffered not only because they were Jews, but also for their traditional loyalty to the Yugoslav cause. Their doom in "independent" Croatia, has been no less certain. Except for those who fled to the forests and hills, and a handful who for special reasons were granted "honorary 'Aryan'" status, the Jews of Croatia have been annihilated.

Naturally, the number of survivors who hide in the hills and the forests protected by the friendly Serb population, cannot be ascertained. Nor do we know the number of Jews in the guerrilla bands. That Jews play a prominent part in these bands is suggested by dispatches such as the one from Zurich by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in April, which reported that the quisling press of Croatia had appealed to the Croat population to aid in the capture of the Jewish leaders of a guerrilla band operating in the mountains. These leaders were described as Moses Piade and Reuben Weiss and his wife Yelka. We also do not know how many Jews are still employed in forced labor battalions in Yugoslavia, but a report in March reaching us by way of Tangier stated that the Croatian Government had ordered all Jews and individuals of Jewish descent who live in Zagreb and its vicinity to register for forced labor.

That all these things met with the acquiescence of the Yugoslavs was belied by a report from Geneva, in March,

which stated that the heads of the Churches of Dalmatia and Croatia had issued vigorous protests against the Nazi atrocities and executions of Jewish and other civilians.

5. Greece

ACCORDING to the most recent reports, about 45,000 out of some 72,000 Jews have been deported from Greece to Poland and to Crete. The exact figure cannot be ascertained, but there is ample corroboration of the fact that deportations of Jews began during the year past. Thus, the Polish Government-in-exile received information in April that a transport of five thousand Greek Jews from Athens and Salonika had arrived in Poland.

The Greek population which has shown remarkable solidarity with the Jews throughout the period of occupation and starvation, prevented the deportations from being as drastic as they might have been. When, in July 1942, the more than fifty thousand Jews of Salonika were ordered by the Nazis to register, and it was rumored that plans were afoot to deport them to Poland and Crete, the Greek Orthodox Church vigorously protested, warning of popular disorders, if the plans were carried out. Many Greek priests were arrested by the Gestapo, but the plan had to be dropped. Deportations have taken place, however, on a less extensive scale. In March 1943, the Nazis deported two thousand of the most prosperous Jews in Salonika and distributed their property among German and Italian residents. During the same month twelve thousand Jews were deported from Thrace to Germany for forced labor.

Of the Jews remaining in Greece, several thousands have been put to forced labor. Yellow badges were introduced in Salonika in March 1943, and ghettos were set up in Thrace some time earlier.

6. Bohemia-Moravia

THE fourth year of the war saw a further deterioration of the Jewish situation in the Czech Protectorate. There were deportations, discriminatory laws and regulations, and the continuous process of impoverishment.

In February 1943, it was reported that the Nazis were planning to banish all Jews from the Protectorate by the end of the following month. The process was hastened by an order prohibiting Czech Jews from receiving certain foods. What deportations could not accomplish, death by starvation would. Whether the expulsion of Jews from Bohemia-Moravia has been completed is not known, but it is certain that their number has greatly diminished. A report by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau in London, in January, said that of the 90,000 Jews in the Czech Protectorate more than 77,000 had died in concentration camps or had been deported to Polish ghettos where they had "disappeared."

Confirmation of the worst news came from several sources. In February 1943, the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile learned that the last few Jews had been deported from the towns of Melnik and Mlada Boleslav. About the same time, the German radio in Prague announced that 77 per cent of the Jews residing in the Protectorate had already been deported by January 7, 1943.

Early in the fall of 1942 the *Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt* of Prague, the officially authorized organ of the Jewish community, published a summary of all anti-Jewish regulations then in force in the Protectorate. The Jewish population was warned that any violation of these regulations would bring severe punishment.

They were forbidden to enter meeting halls, museums, reading rooms or libraries; to use busses, street cars (on certain days); to enter the forests near Prague; to linger along the banks of the Moldau; to buy sugar, sweets, pork, wine, tobacco, garlic, leather goods and certain textiles; to export merchandise; to enter official buildings; to enter certain squares and streets in the inner city; to walk in the parks; to use public baths, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, or public telephones; to make any change in living quarters.

As time went on there were more measures restricting the life and activities of the Jews, and non-Jews were prohibited from helping Jews circumvent the restrictions. In December 1942, for instance, non-Jews were forbidden to give Jews articles which the latter were not permitted to buy. The infinite pains, furthermore, to which Nazis go to torture

victims was revealed by the decree, published in London in February, which deprived Jews of many foods. The decree declared: "It is forbidden to supply Jews against payment or otherwise with fruit, vegetables, mushrooms of all kinds — whether fresh, dried or otherwise preserved — including dried fruits and nuts, wines, fruit juices and syrups of any kind, as well as alcoholic beverages, marmalade, jams, cheese, sweetmeats, fish and fish products of all kinds, any kind of poultry and game, as well as conserves of these. This prohibition applies equally to growers, producers, manufacturers, traders and consumers."

A TWO-WAY traffic in death is in operation. Thousands of Jews were exiled from former Czechoslovakia to Poland. Thousands of others were deported from other places to concentration camps in Bohemia-Moravia. By September 1942 the notorious fortress of Terezin (Theresienstadt) had become so overcrowded as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of Jews from the Reich and western Europe that a new concentration camp for Czechoslovak Jews had to be established in a village near Tábor. Terezin, in turn, disgorged its miserable occupants to Poland and Transnistria. Thousands of Jews are said to be involved in this mad scheme of transport and death.

Many of the surviving Jews were put to forced labor. Late in the summer of 1942, twelve hundred Jews, including young girls and married women, were sent to work in the coal mines at Moravska-Ostrava and Karvinna, where they were required to work 12 hours daily and were paid only 15 per cent of the wage received by the other miners. Part of their wages was paid in food at exorbitant rates while the balance was payable in government bonds redeemable only after the war.

Although there are quislings and quisling newspapers in the Protectorate, the population, by and large, seems to be sympathetic with the Jews and responds readily to the appeals of the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile to help Jews in every possible way.

After the introduction of the yellow badge a number of Czechs were severely punished for showing their sympathy with the Jews by wearing it. Lists of persons known for

their friendly conduct were published in the local press under the heading "Pilloried." German papers in the Protectorate complained, in December, that Jews were being treated with particular kindness by the population, and a month later, the Nazi-controlled Prague radio warned the Czech population to refrain from helping Jews. But public sentiment was not swayed for, in February, the authorities found it necessary to warn the non-Jews against hiding Jews facing deportation. The population was, moreover, urged by officials to remove Jewish residents from all towns in the interest of the Czechs themselves. One appeal called upon communities to remove Jewish children "as well as Jewish influence."

THE Czechoslovak Government-in-exile in London continued to show its traditional friendly attitude in every possible way. Its appeals to the Czech population at home to cooperate with the Jews and to help them have already been mentioned. Members of the government, notably President Eduard Beneš and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, on many occasions showed their interest in the welfare of the Jewish people generally. The only Jewish member of the Czechoslovak State Council, Ernest Frischer, was reappointed for one year in October 1942 on the understanding that his main task would be to look after the interests of Czechoslovak Jewry. In January 1943, the Czechoslovak Government gave official recognition to the Central Office of Orthodox Jews, thus becoming the first government-in-exile to re-establish Jewish communal organization.

Satellite Countries

7. Slovakia

THE mass expulsion of Jews from Slovakia, which began in March 1942, was scheduled to be completed by January 1943, but according to available information the task has not yet been finished. Of the 90,000 Jews who lived in Slovakia in 1939, probably not more than 20,000 are left; the rest have been deported to Poland.

The confiscation of Jewish-owned property, including a large amount of land, and the deportation of the Jews were carried out by the intensely pro-Nazi puppet government of Slovakia, which constantly does the bidding of the Nazis. The latter presented to the Slovak Government, in December, a huge bill of 700,000,000 crowns for Germany's "services" in carrying out the deportations.

A London newspaper reported in April that Slovakia had reduced the amount of this debt by "selling" Jews to Germany for labor use on the Russian front. It seems, however, that the sympathy of a large part of the Slovak population for the Jews and the growing dissatisfaction with the Axis ties, especially after the heavy casualties on the Russian front, have prevented the process of liquidation from being as thorough as had been intended.

In July 1942, *Gardista*, the official organ of the Hlinka Guards in Bratislava, declared that the total number of Jews deported from Slovakia was 56,000. During the same month the Bratislava broadcasting station quoted the pro-Nazi Slovak newspaper *Casovosti* as complaining that reports of the inhuman treatment of Jews by the Slovak authorities were being spread throughout small towns and municipalities in Slovakia in order "to undermine every radical measure of the government." Information reaching the Federation of Czechoslovakian Jews in London indicated that some of the deported Jews had been sent to forced labor camps at Sawin and Koyszow; the remainder were sent to the Polish towns of Lukow, Chelm, Międzyrzecz-Podlaski, Lubartow, Ostrow, Rejowiec, Kamionka, Firlej, Opole, Naleczow, Zamosc and the notorious concentration camp at Oswiecim. No opportunity to harass the victims was overlooked. In the town of Bardejov, for example, in July 1942, Hlinka Guardsmen drove twelve hundred Jews into the largest synagogue where they were compelled to shave off their hair, side-locks and beards after which they were loaded into freight cars and dispatched to Poland.

The authorities made every effort to be thorough. In September 1942, Sano Mach, Minister of the Interior, ordered the revocation of all the labor permits which had been granted to certain categories of Jews, considered essential to the nation's economy, thus making the holders liable to

deportation. At the same time Mach ordered that baptismal certificates granted to Jews be cancelled in order to prevent the Jews from escaping deportation in this way. But his Nazi masters were obviously not satisfied for, in February 1943, Mach announced that the twenty thousand Jews who remained in Slovakia would be deported to eastern Poland within the next two months. There was, however, no intention to relax demands upon the hapless Jews for, in March, a two-year period of compulsory labor service was decreed for them. Later reports indicated, however, that Mach's order to cancel baptismal certificates had not been seriously enforced.

The value of Jewish possessions confiscated in Slovakia amounts to 17,000,000,000 crowns, according to the Swedish newspaper *Trotsalt*, in February 1943, although the Slovak Government announced it as only 4,000,000,000. The latter figure, according to the estimate of the Swedish newspaper, represents the sum received by the Slovakian Government; the balance was said to have found its way into the pockets of Slovak and German Nazis. A total of 19,771 hectares of Jewish-owned land were gradually transferred to so-called "Aryans," according to Dr. Juraj Slavik, Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior, in his report to the Czechoslovak State Council in London in February 1943.

The pauperization of Jews remaining in Slovakia was further accomplished by "legal" means. All bank deposits over 2,000 crowns belonging to Jews were impounded in August; all insurance policies held by Jews were confiscated in February; and later measures restricted the income of the Jews. Furriers in Bratislava, in February, urged all customers who had brought in fur coats for repair or storage to prove their "Aryan" descent to prevent the confiscation of their property.

AIDED by non-Jewish friends and simple country folk, many Jews were able to escape the terrible fate decreed for them. The Slovak police, it was reported in August 1942, found nearly two hundred Jews from the townships of Poprad and Kesmark and other places living in caves in the Tatra mountains. They had brought their furniture and belongings, their Torahs and religious books. In their wild sur-

roundings, they lived, prayed and studied. A number of Slovak peasants supplied them with food. Other evidences of sympathy have been reported. When two football teams played in Bratislava, Jewish internees from a nearby camp were invited to the match at the request of the teams. As usual, a Nazi newspaper — this time the *Grenzbote* of Bratislava — complained that Jews were discarding their yellow badges and that Slovak officials were testifying that those Jews were indispensable to the country's existence. The same paper complained, in April 1943, that as a result of collusion between Jews and friendly Slovak employers, there was widespread evasion of anti-Semitic laws in Slovakia.

Although the Slovak Government is rabidly anti-Semitic and Dr. Joseph Tiso, its President, declared that in deporting Jews, "Slovakia is acting in accordance with the Lord God's command," other voices are heard in Slovakia. Monsignor Pavel Machacek, Vice-President of the Czechoslovak State Council in London, broadcasting to his country in September 1942, warned his people to disassociate themselves from "the government appointed by Hitler," especially in that government's persecution of the Jews, while in July 1942, the two Lutheran bishops of Slovakia, Dr. Vladimir Cibrda of Presov and Dr. Stefan S. Ousky of Bratislava, issued a joint pastoral letter assailing the anti-Jewish policy of the government. And in June 1942 and March 1943, local Catholic dignitaries raised their voices in protest against the same policies.

8. Hungary

HUNGARY is something of a maverick among the Nazi-dominated states. From its writers and leaders have come frequent expressions of a comparatively independent and articulate attitude toward the New Europe and the relation of Hungarian traditions and institutions to it. Thus Laszlo Toth, writing in January 1943 in *Nemzeti Ujsag*, a Catholic newspaper, insisted that Hungarians have their own way of living "and have never slavishly imitated other nations." From the New Order, he pointedly said, Hungarians expect "satisfaction and justice." And in the *Magyar Nemzet*,

Gyorgy Parragi effectively quoted past Hungarian leaders upon the evils of Jew-baiting and its dangers for society. At the same time, Cardinal Primate Seredi, the head of the Church in this Axis country, boldly attacked racial theories and anti-Semitism in an address before the annual meeting of the St. Stephen Academy in Budapest.

Throughout its partnership with Germany, Hungary has not hewed completely to the Nazi line in the suppression of parliamentary institutions and the press. Its Jewish policy has been more moderate than that of Slovakia, Bulgaria or Rumania. It resisted Nazi pressure in the matter of introducing the ghetto and the yellow badge and has even permitted Jewish refugees from Slovakia and Rumania to remain within its borders. Yet it cannot be overlooked that the anti-Jewish laws in Hungary during the past five years have brought about the transference of Jewish-owned property valued at about \$125,000,000. In the recently annexed Carpathian Russia 46 per cent of Jewish businesses were confiscated and "aryanized."

Encouraged by the attitude of many Hungarians, the Jews of the country have shown a spirit of independence and defiance. During the High Holidays in 1942, young Jews in Budapest and other cities organized special squads to guard the synagogues when they were informed that Nazis planned to break into them and disrupt the services. Many of the Jews appeared in the synagogues wearing their uniforms and medals of World War I. In February 1943, three thousand Jewish young men organized a mass demonstration against the decision of the Hungarian Government to send them to the Russian front for forced labor. This spirit is probably engendered by the fact that the Jews have been well integrated into Hungarian life for several generations.

More moderate tendencies in official Hungarian policy have appeared since the German defeat at Stalingrad. Most of the anti-Jewish measures promulgated in Hungary during the past year date from the early part; the relaxations came later. In July 1942, for example, about 3,200,000 acres of Jewish-owned land, mainly forests, were placed under government management. Later, it was decided to distribute the land among soldiers and orphans. Subsequently, about 26,000 Jewish-owned farm properties, seized by the state

from 11,000 small land-owners, were ordered sold to non-Jews. In October, Nikolas von Kállay, Hungarian Premier, speaking before Parliament, called for a merciless fight on the Jews and predicted that their confiscated lands would never be returned to them no matter what the outcome of the war. He then announced that both forced labor and a higher tax were decreed for Hungary's Jewish population.

In January 1943, the government decided that Jews working in forced labor battalions were also subject to the special Jewish war tax. Forced labor for Jews, according to the Hungarian Minister of War in November 1942, was "not punitive or humiliating," but was rather a type of national defense service. The number of Jews enlisted for forced labor, according to a statement made by the Hungarian Labor Minister in February 1943, amounted to about 80,000 men between the ages of nineteen and forty. Of these, 32,000 had been sent to Russia to build railroads, bridges and fortifications, where they were maltreated and exposed to fire from both sides. Until January, the families of Jews working in auxiliary battalions received 40 per cent less than the wages paid to Hungarian families. After January 1943, the pay was equalized. Russian sources said that Jews serving in the auxiliary battalions were forbidden to receive mail, and an order, issued in February 1943 and published in the *Pester Lloyd*, permitted parcels to be sent only to baptized Jews serving in the labor battalions on the Russian front. As late as last Passover the food ministry in Hungary refused permission to the Jews to bake matzos.

In December 1942, Premier von Kállay refused, however, to accede to the demand of a member of Parliament that anti-Jewish legislation should be tightened up. Such demands were reiterated in the German-language press, but a strong body of public opinion in Hungary has been loud in its objection to the anti-Jewish laws. Protests by the clergy have already been noted. Other instances were multiplied. For example, in January, the opening of the Institute for Investigating the Jewish Question in Hungary was marked by a near riot when Dr. Zoltan Bosnyak sought to expound his anti-Semitic views. In the following month, the leading literary society in Hungary, Petöfi, refused to expel its

Jewish members in spite of strong pressure by anti-Jewish elements. Hungarian women found a way of displaying their contempt for the regime by donning the Star of David on their spring suits. Cardinal Seredi came into the picture in April again when he intervened to prohibit the circulation of the *Protocols of Zion* by the government. Even official circles reflected something of a change of heart when, in June 1943, the time came to receive new food cards. Jews were surprised to find that they had been given extra ration cards to obtain kosher butter, margarine, oil and fats, foods unknown to them since Hungary's entry into the war.

No Jews have been deported from Hungary during the past year. According to the *Deutsche Stimme*, Budapest, in March 1943, about twenty thousand Slovakian Jews had emigrated illegally into Hungary to avoid deportation to Poland. The paper said these Jews had found refuge with Hungarian Jews and with sympathetic non-Jews. Jewish refugees have also come in from other countries. There have been roundups and arrests of illegal immigrants, but no deportations.

9. Rumania

THE traditionally unsteady edifice of the Rumanian state was violently shaken by the country's entry into the war as an Axis partner. Rumania's army has been bled white on the Eastern front. The worst sufferers from the resulting political convulsions were the Jews who have always been caught in a maelstrom of opposing forces. On the one hand, there is their historical economic importance to a backward country; on the other hand, there is the exploitation of their allegedly alien character by nationalist elements. The Rumanian nationalists are engaged in a task of "Rumanizing" a country in which there are many ethnic groups and in which even the Rumanians themselves are divided by traditions, dialects and cultures. At the same time one factor has produced a slightly favorable result for the Jews. The Nazi policy of substituting for the Jew in the Rumanian economy, the German minority living in that country does not arouse much enthusiasm even among the most anti-

Semitic Rumanians. This factor, as well as the fear of a Nazi defeat, may be responsible for the apparent relaxation of anti-Jewish measures and for the stoppage of massacres in Rumania during the closing months of the year under review.

The net result of the two years of war has been the reduction of the Jewish population in Rumania to about half its pre-war total and the tremendous impoverishment of the remaining half. A prominent Rumanian political leader, in April 1943, according to the Stockholm newspaper *Afton Tidningen*, said that the Jewish population of Rumania which numbered 750,000 before the war, has been reduced to about 300,000. At least 126,000 Jews have been murdered since Rumania joined the Axis; 100,000 were in territories annexed by Hungary; 60,000 are now in the deadly labor camps in Transnistria.

The latest Rumanian census of May 1942, according to our Swedish source, showed that there were 272,409 Jews in Old Rumania, as compared with 340,000 in the pre-war period. In Bukovina only 34,000 remained out of about 100,000. No Jews were left in Bessarabia, where more than 200,000 Jews once lived. Many Jews in these two provinces had been massacred; others had been deported to Poland and Transnistria; some fled to Russia. On the other hand, Jews from western Europe had been deported to Rumania or directly to Transnistria.

Rumanian policy, which always tended to divide Jews into categories, now seems to make a distinction between the Jews of Old Rumania and those in the disputed territories. In the former, where no walled ghettos have been established, the outlawing of the Jews proceeds less drastically and the "Rumanization" of Jewish property less thoroughly. The situation has been much worse in the disputed areas, where massacres, deportations and ghettos are the ugly order of the day.

Premier Antonescu summed up the results of the first two years of the expropriation of Jewish property in an address printed in the official gazette, *Monitorul Oficial*, September 10, 1942. Rural property encompassing 52,527 hectares had been taken, as well as 113 lumber mills, 263 flour mills, 83 other rural establishments and 152 sailing vessels. The

chief prize was 30,691 pieces of urban real estate yielding an annual income of over two billion lei.

In November 1942, according to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) dispatch from Istanbul, a new "Jewish Law" was drafted in Rumania separating the Jews into four categories, each of which would be treated differently. The four categories were to be: (1) Jewish war veterans and Jews crippled in previous wars; (2) Children of mixed marriages and baptized Jews; (3) Jews born in Old Rumania; (4) Jews born in Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania, as well as stateless Jews. There has been no confirmation of the adoption of this law.

It is one of the bitterest ironies of Hitler's brand of anti-Semitism that it is precisely in those countries — Slovakia and Bessarabia — where the proportion of Jews in agriculture was the largest, that the most thorough purging of Jews took place.

Bessarabia has been for many years the object of dispute between Russia and Rumania. It had passed from one to the other, until in 1939 it was annexed by Russia. When Hitler attacked Russia, Rumania re-annexed Bessarabia. The Jews of that territory were made the objects of all the intense bitterness bound to arise in such a struggle for a province whose national character is indeterminate and whose population is mixed. The Rumanians sought to remove all Jews from Bessarabia, accusing them of siding with the Soviets. Thousands were massacred and the remainder removed to Transnistria.

REPORTS were current as early as June and July of 1942 that no Jews remained in Bessarabia. According to the *Donau Zeitung*, Nazi newspaper published in Belgrade, the last group of Jews was deported from Kishineff on June 13. On July 31, the German radio, quoting the Kishineff newspaper *Basarabia*, also confirmed that all Jews have been removed from Bessarabia to Transnistria.

Massacres also took place in Bessarabia. The number of victims is not easily ascertained but, early in the fall of 1942, there were reports that when the Rumanian army entered Kishineff, it shot 90,000 Jews and that altogether

about 190,000 out of the 250,000 in the province perished in massacres. The total was reduced to 50,000, according to the Moscow radio in March 1943.

Bukovina was also the scene of Rumanian anti-Jewish fury. Formerly an Austrian province with a mixed population containing many Ruthenians, Bukovina also has had a checkered political career. Annexed by Russia at the outset of the war, the area was retaken by Rumania when she joined Germany in the war against Russia. In Cernauti (Czernowitz), once an important Jewish center, the Rumanians instituted a large ghetto. In November 1942, the non-Jewish inhabitants of the slums of the city were invited to move into any Jewish home they desired outside the designated ghetto district.

Northern Moldavia, a part of Old Rumania adjoining Bukovina, was also the scene of some of the worst anti-Jewish massacres during the initial period of the Rumanian-Russian war. The most harrowing massacre occurred in Dorohoi where thousands of Jews were said to have been shot down by Rumanian soldiers during a funeral. In Moldavia, too, ghettos were instituted and Jewish property was transferred to non-Jews. In February 1943, *Argus*, the Bucharest financial newspaper, carried an announcement of a public auction sale of property formerly belonging to Jews in southern Bukovina and northern Moldavia. It was stated that the goods had been left behind in the districts of Campulung, Radauti, Suceava and Dorohoi, "as a result of well-known events."

The situation of the Jews in the newly-acquired Rumanian territory of Transnistria, an occupied part of the Ukraine between the Dniester and the Bug rivers, is worse than in any other part. Information is, of course, sketchy and uncertain. Some reports say that 200,000 Jews have been deported to that province; others give a much lower estimate. The figure of 185,000 occurs several times in German reports. C. L. Sulzberger cited the same figure in his dispatch to the *New York Times* of February 12, 1943. It was on this occasion that he cabled that the Rumanian Government had approached the Allies with a plan to remove 70,000 Jews from Transnistria to any haven they may choose provided

their passage was paid for. The proposal which, incidentally, was never confirmed, caused a sensation in Jewish circles in America, but no action was taken on it. Earlier, a decree of September 22, 1942, provided the death penalty for Jews over 15 returning to Rumania from Transnistria.

In March, the JTA reported that an appeal had come from the Jews of Transnistria, stating that the 75,000 Jews who remained alive were in imminent danger of death. The appeal disclosed that the Jews were located in the following sections of Transnistria: 40,000 in the region of Mohilev-Podolsk; 15,000 in the region of Balta; 5,000 in the region of Juguastu; 4,000 around Tulczyn; 3,000 in the Berzowka district; with an additional few thousands scattered in the same general area. Starvation and illness were everywhere. Adults were allowed a pound of bread a day; children got half that ration. Theirs was the worst condition of all.

In Old Rumania there was a more or less "orderly" process of depriving the Jews of their rights and property. Under Nazi pressure there had been talk of introducing ghettos and the yellow badge and of deporting all Jews from Bucharest to Moldavia or to Transnistria. These plans have not materialized so far.

The past year in Old Rumania was marked by arrests of Jews, the confiscation of Jewish communal property, the abolition of the whole Jewish educational system and the "aryanization" of many Jewish-owned businesses. The Jewish religion was no longer accorded official recognition. Among the numerous discriminatory measures against Jews were the prohibition to use Rumanian names, the prohibition to employ "Aryan" servants, and the reduction of the bread rations. Jews were pressed into forced labor and were barred from using air raid shelters.

It appeared, however, that the anti-Semitic measures in Old Rumania were opposed by a large portion of the population and by some of the political leaders.

In July 1942, a JTA correspondent in London was told by Nicolas Dainu, a former officer of the Rumanian cabinet, that Dr. Iuliu Maniu, famous peasant leader, and George Bratianu, leader of the National Liberal Party, had pro-

tested to Premier Antonescu against the Nazi-fostered anti-Semitic policy of his government. Reports reached Zurich in October that then Patriarch Nicodim, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Rumania, had notified Premier Antonescu that he intended to resign his post in protest against the continued massacres of Jews.

Despite the anti-Semitic decrees of the government, the friendship between Rumanians and Jews became stronger during the year. This was ruefully admitted by the *Bukarester Tageblatt*, a Nazi newspaper, in January 1943. In the same month, *Porunca Vremii*, a Rumanian anti-Semitic newspaper, complained that too many Christians were friendly with Jews.

Many Jews in Rumania sought to escape their fate by adopting Christianity. This escape was closed to them, however, by the prohibition to join the dominant Greek Orthodox Church. But many still found it possible to become Roman Catholics.

10. Bulgaria

THE puppet Bulgarian government, under Nazi pressure and in the face of strong opposition at home, proceeded during the past year to impose Nuremberg Laws upon a country which, before 1939, had not known such things. Jewish-owned property was confiscated. The economic activities of Jews were limited. Jews were segregated into ghettos, made to display the yellow badge, drafted into labor battalions and deported.

The Nuremberg Laws were introduced into Bulgaria in August 1942, and a special Commissariat for Jewish Affairs was established. Various restrictions followed. In September, all Jews had to surrender their radios, and no Jewish family was allowed to occupy more than three rooms. Jewish-controlled companies were liquidated and commodities produced by Jewish firms had to display yellow labels. In October, the Jews of Sofia were prohibited from appearing in the main streets of the city and from riding streetcars during certain hours. In Plovdiv, Jews were forbidden to enter first-class hotels, all theaters and motion picture houses.

As 1943 began, the tempo of the persecution increased. In January, the government banned Jewish physicians and nurses from all hospitals but when an epidemic of typhus broke out, ordered them back for the duration of the epidemic. Apparently to close every avenue of escape, Jews were forbidden to use Bulgarian names, and the Bulgarian Synod issued an order prohibiting the conversion of Jews.

In February, Jewish children were barred from the schools and in the following month Jewish students were expelled from the Sofia University. By April the government was ready to deport all Jews from Bulgaria, but on the personal intervention of King Boris they were allowed to remain. According to the Jerusalem correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle* (London), over two thousand Jews had already been put in sealed freight cars. Church, parliamentary and press circles were all said to have protested against these acts. Several Danube river boats, carrying three hundred Jews from Yugoslavia and Macedonia to Poland, were stopped and the Jews were removed and saved from deportation. But in Thrace, which the Bulgarians took from Greece, all non-Bulgarian residents except the Jews were given the choice of leaving the country or adopting Bulgarian citizenship. The Jews were deported. Later reports indicated that the Jews of Sofia were segregated into a ghetto, and many of them were deported.

The number of Jews liable to be deported was put at forty-five thousand, and the number of Jews already deported from Bulgaria to Germany by March was said to be ten thousand.

In contrast to these incidents was the fact that the government negotiated with the British regarding the release of forty-five hundred Jewish children for emigration to Palestine. Few obstacles, furthermore, confronted those Bulgarian Jews who wished to emigrate to Palestine.

The strength of the opposition to the anti-Jewish policy of the Bulgarian Government was attested by the Parliamentary opposition to the measures, as reported in the *Jewish Chronicle* (London) on April 2. According to this source, 57 deputies, led by Deputy Staniev, were on record as opposed to the German-imposed anti-Jewish policy. The government was upheld by 123 members.

IV. PALESTINE

By ABRAHAM REVUSKY*

THE year 5703 will be marked as a year of salvation in the history of Palestine Jewry. While the political future of the country is still in doubt, and the application of the White Paper restrictions causes much apprehension, the Yishuv was tremendously relieved when General Montgomery turned back Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps and the danger of a Nazi invasion was definitely over.

While the Yishuv showed much bravery and coolheaded efficiency even in the worst days of Rommel's break-through in Egypt, the ending of the imminent Nazi threat doubled its energies and helped to accelerate the tempo of its creative activities.

Their own homes now safe again, the Jews of Palestine were extremely distressed by the wholesale Jewish massacres in Nazi dominated Europe. Nowhere did a Jewish community react in a stronger or more imposing way. Strikes, mass demonstrations and fasts were proclaimed and scrupulously observed. The most hardened observers were touched at the sight of a community in deep mourning and in bitter, although helpless protest. At the same time came practical suggestions that the gates of Palestine and of the lands of the United Nations, wherever possible, be opened wide to as many potential victims of Hitler as could be saved.

Underneath all this, like the steady throb of a machine, there continued Jewish efforts to build Palestine. Capital influx since the start of the war and up to the end of 1942 amounted to £P 15,000,000 (over \$60,000,000); a third of this sum was, according to reliable sources, transferred during 1942. The foreign trade of Palestine also surged ahead during that year. While the statistics available here do not go beyond October, the preliminary estimates for the whole year show that imports doubled, and that exports increased even more. And these figures exclude military goods or strategically important materials.

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Palestine's remarkable progress in the fourth year of the war is manifest in the increase of its agricultural production and a still greater advancement in its industrial output. About five hundred new factories have been established since the outbreak of the war, and the current rate of industrial production is nearing £P 35,000,000 a year, of which 75 per cent represents the contribution of Jewish shops and factories.

On the reverse side of the medal was the unprecedented rise in the cost of living. Retail price indexes, especially for foodstuffs, climbed high; 290 in June 1943 as compared with 100 in August 1939. Mitigated only slightly by the relative stability in rents and some other items, the cost of living for an average working family has increased almost 140 per cent since the war. Although wages and salaries also increased, they did not keep pace in most cases with the cost of living. Thus purchasing power generally is lower than in 1939, and only longer working hours keep the living standards of the working population from dropping much below the pre-war level.

Jewish War Effort

At the beginning of the period under review the danger of a Nazi invasion stimulated the demand for a Palestinian Jewish force to serve in the defense of Palestine and the neighboring East. Undaunted by previous refusals, the Jewish Agency in London offered to the British Government a military force of 72,000 men, consisting of 32,000 for fighting duty and 40,000 for home guards. It was proposed to form the fighting force by merging the 12,000 Palestinians then serving with the British armies of the East with 20,000 new recruits enrolled in Palestine. Without waiting for the acceptance—or rejection—of this proposal, the Yishuv intensified its recruiting campaign. In July alone, 1,870 Jewish volunteers joined the British forces, and by the end of 1942 the number of Jewish volunteers from Palestine in the British army numbered 19,207 and, in addition, 3,000 men joined other Allied forces (Poles, Czechs, Greeks, and Fighting French) garrisoned in the East. These figures include about 2,000 PATS (Palestinian Women's Territorial Ser-

vice), but do not include the 7,300 Settlement Police now receiving regular military training. Palestinian Jewish volunteers now number 22,000.

In line with its general attitude toward the Jews of Palestine the British Government rejected the new army offer. It decreed, however, as a slight deviation from its previous policy, the formation of a Palestinian "regiment" with Jewish and Arab battalions. The size of the regiment was not specified, and the impression was given that there would be no objection if it would actually reach and even exceed the size of an average brigade.

Most of Palestine's Jewish volunteers are not serving with this Palestinian "regiment" which remains within the country, but in various units on the African and Mediterranean fronts. Many of them were commanded by a fellow Palestinian, Brigadier General Frederick Kisch, the former political representative in Jerusalem of the Jewish Agency, who was killed in Tunisia. Kisch was the chief engineer of Montgomery's Eighth Army and, after his death, it became known that much of the engineering and pioneering work of the victorious desert army was done by Palestinian units which had performed their extremely dangerous tasks with great efficiency and unusual bravery.

Another important contribution toward the desert victory was made by large units of Palestinian drivers serving with the Eighth Army, whose duties involved considerable danger. Recently Palestine was saddened by a report of the drowning of 138 of its military drivers sent by sea to North Africa. In all countries conquered by the British in Africa, Palestinian policemen were used to maintain order and to instruct local constabulary organized by the victors. Units of such police served in Eritrea, Somaliland and Cyrenaica, and are now fulfilling this task in Tripolitania.

In every North African city taken by the British in the course of their offensive, Jewish units from Palestine immediately sought out the local Jews to bring light and hope into their darkened homes and help them reorganize their communities and resume their normal pursuits interrupted by Axis persecution.

The increasing contribution of Palestine's industry and its scientific laboratories toward the Allied effort in the East

was fully recognized by leading British statesmen, including Prime Minister Churchill.

A part of Palestine's war effort is its endeavor to aid in every way the Soviet Union, and to create thereby a basis for mutual understanding and closer relations between the two communities in the future. Continuing the policy inaugurated by the late M. M. Ussishkin in the beginning of the year 1941-42 in a radio address to Russian Jewry, a Victory League for Russia was founded at a meeting on August 25, 1942, in Jerusalem attended by two Soviet emissaries, P. Mikhailovitch, and M. Petrenko, from the Russian Embassy at Ankara. The League participated not only in Russian war relief but sought to enlist Soviet support for the Jewish National Home in Palestine. By the end of 1942 it had enrolled eighteen thousand members in 86 branches and developed a considerable activity. Ambulances, tons of bromides, thermometers, surgical instruments, serums and vaccines, sweaters and blankets — all made in Palestine — were sent by the long overland route through Syria and Iraq into Russia. The last reported transport included a considerable quantity of matrices for linotype machines, also made in Palestine.

The leaders of the Victory League are now planning to establish a factory employing 700 to 1,000 workers for production of blankets and woolen garments for the Russian Army. Most of the cost will be covered by contributions of its members. It has also been reported that six hundred large hospital tents and similar equipment were recently ordered in Palestine by the British Red Cross for transportation to Russia.

The Jewish Agency now publishes a Russian-language bulletin devoted to Jewish activities in Palestine. The bulletin is sent to Soviet institutions and libraries where it appears to have aroused much interest.

Immigration

The impact of the news of massacres and persecutions in Europe on British public opinion forced the London Cabinet to recede somewhat from its rigid opposition to wartime immigration into Palestine. While reiterating its adherence

to the restrictions of the White Paper, the British Government declared at the end of 1942 that the unfilled part of the quota provided by the White Paper for the five-year period following April 1939, would be immediately available. According to the latest tabulation brought up to April 1943, this means a possible admission of 33,833 refugees till March 31, 1944.

In accordance with this ruling the Palestine Government lately became more liberal in the drawing of its immigration schedules; 5,400 immigration certificates were allowed for the first quarter of 1943, and for the second quarter, ending on June 30, this number was raised to 13,500. Most of these certificates were allotted to children. Since the certificate of an adult can be used to bring in his wife and minor children, the total number of persons who can be brought in on both schedules may reach 25,000.

The demand of the British Government that 80 per cent of the certificates must be used for children created, however, a situation where most of the precious permissions could not be used within the scheduled time. While there are many refugee families in countries from which transportation to Palestine can be easily arranged, the rescue of children is dependent not only on transportation but also on the cooperation of some of Hitler's satellites as well. Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, which seemed willing and eager to permit Jewish children to leave, are now reported under pressure from Berlin to disavow their offers. Attempts to bring from the Soviet Union a large number of Polish Jewish children were hindered by the tendency of the Russians to consider them Soviet citizens. The refusal of Iraq to permit them to cross into Palestine was an added difficulty. Because of this refusal 1,227 refugees who arrived in February from Iran — 838 of them children — had to travel by the long, difficult sea-route through the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

In spite of these difficulties, groups of refugees reach Palestine every month. The 1,227 arriving from Iran was the largest single group since 1940. Two to three hundred immigrants now enter Palestine every month.

The influx of refugee children gave rise to a sharp controversy concerning their religious or secular education. The

present practice is to send the children to non-religious settlements if they had no religious background, and to place them in Mizrachi colonies or orthodox homes, if they belonged to religious families. The leaders of Youth Aliyah, the organization that takes care of such children until they reach maturity, considers this practice to be eminently fair. Some of Palestine's rabbis, especially those belonging to Agudath Israel, insist that every Jewish child whatever its background must receive a religious education.

In spite of the threat by spokesmen of the latter group to place obstacles in the way of the collection of Zionist funds, the leadership of the Jewish Agency remains firm, and is supported in its attitude by Mizrachi, the Orthodox wing of the Zionist movement. Rabbi J. L. Fishman, the Mizrachi leader of Palestine, issued a statement in support of the present policy which he contends insures full religious liberty to all concerned.

Agricultural Development

The development of agriculture during the year in review followed two lines: the increase in the production of the existing settlements and the establishment of new colonies.

The progress of the existing settlements was achieved by increasing their cultivated area, by improving agricultural methods, by greater use of irrigation facilities, and by the introduction of new crops, partly under the pressure of war demands.

Gratifying progress was achieved in the field of irrigation. The settlements of the Keren Hayesod which are devoted, as a rule, to mixed farming, increased their irrigated area by 162 per cent in the years from 1937 to 1942. Mekoroth, one of the largest water cooperatives serving the settlements of the Esdraelon Valley, delivered 6,500,000 cubic meters of water in 1942 as compared with 4,657,000 in 1941, and 2,826,000 in 1940. To increase further the quantities of water available for irrigation, artificial lakes were built in several localities for the accumulation of rainfall.

Intensification of Jewish farming enabled producers to supply a much larger portion of the Yishuv's food requirements than ever before. Thus Jewish farms supplied 58 per

cent of the milk consumed by the Jewish population of Palestine, 64 per cent of its egg consumption, 63 per cent of the vegetables, and 54 per cent of the potatoes. Before the outbreak of the war the corresponding percentages were 34 for milk, 37 for eggs, 54 for vegetables, and only 8 for potatoes.

The continuing crisis in the citrus industry caused by the loss of foreign markets at the outbreak of the war, lost some of its sharpness. Some citrus planters (particularly those living abroad) uprooted their groves thus preventing further losses. Many of the local citrus owners planted vegetables and profited by high market prices. The increasing industrial utilization of citrus fruits has also proved helpful. For instance, the value of essential oils manufactured during the last season from citrus fruit, amounted to £P 780,000, which is about 15 per cent of the value of Palestine's pre-war citrus exports. Finally, because of the United Nations' control of the Mediterranean route, some of the coming winter crop may reach England as return freight in transports sent to the Middle East.

During the year important crops of rice, beets, hemp, peanuts and medical plants were harvested in Palestine for the first time.

In the first ten months of the year 5703, eight new settlements were founded. One to the south of Gaza establishes a new southernmost record of Jewish colonization. Another new colony on the eastern shore of lake Huleh, near the Syrian border, pushes the frontiers of Jewish settlement farther to the East.

The budget of the Jewish Agency for 1943-44 includes £P 392,000 for agricultural expansion; about half of this sum will be spent for the establishment of new settlements.

Owing to new land purchases the total area in possession of the Jewish National Fund reached 631,440 dunams by April 1943, a new record as compared with 595,000 dunams a year ago.

Industrial Progress

Spurred by war demands the Jewish industries of Palestine are continuously expanding their production. They have reached, however, a point where further progress will

be extremely difficult because of the acute shortage of labor. The number of the workers in Jewish industry recently passed the 50,000 mark. In January 1943 the index of employment reached 181 as compared with 100 at the outbreak of the war.

According to preliminary figures, the Jewish industrial output of Palestine reached in 1942 the record value of £P 25,000,000 as compared with £P 18,000,000 in 1941 and £P 11,000,000 in 1940. About 40 per cent of the output was absorbed by military demands. The rest went to meet local requirements or was exported to civilian customers in the neighboring countries.

Available space does not permit a detailed description of Palestine's remarkable industrial effort, but a few examples of recent developments will be of value. Of particular interest is the diamond industry established by Belgian refugees. Thirty-five hundred workers are now employed in an industry which supplies much of the American requirements for industrial diamonds used in war manufactures. Another new development is the manufacturing of drugs and vitamins; while mainly serving the present war demands this industry seems to have promising postwar prospects. A third important development is the great spurt in the production and export of wearing apparel. The annual fashion show in Tel Aviv attracts even in war time an increasing number of buyers from Egypt, Syria and other countries of the East. Progress was also achieved by the rapidly expanding textile industry. A typical example is the textile factory "Atta," near Haifa, established shortly before the war with a capital of £P 112,000. Its output in 1942 exceeded £P 500,000 compared with £P 390,000 in 1941. It employs 522 workers, mostly women, and it paid a 25 per cent dividend for 1941.

Maritime Trades

With the idea of securing after the end of the war a considerable part of Palestine's ship traffic formerly monopolized by Italian and other foreign companies, the leaders of the Yishuv are actively promoting a large program of training young Jews in maritime trades. About eight hundred youths now attend elementary courses in seafaring and receive practical training in four coastal towns. Hundreds of young

men who volunteered for the Royal Navy are also counted upon to serve in a Jewish merchant marine. At the same time marine officers are being trained in the nautical school at Haifa established shortly before the outbreak of the war. At its first graduation in January 1943, 19 students received their diplomas as marine engineers, wireless operators, navigators and shipbuilders.

The same general aim is being pursued by efforts to increase Jewish participation in the fishing industry. Its total yield in 1942 amounted to 8,118,000 pounds, and it is expected to reach 11,000,000 pounds in 1943. In addition, about half a million pounds are taken yearly from artificial ponds, a recent innovation in a number of Jewish settlements. The rapid increase in Palestine's still underdeveloped fishing industry is due mainly to Jews who introduced large motor boats for deep-sea fishing, and combined fishing with farming as a source of livelihood for several coastal villages.

The Growth of Tel Aviv

A most astonishing progress was achieved in the course of the year by Tel Aviv, the largest Jewish city of Palestine. Recognizing its urgent need for expansion, the government finally acceded to its demands for a larger area by transferring to the municipality some of the land to the north of the Yarkon River, formerly the northern limit of the city. The Arab village of Summeil was incorporated into the Jewish city, and Tel Aviv now maintains for the first time an Arab public school. It is planned to make it the best school of its kind in Palestine.

The expenditures of Tel Aviv for 1942-43 amounted to £P 740,000, and its recently approved budget for 1943-44 reached the unprecedented record of £P 990,000 (slightly over \$5,000,000). The most remarkable sign of Tel Aviv's progress is the proposed city loan of £P 5,000,000 which will be issued at 3.5 per cent with government approval. Most of its proceeds will be used for roads and canalization. Besides, £P 300,000 will be spent on school buildings, £P 250,000 for a central hospital, £P 750,000 for low cost housing, and £P 325,000 on parks, gardens and athletic grounds. All this work will start at the end of the war.

Education and Culture

According to the last available figures, those for June 1942, the number of pupils in the schools of the Jewish National Council (Vaad Ha-Leumi) reached 62,807 as compared with 58,692 a year before. Schools increased from 407 to 437; teachers from 2,296 to 2,367. The schools of the National Council consist of 198 kindergartens, 204 elementary schools, 25 secondary schools, 5 teachers seminaries, and 5 trade schools.

A considerable number of Jewish schools are not under the supervision of the National Council. The total number of the pupils in all Jewish schools of Palestine, including private schools and orthodox institutions, is now estimated at 90,000.

An estimate made by the National Council puts the total expenditure for Jewish public education for the year ending September 1942 at £P 750,000. Of this sum, £P 517,940 was spent on the schools of the National Council. The government support to all these schools was only £P 56,000.

In spite of the war the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Technological Institute in Haifa (Technicum) continued their activities. While the number of students decreased slightly owing to many enrollments in the army, both schools established new courses and enlarged their laboratories and research institutes. The University laboratories are now manufacturing an increasing volume of serums and vaccines for the Allied armies in the East, as well as for Russia. The Technicum cooperated with army bureaus and local industries in the solution of important technical problems. The students of the Hebrew University now number 1,053, while the enrollment at the Technicum, including its nautical school, is 297.

Palestine's publishing activities which suffered a serious setback in the first years of the war were resumed at an accelerated pace after Rommel's defeat. A new development in this field is the large-scale publishing undertaken by labor organizations, and other public institutions. Am Oved (A Working Nation), the publishing branch of the General Workers Federation (Histadruth), and Sifriath Poalim (Workers' Library) of the Hashomer Hatzair are vying with each other in the number and quality of books issued.

Mossad Bialik (The Bialik Institute), established after the death of the famous Hebrew poet by his friends and admirers with the support of the Jewish Agency, awards annual prizes to aid promising authors to publish their works. The Kook Institute, established as an orthodox counterpart to the Mossad Bialik (and likewise receiving a subsidy from the Jewish Agency), stimulates the publication of religious books. A number of private publishers, Dvir, Schocken, Mitzpe, R. Mass, and a few others, increased the scope and quality of their activity during the year.

Among the larger literary projects now in the course of realization is the *Encyclopedia of General and Jewish Literature*, being prepared by an Editorial Board consisting of Prof. Joseph Klausner, Max Brod, Asher Barash, Jacob Fichman, S. Streit and P. Ginsburg, with Baruch Krupnik as editor-in-chief. The first volume of this ambitious undertaking — covering Aleph to Gimel — has already been published.

Another important literary undertaking is the encyclopedia of the Scriptures, under the editorship of Prof. E. L. Sukenik. A full edition of the Babylonian Talmud, planned by the Kook Institute, also appears as a promising venture in the field of religious literature.

The most interesting thing is that the general public in Palestine is buying these books, and only a few of them depend on subsidies or foreign sales.

The drastic restrictions upon the use of paper recently established by the government threaten to hamper some of these literary activities. In some cases, however, publishers intend to restrict new editions to a limited number of copies preserving the plates for future use.

Daily newspapers appear regularly, but their news items and articles are somewhat condensed because of the scarcity of paper. Theatrical performances continue as usual. During the year a number of operas (Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène," Puccini's "La Bohème," Verdi's "Aida," and a few others) were sung in Hebrew for the first time. During its sixth season, ending in August, the Palestine Symphony Orchestra gave 201 concerts compared with 165 in the previous year, and 94 in 1939-40. Of these concerts, 38 were given in Egypt, 35 in rural settlements, and the others in towns and military camps of Palestine.

Health Activities

During the year the activities of the Jewish health institutions were conducted on a larger scale than ever before. A new Rothschild-Hadassah hospital, costing £P 25,000, was opened at Haifa. A recent convention of Kupat Holim, the Sick Fund of the Palestine workers, was attended by delegates representing 112,000 members, and a budget of nearly £P 500,000 was adopted for the current year. It maintains three hospitals, five sanitariums, 420 dispensaries and child welfare stations, and its staff consists of 1,325 persons, including 382 physicians; 88 per cent of its income is from membership dues, and 10 per cent from employers. The government's contribution to this vast effort is exactly £P 750 a year.

Malaria cases in Emek Hofer, once a center of infection, dropped from 70 per cent in 1932 to 0.1 per cent in 1942. This vast improvement in health conditions was reflected in the rapid increase in population. In 1932 there were three villages and seventy settlers in Emek Hofer. Today there are twenty villages and more than five thousand inhabitants.

Relations with Arabs

The local relations with the Palestinian Arabs continued to improve, in spite of the animosity of Arab leaders toward Jewish aspirations in Palestine, and their negotiations and intrigues concerning the proposed Arab Federation. For the first time in years Arab delegates participated in conventions in Tel Aviv. Arab journalists from Egypt were feted by their Jewish colleagues on a visit to Palestine. Jewish and Arab sporting clubs met frequently in friendly games. Arab workers of the Haifa municipality formed a joint union with their Jewish comrades. The study of Arabic greatly increased in Jewish settlements, and the Vaad Ha-Leumi recently established a seminary for training teachers of Arabic for Jewish schools. And, according to the Hashomer Hatzair, groups of Arab youths in some neighboring villages are imbued with the idea of establishing collective settlements along the Jewish pattern.

All these favorable symptoms should not however lead to hasty conclusions. They do not mean that the Arabs of

Palestine are ready to revolt against the chauvinistic policies of their leaders. There is no reason to expect such a development as long as Great Britain adheres to the White Paper policy and actually supports the present type of Arab leadership.

In the summer of 1942, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, the most consistent protagonist of a Jewish-Arab understanding, tried to stimulate eventual negotiations with the Arabs by an exploratory talk with Auni Bey Abd el Hadi, the strongest Arab leader now living in Palestine. The results were so deeply disappointing, even to Dr. Magnes, that soon after the Ihud, the political group embodying his ideas, hastened to declare that it favored an uninterrupted Jewish immigration and recognized the exclusive rights of the Jewish Agency to conduct any feasible negotiations with the Arabs. Since then there is a tacit understanding among all Jewish groups that there is no sense in any negotiations as long as the Arab leaders are convinced that the White Paper policy is here to stay.

Much resentment among Palestine's Jewish leaders was created by a recently published "Post War Development Plan" sponsored by the government, which ignores completely the Jewish aspects of the Palestine problem. David Ben-Gurion, the chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency, characterized it in a public speech as "an ingenious scheme to build up Palestine as an Arab country with Jewish money." The general belief is, however, that the plan will have to be discarded with the general revision of the White Paper, which is considered unavoidable at the end of the war.

DURING the year 5703, Palestine lost some of its leading personalities. The most prominent of them was Dr. Arthur Ruppin, the distinguished sociologist who in the beginning of our century laid the foundation for modern Jewish colonization. Another deeply regretted loss was the death of Brigadier General Frederick Kisch the chief engineer of Montgomery's Eighth Army who was killed in Tunisia. Among the other losses, Dr. Benzion Mossinson, one of the founders of the Tel Aviv Gymnasium and for many years its principal, deserves mention. At the time of his death he served as the head of the Hebrew School system in Palestine.

V. LATIN AMERICA

By LOUIS SHUB*

THE past year in Latin America witnessed the further buttressing of the "Good Neighbor policy," that has been so sedulously fostered by the proponents of Pan-American unity. This manifested itself not merely in the official disapproval and banning of Axis propaganda and influence within domestic boundaries, but also in the international area where important events took place. Mere declarations of sympathy with the aims of the United Nations gave way to concrete actions.

Thus on August 23, 1942, the anti-Hitler front was strengthened with Brazil's formal declaration of war on Germany and Italy, following the sinking of five Brazilian ships. On April 7, 1943, the Bolivian Cabinet and President Enrique Penaranda promulgated a decree putting Bolivia into the war as a partner of the United Nations.

Equally important, though not as dramatic as these declarations of war, was the successful weaning away of Chile from her long standing policy of neutrality, culminating, on January 20, in Chile's rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Axis. This move leaves Argentina the sole proponent of narrow insularity since it is the only nation in the Western Hemisphere still maintaining normal relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Domestically, Axis followers and their propaganda did not fare too well in most South American countries where measures were instituted to curb all activity that might be construed as harmful to both national preservation and the cause of the United Nations. Argentina in this respect proved to be a favorite stamping ground for anti-democratic agitators.

Well on its way to becoming a new *cause célèbre* was the Waldo Frank incident which occurred in August 1942. The well-known American Jewish writer had been declared *persona non grata* by the Argentine Government on August 1,

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and the following day he was set upon by six assailants, one of whom was identified as a member of the pro-Fascist Nationalist Youth Alliance. It was generally felt in many circles that the attack was invited by the government's action. A similar attack on May 21, 1943, was made on Julius Strupp, a naturalized American citizen, who engaged actively in helping German Jewish refugees, and has been known for his outspoken hostility against Nazism.

Most upsetting to Argentine officials was the address made by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles on October 8, 1942, in which he charged that the Argentine Government's benevolence toward the Nazis permitted the operation of a large spy network. As if in defiant answer to Welles and as partial corroboration came, only four days later, a pro-Axis and anti-United States demonstration on the part of the Nationalist Youth Alliance at an enormous mass meeting. The concern of the United States with Nazi activities in Argentina was further evidenced when U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour (on November 3, 4, and 10) delivered to the Argentine Government three confidential memoranda from Washington on Nazi activities in Argentina; this action led to the roundup of alleged Nazi agents who were, however, later released. These memoranda were not entirely ignored, for the Argentine Government limited the length of code messages that Axis representatives might wireless daily to their respective governments.

The presence and official toleration of pro-Axis activities were naturally accompanied by their anti-democratic ally, anti-Semitism. On August 25, not long after the Waldo Frank *affaire*, three armed men invaded the Jewish Cultural Association headquarters, wounded three members, overpowered the woman caretaker and made off with the records and membership files.

The May 1943 issue of *Clarínada* (Bugle Call), the violently anti-Jewish, anti-American and pro-Nazi Argentine magazine, reveals that it is again receiving support from the government through the advertisements of several government controlled national and municipal banks. This number contains vicious anti-Jewish articles, editorials and cartoons.

It had been noticed, too, that Henry Ford's *The International Jew* was apparently enjoying increased popularity in Buenos Aires. It was common to see persons with a copy of Ford's book in one hand and *El Pampero*, the pro-Axis newspaper, in the other.

In striking contrast to the liberality displayed toward the circulation of *The International Jew*, was the banning of the anti-Nazi book *Campo Minado*, a 150-page study of Nazi infiltration into Argentine, by Adolfo Lanus of the staff of *La Prensa*, the liberal Buenos Aires newspaper.

The extent of Axis propaganda in Argentina may best be deduced from a survey conducted by the Overseas News Agency which revealed that 46 pro-Nazi newspapers subsidized by German or other Axis diplomatic missions, are being printed in foreign languages in Argentina.

There are, however, several items that may be recorded on the right side of the Argentine ledger. On September 28, 1942, the Chamber of Deputies approved a motion calling upon the government to break relations immediately with Germany, Italy and Japan. The opposition of the administration under President Ramon Castillo prevented the motion from gaining any further headway. A decree was issued by the Minister of Interior, September 13, 1942, which ordered the immediate dissolution of the Federation of German Welfare and Cultural Clubs, under cover of which the German National Socialist party was operating in Argentina. As the climax to six weeks of student disorders provoked by pro-Axis elements, the board of trustees of the University of Buenos Aires on January 29, 1943, ordered the dismissal of all pro-Axis faculty members to purge the universities of anti-democratic elements.

THE anti-immigration sentiment which has been prevalent throughout Latin America the past few years, still held sway during the past year except for minor humanitarian gestures on the part of several governments.

Most significant was the permission given by the Argentine Government to admit one thousand refugee children from France up to the age of 14 for the year 1943. This move

is a break with the past attitude of the government toward Jewish immigration. Exit permits have however not been obtainable, for the French authorities acting under German pressure, have refused to permit the children to leave the country. Somewhat encouraging in this connection were the remarks of Senator Dr. Diego M. Arguelli at the opening of a new cooperative in the Baron de Hirsch settlement near Buenos Aires. He said among other things: "The Jewish colonists' achievements are the best arguments for those who have always demanded that our territories be opened to selected foreign immigration."

A further slight breach in the immigration barriers in Latin America was the permission given by Mexico, Ecuador, and Paraguay for admission of 500, 200, and 100 Jewish refugee children, respectively. The HIAS-ICA Emigration Association reported, too, that the President of Chile promised local Jewish organizations that his government would admit refugee children as well as a number of refugee intellectuals. It was also revealed by Rodolfo Rojas, the Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture, that a large-scale post-war immigration program is being planned by the Venezuelan Government through its Institute of Immigration and Colonization. He significantly pointed out that the discouragement of immigration by previous governments had left Venezuela greatly underpopulated.

That anti-Semitism in Bolivia, which had been somewhat dormant since the failure of the Nazi *Putsch* in July 1941, was still prevalent, became evident when on September 22, 1942, the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 41 to 24, adopted a law banning further immigration into Bolivia of "Negroes, Mongols and Jews." The law would have had little effect on Jews, because, since 1940, very few Jews, unable to secure individual permission, have been admitted. But the debate on the measure was an occasion for anti-Jewish attacks by clerical representatives and by Deputy D. Silles who quoted *The International Jew* and *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. The Bolivian liberal newspapers *La Razon*, *Ultima Hora* and *La Noce* sharply protested against the measure, citing some of the benefits which have accrued to Bolivia in partic-

ular, and to the world at large from Jews. The measure was disavowed by the Administration, and was not approved by the Senate. As further evidence of its repudiation of such discriminatory legislation the Bolivian Government announced, March 10, 1943, that it had instructed its consulates in Europe to grant immigration visas to one hundred refugee Jewish children.

The debate on the exclusion bill, however, encouraged anti-Jewish agitators who circulated leaflets stating that there are "30,000 Jews in Bolivia who are taking everything from us and they will increase in a few years and drive us out of the country." Nazi agents and supporters of the Spanish Falange also made political capital of the strikes in the tin mines of Bolivia. Disaffected employees were easy prey to the preachments of Axis propagandists who attributed the ills of the workers to Jewish mine operators. To combat this growing anti-Semitism, an exhibition displaying what Jews have achieved in Bolivia in the short time they have been in the country, was being projected by HICEM (HIAS-ICA Emigration Association) under the supervision of Mauricio Hochschild, the Jewish industrialist.

The subject of immigration provided a springboard for anti-Semitic utterances also in the Mexican Congress on October 6, 1942. Deputy Felix Diaz Escobar introduced a bill to the effect that Jewish refugees from Germany and Italy should not be subject to the same restrictions as non-Jewish Germans and Italians. Attacks against the Jews were thereupon made by the Deputies Zuncunegui Tercero, and Marquez Ricona who made references to "machinations of international Jewry" and "Jewish exploiters." An illiberal attitude toward aliens was displayed by the Federation of the Mexican Farmers, affiliated with the Party of the Mexican Revolution, at its annual congress in April 1943. The government was urged to be very strict with aliens because, "almost all of them came in under false pretenses, and did not engage in work as they had promised; they have all become merchants and gangsters."

An accusation of a similar nature led the Chilean Government to issue a decree in February 1943, ordering thirty-five

hundred refugees to move, within sixty days, from urban to agricultural districts. It was contended that the Jews had promised to settle in the sparsely populated southern regions of Chile as agricultural workers but had instead settled in Santiago and established themselves in small shops and industries. The harshness of the decree was later relaxed when a new decree was issued giving the Ministry of the Interior power to decide each individual's case. Special attention was to be paid to those individuals whose removal from Santiago would be harmful to the interests of Chile because they had established new industries producing commodities formerly imported.

Jewish refugees in Brazil were elated to learn that the law enacted on March 11, 1942, assessing nationals of the Axis powers for damages caused to Brazilian property by acts of aggression on the part of the mother country, would not be applied to them. Jewish refugees in Colombia and Ecuador were not so fortunate. Following the sinking of a Colombian vessel on June 26, 1942, by an Axis submarine, severe measures were taken against German, Italian and Japanese nationals, from the effect of which Jewish refugees were not excepted. All persons of German, Italian and Japanese nationalities were asked to leave the regions and cities bordering the sea coasts as well as other parts of Colombia. About a thousand Jewish refugees were affected by the order, which allowed them five days to choose new residences. At the same time, the Minister of Finance and Public Credit announced a decree under which all Axis nationals lost the liberty of disposing of their bank accounts, title to securities, and of receiving payments in their favor. Somewhat earlier, all bank accounts of the same nationals in Ecuador were frozen. Jewish refugees were at first included in this order, but following representations to the government, their accounts were "unfrozen" in a few days.

A SURVEY of the activities of the Jewish communities in Latin America in the past year reveals their sympathetic preoccupation with the fate of their fellow Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe. In response to the proclamation of a

world-wide "Day of Fasting and Prayer" on August 12, 1942, by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, the Jews of Argentine, Brazil and Mexico attended special synagogue services. On December 2, 1942, the Jews of Latin America, in concert with the Jews of the United States, held mass demonstrations of protest against the massacre of Jews in occupied Europe.

These manifestations of humanitarian sentiments were supplemented by more concrete contributions. The Jewish community of Argentina excelled in its efforts on behalf of the United Nations. More than \$100,000 were contributed by Argentine Jews to the British War Relief according to the annual report by the Council of the Jewish Committees to Aid England, headed by Simon Mirelman. Grants were also made to the Central Yugoslav Committee in Argentina, and to the Fighting French. The Jewish Committee for Aid to Russia, in Montevideo, raised \$2,000 for Russian War Relief. Considerable effort was also expended on behalf of Palestine. According to Leib Jaffe, director of the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem, more than a quarter of a million dollars was contributed by the Jews in the several Latin American countries he visited. This sum greatly surpassed the contributions of previous years. Intensified campaigns in most Latin American countries for other Zionist funds were likewise reported in the local Jewish press.

Putting in a rather justified claim for its share of attention among the Jewish institutions in the past year was the Yiddish press. Of great moment among Argentina's Jews was the celebration on January 1, 1943, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Yiddish newspaper, *Die Presse*. A special anniversary number appeared, to which liberal newspapers of Buenos Aires sent congratulatory messages. *Der Weg*, a Yiddish newspaper published in Mexico City, participated in a book exhibition held in April. Thousands of Mexicans, it is reported, gazed with wonderment at the Yiddish papers that were exhibited, and were particularly impressed by the Yiddish typewriter. Coming in for more considered attention was the display of the Spanish edition of Heinrich Graetz's *History of the Jews*. Just as *Der Weg* reflected credit upon the

Jewish community in Mexico, so did the *Volksblatt* add to the status of the Jews of Montevideo, Uruguay. On March 7, 1943, A. Schwartz and M. Orzuchi, publisher and editor, respectively, of this Yiddish paper, were invited to a reception given by Jose Serrata, the foreign minister, in honor of the incoming administration. This invitation was interpreted as a manifestation of the government's sympathy and friendliness to the Jews of the country. The action was deemed particularly significant because, only a year earlier, the Yiddish press was included in an order banning the publication of foreign-language newspapers.

That Jewish communal life in Latin America is developing along wholesome lines is indicated by reports of activities published in the Jewish press, both Yiddish and Spanish. Established organizations flourish, and new ones frequently appear. Thus we read that in Montevideo, a branch of the ultra-orthodox Agudath Israel was organized within the past year, and in Cuba the first ORT school was opened in April, 1943. A more comprehensive knowledge of Jewish communal organization in Argentina will soon be available with the completion of a scientific study being made by S. Shustervitch of the Yiddish Scientific Institute of Argentina. The latter organization has also been quite active in Montevideo where it is assembling archival materials and documents concerning the Jewish community in Uruguay. To facilitate this important work, Moses Milies has given the Yiddish Scientific Institute a library which he has been gathering for the past twenty-five years.

It is possible to conclude from this telescoping of activities of and affecting Jews in Latin America, that the Jewish communities are very much alive and sensitive to their duties and tasks. In the postwar world, the existence of such healthy Jewish organisms should prove of considerable service in the solution of the many problems which will face all Jews.

VI. Refugee Migrations

By MILTON HIMMELFARB*

IT WAS during the period under review that Prime Minister Churchill saw "the end of the beginning"; others saw the beginning of the end; the year may be reckoned as favorable in Jewish chronicles. At the same time, those very developments, military and political, which inspired hope for victory not too long delayed, in part prevented immediate ameliorative and rescue work, and thus deepened Jewish misery in Europe.

Four months before the Allied landing in North Africa the mass deportations to the east had started from France. After July 1942, no exit visas were issued to Jews in that country. This was the situation even before the Nazis occupied the whole country in November. Some Jews, however, managed to escape. About eight thousand crossed the Pyrenees into Spain, eight or nine hundred reached Portugal, and some eight thousand found shelter across the Alps in Switzerland. How many died in the attempt and how many committed suicide when they were turned back, we do not know.

Surrounded by Axis territory, dependent on the Axis for vital imports, Switzerland nevertheless tried to give the fullest possible effect to her traditional policy of asylum. Private reports from Jewish organizations in France do not condemn her for not accepting all those who tried to enter.

For those Jews who did succeed in reaching the neutral and non-belligerent countries, further emigration was possible only from Spain and Portugal. The Iberian peninsula, therefore, replaced France as the principal center of relief and emigration work. About three thousand were able to leave for the United States, Latin America, Great Britain and other countries, and Palestine. Since the total was so small, no one country received any substantial number of refugee immigrants.

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Although some hundreds of Palestinian entry certificates had been made available in Spain and Portugal, difficulties of shipping and itinerary very drastically limited the number of refugees that finally arrived in Palestine. When the Portuguese showed they were unwilling to extend any considerable number of transit visas for Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, Jewish organizations worked out an ingenious route, involving steamer, river boat, airplane and railroad, through the Belgian Congo to Egypt and Palestine. This plan was not used much, however, and we may assume that it is no longer needed now that Allied troops have rid North Africa of the Axis.

In Spain where the very large majority of the Jews in the Iberian peninsula were found, the difficulties and complexities of rescue work were enormous, largely because of the clandestine and "illegal" nature of the refugees' entry into that country. Most of the arrivals had destroyed their documents; their claim to the citizenship of various countries was conditioned not by fact, but by desire and by their estimate of the difficulty which would confront authorities to prove that citizenship non-existent. Almost to a man they were penniless, since what money they had left after the expenses involved in crossing the Pyrenees had been confiscated by the Spanish Government because it had not been declared upon entry. That that declaration was impossible because the entry itself could not be regular was no obstacle to confiscation.

In Portugal the problem was not so acute, if only because there were so many less Jewish refugees there. Emigration, however, was especially difficult for Russian Jews and those who had Nansen passports, because Portugal had no relations with Russia and there was no representative of the Nansen office of the League of Nations in the country.

For many of the Jews in Axis Europe, their plight was aggravated by illusory hopes of escape, continually recurring and constantly — often at the last moment — frustrated. In France, for example, it frequently happened that just as negotiations seemed to be progressing fairly smoothly, and convoys of emigrants were being formed, malice and ineptitude prevented the success of great efforts, carried through under the most trying, complex and humiliating

stresses. As six hundred adults and children were on the point of leaving France for Portugal after all the necessary documents — exit visas, transit visas, entry visas and the like — had been secured, they were suddenly deported by the Germans, "destination unknown." Two thousand Jews who had rejoiced at receiving American visas were deported eastward by the Nazis. As five hundred of one thousand children approved for emigration and immigration to the United States were on the point of leaving France, the North African invasion took place and their departure was prevented.

Argentina's announced plan to give refuge to one thousand Jewish children trapped in France, although not definitely abandoned, has so far not resulted in the rescue of any children.

Early in 1943 there were rumors that Rumania was willing to release seventy thousand Jews from Transnistria (Rumanian-occupied Ukraine) to Palestine, if the necessary expenses were covered. Nothing came of these rumors, and it is difficult to determine their origin and purpose.

The negotiations for the transfer of some four thousand children and five hundred adults from Bulgaria to Palestine were still hanging fire as the period under review ended. At one point the International Red Cross had refused to approve the unseaworthy ships chartered for the transfer.

Reports show that parents abandoned or surrendered children in order to save them. It was a feeble consolation for some that their children actually did reach countries where they would be brought up in schools and not in concentration camps; but many parents had given up their children to no purpose, because their escape was later cut off.

EVEN those few adult Jews who finally found themselves out of the reach of the Nazis carried away unhappy memories of their flight. An eyewitness in France, overlooking the commonplace dangers, privations and physical suffering, says: "A new industry was created, in which smugglers, passers, conveyers, intermediaries and even sellers of useful addresses played their part. This was a clear case of demand evoking supply; but it is impossible to condemn strongly enough the mentality and the cupidity of these modern devourers of the dead. They speculated in human wretched-

ness, and, in the guise of rescue, shamelessly exploited unfortunates who were haunted by a frequently well-founded fear Consulates, prefectures, police offices and private individuals, all gave free rein to their lust for gain. There were to be found, however, decent people who helped with all their heart those who called upon them for help"

These decent people included a large number of clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, who took risks beyond what could reasonably be expected and many of whom were punished with great severity when their rescue work was discovered.

Nor was malice confined to the European continent and to the Nazis, their satellites and the collaborating regimes. When almost one thousand Jewish children had finally succeeded in reaching Teheran after a terrible journey through and from Russia, the Government of Iraq, now one of the United Nations, refused them passage through its territory to Palestine. It felt that it should not assist in the strengthening of the Jewish settlement in Palestine in any manner. The children therefore had to take the sea route from Iran to Palestine, with all that it meant in delay and continued suffering.

In Cuba, too, it was discovered in 1942 that a lucrative traffic in Cuban visas had existed in France, and that many of the refugees arriving in Cuba had invalid documents. All entry visas for those not yet arrived in Cuba were thereupon retroactively suspended. How this affected holders of Cuban visas still in France, in money lost, frantic and obstinate work gone to waste and hope frustrated, can only be guessed.

Throughout the year, Jewish organizations continued their work wherever they could. Most of the rescues that were effected may be attributed to them. Often their representatives worked under conditions of personal danger; hardships, inadequate food and devoted exertion were considered normal.

The Bermuda Conference

As the year wore on, and especially after the Nazis took over the whole of France, the situation of the Jews trapped in Europe became so urgent that public opinion insisted

something had to be done about it. Organizations in this country and in Great Britain, Jewish, church and labor, persisted in calling for concrete rescue work while Jews were still alive to benefit from it. Especially in Great Britain, Christian public opinion was admirable. The highest prelates of the Established Church, the Catholic Cardinal, Nonconformists, Members of Parliament and Labor representatives joined in a steady insistence upon action.

On March 3, 1943, two days after a mass meeting in New York City protesting against Nazi outrages, the American Department of State made public an invitation to the British Government to participate in a "preliminary exploration" of the problem at Ottawa. This invitation was the State Department's reply to a communication from the British Embassy in January.

Lest the public be encouraged, however, to believe that drastic changes would occur in the immigration and rescue activities of Great Britain and the United States, the governments of both countries presented, simultaneously with the announcement of the refugee conference, data designed to show that they had not been remiss in assisting refugees since Hitler came to power. Thus, the State Department showed that from 1933 until the end of June 1942, almost 550,000 visas had been issued by American consuls in countries under Axis control, including 225,000 issued since 1939; and the British Embassy showed that in the same ten-year period about one hundred thousand refugees had been admitted into Great Britain itself, and during the war three thousand into Jamaica, and additional numbers in other parts of the Empire.

With reference to the American figures, students of the problem pointed out that the 325,000 visas issued before the outbreak of the war in Europe included those issued to persons outside of Germany. As for the figure of more than 225,000 visas issued since 1939, analysis showed that taken by itself this was deceptive, and that at the most only 92,000 persons had actually come to the United States in their escape from the Nazis during the years in question. It was further estimated that less than 165,000 Jews had entered the United States between 1933 and 1942.

For some people the British statement was somewhat

vitiated by its remark that "Mauritius has taken fifteen hundred emigrants from Palestine." It was remembered that these "emigrants" were in reality Jews who wished to be Palestinian *immigrants*, who had not stood upon the formality of quota and certificate in their attempt to enter Palestine and who were deported thence by the British to Mauritius. Doubt was also expressed, among others, about the figure of one hundred thousand for the United Kingdom, if the word "refugees" was to be understood in its accepted sense.

When the conference did take place, it was not in Ottawa. Not having been consulted before the suggestion was made, the Canadian Government had not taken very kindly to the proposal that the conference be held in that city, so Bermuda was substituted. There was some feeling, too, that neither the British nor the American Government regretted the subsequent choice of a place relatively inaccessible in wartime, difficult for the press to work in, and consequently shielded from the pressure of a public opinion which might have been more concerned with action than reasons for inaction.

The Anglo-American Refugee Conference (commonly called the Bermuda Conference) met from April 19 to April 30. The American representatives were Chairman Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University; Representative Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; and Senator Scott Lucas, (Dem., Ill.); the American experts were George Backer, formerly publisher of the *New York Post*, president of the American ORT and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and active in the Refugee Economic Corporation; Robert Post, assistant chief of the State Department's Visa Division; Julian Foster, shipping specialist; and George Warren, of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and executive secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees. The British delegation included Chairman Richard K. Law, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Osbert Peake, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Home Office, which is in charge of immigration; and George Henry Hall,

Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Admiralty, which would have to deal with shipping.

Even before starting, the Conference made it very clear that exaggerated hopes were not in order. Secretary of State Cordell Hull had already warned that the American Government "must be bound by legislation enacted by the Congress determining the immigration policy of the United States." He also expressed the view that the solution to be arrived at could best be carried out by the international organization already in existence, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Representative Bloom pointed out that, in view of the probable indigence of most of the refugees, they would not be eligible for permanent entry visas. Dr. Dodds expressed the belief that "the solution to the refugee problem is to win the war." In this he shared the sentiments of some prominent United Nations statesmen, among them Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It was anonymously allowed to be understood that the possibility of feeding the Jews starving in Nazi Europe had been eliminated because the Nazis would try to divert to their own use any food that might be sent. The United Press reported the belief of the British delegation that there was "little possibility for any immediate relief for millions of hapless persons in Europe." It was emphasized over and over again that the function of the Conference was not immediate and practical, but rather "exploratory."

Many observers felt that Secretary Hull's recommendation that the problem be considered as applying equally to all peoples was detrimental. They gave two reasons; it ignored the specifically anti-Jewish character of the Nazi exterminations in Europe, over and above the oppression imposed on all the conquered peoples; and it made the frame of reference of the problem so wide as in practice largely to preclude effective and concrete remedial work.

As the Conference proceeded, the *New York Times* could print a headline: "Scant Hope Seen for Axis Victims." Every communication to the press spoke of the magnitude and the difficulties of the problem, and the implication was clear that no great expectations should be cherished. When the Conference finally ended, it announced that its recom-

mendations and results could not be made public because they "necessarily concern governments other than those represented at the Bermuda Conference." Only the following communique was issued:

The United States and United Kingdom delegates examined the refugee problem in all its aspects including the position of those potential refugees who are still in the grip of the Axis powers without any immediate prospect of escape.

Nothing was excluded from their analysis and everything that held out any possibility, however remote, of a solution of the problem was carefully investigated and thoroughly discussed.

From the outset it was realized that any recommendation that the delegates could make to their governments must pass two tests:

Would any recommendation submitted interfere with or delay the war effort of the United Nations and was the recommendation capable of accomplishment under war conditions?

The delegates at Bermuda felt bound to reject certain proposals which were not capable of meeting these tests.

The delegates were able to agree on a number of concrete recommendations which they are jointly submitting to their governments and which, it is felt, will pass the tests set forth above and will lead to the relief of a substantial number of refugees of all races and nationalities.

Since the recommendations necessarily concern governments other than those represented at the Bermuda conference and involve military considerations, they must remain confidential.

It may be said, however, that in the course of discussion the refugee problem was broken down into its main elements. Questions of shipping, food and supply were fully investigated.

The delegates also agreed on recommendations regarding the form of intergovernmental organization

which was best fitted, in their opinion, to handle the problem in the future. This organization would have to be flexible enough to permit it to consider without prejudice any new factors that might come to its attention.

In each of these fields the delegates were able to submit agreed proposals for consideration of their respective governments.

JEWISH organizations were active, both before and during the Conference, in keeping the problem in the public eye and in submitting recommendations and suggestions. In the United States, the Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs submitted a twelve-point program of relief and rescue to the Bermuda Conference. This program largely corresponded to the resolutions adopted at the March 1 mass meeting in New York City; an additional suggestion was made that in view of the refugees' lack of official documents — which in Europe had acquired a monstrous and obscene importance — the Nansen passport system should be extended to stateless refugees. The request of the Emergency Committee for representation at the Conference was refused. The World Jewish Congress also submitted a memorandum, largely in support of the Joint Emergency Committee proposals and of the virtually similar proposals of the British Joint Foreign Committee, representing the major Jewish organizations in Great Britain. The Jewish Agency for Palestine submitted a document emphasizing the importance of Palestine in the solution of the refugee problem and calling for abandonment of the British White Paper policy.

It is not surprising that the Conference was not universally hailed as having provided an adequate answer to the tragic problem. The Joint Emergency Committee felt that the time was premature for condemnation, since the results and decisions of the Conference had not officially been made public. Other Jewish organizations were less reserved and expressed their disappointment in strong terms. Most of the Jewish press in this country and abroad published blistering editorials. General public opinion differed from Jewish opinion largely in its lesser intensity of disapproval;

much of the press felt that Jewish rescue unfortunately had to be sacrificed to Allied military exigencies.

As the period under survey ended, therefore, it seemed that the Jews of Europe would have to wait for the definitive military defeat of Hitler and that they could expect no salvation before that time. How many would remain alive to rejoice in Hitler's downfall could not be foreseen. Many observers feared that a pessimistic estimate was the realistic one.

SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE
REVIEW OF THE YEAR

ANNIVERSARIES AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS

UNITED STATES

- July 9, 1942. Boston, Mass.: Seventy-fifth birthday of LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, communal leader.
- August 9, 1942. Cincinnati, Ohio: Eightieth birthday of DAVID PHILIPSON, rabbi and pioneer in Reform Judaism.
- September 1, 1942. Baltimore, Md.: Fiftieth anniversary of WILLIAM ROSENAU as rabbi of Oheb Shalom Congregation.
- October 18, 1942. Philadelphia, Pa.: Eightieth birthday of FELIX N. GERSON, publisher of *The Jewish Exponent*.
- October 28, 1942. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ANSHE LEBOVITZ.
- October 30, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of DAVID PINSKI (b. April 5, 1872), Yiddish author and playwright.
- October 31, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of EMANUEL LIBMAN (b. August 22, 1872), noted specialist in internal medicine.
- November 2, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of BALFOUR DECLARATION.
- November 15, 1942. St. Louis, Mo.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of ABRAHAM E. HALPERN as rabbi of Congregation B'nai Amoona.
- November 20-24, 1942. Easton, Pa.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE COVENANT OF PEACE.
- November 29, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the FEDERATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK CITY (founded April 27, 1917).
- December 4-6, 1942. Brookline, Mass.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE OHABEI SHALOM.
- December 9, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of eightieth birthday of MOSES HYAMSON (b. September 3, 1862), rabbi and scholar.
- December 11-13, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION RODEPH SHOLOM.
- December 18, 1942. Brookline, Mass.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION KEHILLATH ISRAEL.
- December 18, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Eightieth birthday of MORIZ ROSENTHAL, pianist.
- December 19, 1942. New York, N. Y.: Sixtieth birthday of BRONISLAW HUBERMAN, violinist, founder of Palestine Symphony Orchestra.
- December 27, 1942. Louisville, Ky.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of JACOB J. GITTLEMAN as rabbi of Congregation Adath Jeshurun.
- January 2, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Eighty-fifth birthday of BERNARD SACHS, neurologist, past president of New York Academy of Medicine.

- January 3, 1943. Omaha, Nebr.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of OMAHA HEBREW CLUB.
- January 6, 1943. Official celebration of HAYM SALOMON DAY in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities, marking 157th anniversary of the death of HAYM SALOMON.
- January 16, 1943. Hartford, Conn.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL.
- January 16, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Seventy-fifth birthday of FRANZ ULLSTEIN, former head of publishing house of Ullstein & Co., Germany.
- January 24, 1943. San Francisco, Calif.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION CHEVRA THILIM.
- February 7, 1943. Milwaukee, Wis.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of HEBREW SHELTERING HOME.
- February 21, 1943. Louisville, Ky.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ANSHEI SFARD.
- February, 1943. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of founding of JULES E. MASTBAUM LODGE, B'NAI B'RITH.
- April 2, 1943. Kingston, N. Y.: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE EMANUEL.
- April 7, 1943. Galveston, Tex.: Eightieth birthday of HENRY COHEN, rabbi of Congregation B'nai Israel, since June, 1888.
- April 11, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of JEWISH FORUM, monthly publication.
- April 13, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of HISTADRUTH IVRITH (National Hebrew Culture Organization.)
- April 26, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of STEPHEN S. WISE in the rabbinate.
- May 2, 1943. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of JULIUS HILLEL GREENSTONE (b. April 17, 1873), rabbi, author, educator.
- May 8-15, 1943. New York, Detroit and Cincinnati: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of birth (May 10, 1843) of KAUFMANN KOHLER, pioneer in Reform Judaism, theologian and president of Hebrew Union College from 1903 to 1922.
- May 14, 1943. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary in the rabbinate of SOLOMON GOLDMAN, rabbi of Congregation Anshe Emet.
- May 15, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of establishing of LEBANON HOSPITAL, Bronx.
- May 17, 1943. Chicago, Ill.: Seventy-fifth birthday of THEODORE REGENSTEINER, pioneer in color printing and rotogravure.
- May 23, 1943. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of SHAARE ZEDEK LOGAN SQUARE CONGREGATION.
- May 24, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT AND VISITING NURSE SERVICE by Lillian D. Wald.
- June 3, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of OTTO LOEWI, Austrian co-winner of the 1936 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine.
- June 4, 1943. Hartford, Conn.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary in rabbinate of ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN, rabbi of Temple Beth Israel.

- June 8, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of HIRAM N. VINEBERG as consulting gynecologist of Mount Sinai Hospital.
- June 22, 1943: One hundredth anniversary of the birth of MAYER SULZBERGER, jurist, communal leader, book collector and first president of the American Jewish Committee.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- July 26, 1942. Paarl, Union of South Africa: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of PAARL HEBREW CONGREGATION.
- July 29, 1942. Jerusalem, Palestine: Fiftieth anniversary of opening of B'NAI B'RITH LIBRARY, nucleus of the Jewish National and University Library, Mt. Scopus.
- August 1, 1942. London, England: Ninetieth birthday of JAMES HENRY LOWE, publisher.
- September 5, 1942. Toronto, Canada: Seventy-fifth birthday of SAUL BENNETT, Zionist, communal worker.
- September 6, 1942. Hampstead, England: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding (March 13, 1892) of HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE.
- September 8, 1942. England: Eightieth birthday of BENNO JACOB, formerly rabbi of Dortmund, Germany.
- September 20, 1942. London, England: Sixtieth birthday of ARTHUR MARMORSTEIN, lecturer, Jews' College.
- September 25, 1942. London, England: Celebration of seventieth birthday of JOSEPH H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire.
- November 2, 1942. London, England: Seventy-fifth birthday of SIR PHILIP HENRIQUES, K. B. E.
- November 2, 1942. London, England: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of BALFOUR DECLARATION.
- November 10, 1942. Oxford, England: Eightieth birthday of ADOLF WALLENBERG, neurologist, formerly head of State Hospital at Danzig.
- January 1, 1943. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of DIE PRESSE, Yiddish paper.
- January 15, 1943. Basle, Switzerland: Eightieth birthday of ADOLF GOLDSCHMIDT of Hamburg, formerly Professor of Fine Arts, Berlin University, Germany.
- January 27, 1943. Jerusalem, Palestine: Seventy-fifth birthday of HAIM KATZENELSON, journalist.
- February, 1943. Oxford, England: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of OXFORD SYNAGOGUE.
- March 20, 1943. Jerusalem, Palestine: Celebration of seventieth birthday of ANNA JUDITH LANDAU, M.B.E., principal of Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls, since 1901.
- March 21, 1943. Fordsburg, Union of South Africa: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of MAYFAIR-FORDSBURG SYNAGOGUE (formerly Fordsburg Hebrew Association).
- April, 1943. Jerusalem, Palestine: Fiftieth anniversary of publication of first work of JOSEPH KLAUSNER, pioneer in renaissance of Hebrew literature.

- May 7, 1943. Jerusalem, Palestine: Celebration of seventy-fifth birthday of CHAIM KALVARISKY, communal worker.
- May 23, 1943. Berlin, Germany: Seventieth birthday of LEO BAECK, Chief Rabbi of Germany.
- May 23, 1943. London, England: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary in the rabbinate of JOSEPH RABBINOWITZ, rabbi of Dalston Synagogue.
- May, 1943. London, England: Twenty-fifth anniversary of ISAAC GOLDSTON as rabbi of New West End Synagogue.
- May, 1943. Hove, England: Celebration of eightieth birthday of BARNETT MARKS, J. P., Alderman, Hove Borough Council, since 1902.
- June 3, 1943. London, England: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
- June 5-6, 1943. London, England: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of WEST CENTRAL JEWISH CLUB AND DAY SETTLEMENT.
- June, 1943. Manchester, England: Celebration of eightieth birthday of ISRAEL SUNLIGHT, communal worker.
- June, 1943. Manchester, England: Seventieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE JEWS.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

UNITED STATES

- AARONSON, BENJAMIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., lieutenant, New York Fire Dept., awarded Thomas A. Kenny Memorial Medal and Dept. Medal for valor on duty, June 4, 1942; reported June 15, 1943.
- AUSTIN, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- BARUCH, BERNARD M., New York, N. Y., appointed by President Roosevelt to head three-man committee investigating national rubber situation, Aug. 6, 1942.
- BARUCH, DOROTHY WALTER, Los Angeles, Calif., awarded *Parents Magazine* Medal for 1942 for book, *You, Your Children and the War*, May 19, 1943.
- BAUM, LESTER, New York, N. Y., elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- BAVLI, HILLEL, associate professor of Hebrew Literature at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by the Seminary, Nov. 9, 1942.
- BELKIN, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., elected president of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College; announced June 28, 1943.
- BERG, ALBERT ASHTON, New York, N. Y., consulting surgeon at Mount Sinai and Montefiore Hospitals, chosen president-elect of the International College of Surgeons, to take office in 1945; reported June 17, 1943.
- BERLIN, IRVING, New York, N. Y., awarded citation as "outstanding composer of popular music" by National Association for American Composers and Conductors, May 14, 1943.

- BLOCH, ERNEST, Agate Beach, Ore., composer, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, *in absentia*, by the Jewish Institute of Religion, Feb. 7, 1943.
- BLOOM, SOL, New York, N. Y., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- BORAISHA, MENACHEM, New York, N. Y., awarded \$200 prize for Yiddish epic poem *The Wanderer* by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- BOTEIN, BERNARD, New York, N. Y., elected Justice of the Supreme Court, First District, Nov. 3, 1942.
- BRONNER, AUGUSTA Fox, Boston, Mass., elected Fellow of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 12, 1943.
- CELLER, EMANUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- CHARNEY, DANIEL, New York, N. Y., awarded \$150 prize for Yiddish book of memoirs *These Ten Years* by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- CONE, MRS. JULIUS W., Greenboro, N. C., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by University of North Carolina, Oct. 5, 1942.
- COOK, FLORENCE E., Roxbury, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- DAVIDSON, IRWIN D., New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- DIAMOND, DAVID, Rochester, N. Y., awarded \$1,000 prize by Paderewski Fund for the Encouragement of American Composers, for chamber music quartet for Piano and String Trio, in E Minor; announced May 10, 1943.
- DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- DOLLINGER, ISIDORE, New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- DYMOW, OSSIP, New York, N. Y., awarded prize of the Morris Eisenman Literary Fund for publication of Yiddish book *My Memoirs*; announced July 24, 1942.
- EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Princeton, N. J., awarded citation as "modern pioneer in science" by the Kosciuszko Foundation and Copernican Quadricentennial National Committee, May 24, 1943.
- ELLISON, DANIEL, Baltimore, Md., elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- EPSTEIN, LOUIS M., Brookline, Mass., rabbi, awarded Louis Ginzberg Alumni Citation by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.
- FALK, ALEXANDER A., New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- FALKOFF, CHARLES, Chelsea, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- FARBSTEIN, LEONARD, New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- FINE, BENJAMIN, New York, N. Y., education editor of *New York Times*, awarded citation by the American College Publicity Association "for distinguished service in the interpretation of education," May 6, 1943.

- FRANK, ELI, Baltimore, Md., elected president of the Maryland State Bar Association; reported June 25, 1943.
- FRIEDLAND, JACOB, Jersey City, N. J., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- FRIEDMAN, LEE M., Boston, Mass., lawyer, author of works on American Jewish history, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, Jan. 16, 1943.
- FRIEDMAN, LOUIS L., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GANS, JULIUS J., New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GILBERT WILLIAM, Reading, Pa., awarded Order of the Purple Heart for bravery in World War I by the War Department; reported Nov., 1942.
- GITTLESON, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GOLDMAN, MAURICE M., Dorchester, Mass., elected State Senator, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GOLDMAN, SOLOMON, Chicago, Ill., rabbi, awarded Louis Ginzberg Alumni Citation by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.
- GOLDSTEIN, NATHANIEL LAWRENCE, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected New York State Attorney General, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GOODMAN, LOUIS, San Francisco, Calif., appointed by President Roosevelt, Justice, U. S. District Court for Northern California; reported Dec. 11, 1942.
- GRANK, THEODORE, Washington, D. C., director, "American Forum of the Air," awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.; reported Feb. 5, 1943.
- GREENBERG, SAMUEL L., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GREENE, GEORGE, Roxbury, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- GREENSTONE, JULIUS HILLEL, Philadelphia, Pa., rabbi, awarded Louis Ginzberg Alumni Citation by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.
- GUTMAN, DANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- HALPERN, SEYMOUR, Kew Gardens, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- HELLER, LOUIS B., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- ISSERMAN, FERDINAND M., rabbi, St. Louis, Mo., appointed Red Cross Club Director for overseas duty; announced Feb. 23, 1943.
- JEFFERY, IRA WEIL, Minneapolis, Minn., ensign, U. S. Navy, posthumously awarded Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity Medal for outstanding achievement at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, March 23, 1943; destroyer *U. S. S. Jeffery* named in his honor, May 13, 1943.
- JOSEPH, JACOB, New York, N. Y., captain, U. S. Marine Corps, posthumous recipient of the (1943) Mordecai ben David Foundation Award for patriotism and noteworthy achievement, June 17, 1943.
- JOSEPH, LAZARUS, New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- KAHN, ALBERT, Detroit, Mich., posthumously awarded the Frank P. Brown Medal for achievements in the development of modern industrial building construction by the Franklin Institute, April 21, 1943.

- KAPLAN, CHARLES, Dorchester, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- KAUFMANN, EDGAR J., Pittsburgh, Pa., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by University of Pittsburgh, May 19, 1943.
- KAUVAR, C. E. HILLEL, Denver, Colo., rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Nov. 9, 1942.
- KING, MILTON W., Washington, D. C., elected president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia; reported June 18, 1943.
- KLEIN, ARTHUR G., New York, N. Y., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- KOLE, SHEPHARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., patrolman, awarded the Sherman Day Medal for Valor while on duty, Dec. 7, 1942; reported April 19, 1943.
- LEHMAN, HERBERT H., New York, N. Y., appointed by President Roosevelt, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Nov. 21, 1942.
- LEHMAN, IRVING, New York, N. Y., jurist, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Syracuse University, May 9, 1943.
- LEIPZIGER, EMIL W., New Orleans, La., rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, Jan. 16, 1943.
- LEISERSON, WILLIAM MORRIS, Toledo, Ohio; appointed by President Roosevelt to National Railway Mediation Board for term expiring Feb. 1, 1946; elected chairman, March 1, 1943.
- LEONARD, LEON, Atlantic City, N. J., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- LEOPOLD, ROBERT L., Louisville, Ky., ensign, U. S. Navy, destroyer *U. S. S. Leopold* named in his honor posthumously for action at Pearl Harbor; reported June 12, 1943.
- LEVINE, SAUL, Brooklyn, N. Y., awarded William H. Tuthill prize of \$100 for American scene, "Brooklyn Landscape," by the Art Institute of Chicago; announced May 11, 1943.
- LEWIS, HARRY E., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Governor Dewey, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department, Jan. 1, 1943.
- LOBEL, LOUIS, Brighton, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- LOPATNIKOFF, NICOLAI, New York, N. Y., awarded Cleveland Orchestra prize of \$1,000 for a new composition for symphony orchestra; announced May 7, 1943.
- MARGOLIS, JOSEPH, Chelsea, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- MENUHIN, YEHUDI, Alma, Calif., violinist, awarded the Gold Cross of Lorraine at recital for the Fighting French in London, England; reported April 18, 1943.
- METZENBAUM, HOWARD M., Cleveland, Ohio, elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- MILLER, CHARLES, Dorchester, Mass., elected to State House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- MOSES, ROBERT, New York, N. Y., Park Commissioner of New York City, awarded gold medal for "outstanding service to the people of New York" by New York Rotary Club, Jan. 28, 1943.
- MOSES, SIDNEY, New York, N. Y., elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- NESSON, D. CAROL, Newton, Mass., aged 11, awarded Carnegie Medal for rescue of boy from drowning on Aug. 16, 1942; reported Jan. 29, 1943.

- PACK, CARL, New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 3, 1942.
- PHILLIPS, FRED, Reno, Nev., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- POOL, DAVID DE SOLA, New York, N. Y., rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Nov. 9, 1942.
- PREIL, GABRIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., awarded \$150 for book of Hebrew poems by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- ROSENBERG, ADOLF, Cincinnati, Ohio, elected president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, April 4, 1943.
- ROSENBERG, ANNA LEDERER (MRS. PHILLIP H.), New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Master of Humane Letters by Russell Sage College, May 16, 1943.
- ROSENMAN, SAMUEL IRVING, New York, N. Y., Justice New York State Supreme Court, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, Jan. 16, 1943.
- RUBENOVITZ, HERMAN H., Boston, Mass., rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.
- RUBENSTEIN, E. IVAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Justice of the Supreme Court, Second District, Nov. 3, 1942.
- SABATH, ADOLPH J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- SACHAR, ABRAM LEON, Champaign, Ill., national director of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities by Illinois Wesleyan University; reported June 4, 1943.
- SCHER, ZELIG, New York, N. Y., awarded Order of the Purple Heart for bravery in World War I by the War Department, Oct. 23, 1942.
- SCHIFF, JOHN MORTIMER, New York, N. Y., given Silver Buffalo Award for "distinguished service to boyhood" by National Council, Boy Scouts of America, May 20, 1943.
- *SCHLEIFER, LOUIS, Newark, N. J., private first class, U. S. Army, posthumous recipient of the (1942) Mordecai ben David Foundation Award for "patriotism and noteworthy achievement," June 30, 1942.
- SCHUMAN, WILLIAM H., New York, N. Y., awarded Pulitzer Prize in music for 1942, for "Secular Cantata No. 2, a Free Song," May 4, 1943; prize of \$1,000 for creative music by American Academy of Arts and Letters, May 12, 1943.
- SCHWARTZ, RALPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- SELEKMAN, BENJAMIN MORRIS, Boston, Mass., social worker, elected Fellow of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 12, 1943.
- SLEPIAN, JOSEPH, Pittsburgh, Pa., awarded the Lamme Medal (1942) for "contributions to the development of circuit-interrupting and current-rectifying apparatus" by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Feb. 28, 1943.
- SOLIS-COHEN, SOLOMON, Philadelphia, Pa., recipient Maimonides Award for his contribution to medicine and letters by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.

- STARK, MICHAEL, New York, N. Y., patrolman, awarded the Leroy W. Baldwin Medal for bravery on duty March 15, 1942; reported April 19, 1943.
- STEINGUT, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- SZERER, EMANUEL, New York, N. Y., lawyer, leader of Polish Jewish Socialist Party, appointed member of the Polish National Council by President Wladislaw Raczewicz of Polish Government-in-exile; reported June 20, 1943.
- THOREK, MAX, surgeon, Chicago, Ill., awarded the Distinguished Citizens Medal of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; reported Oct. 2, 1942.
- TUROV, NISSEN, New York, N. Y., awarded \$200 for Hebrew book *Mass Psychology* by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- TURSHEN, MAX M., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- WACHTEL, ARTHUR, New York, N. Y., re-elected to State Assembly, Nov. 3, 1942.
- WEISS, SAMUEL A., Glassport, Pa., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1942.
- WILINSKY, CHARLES F., Boston, Mass., awarded civic medal for "most outstanding service to Greater Boston in 1942" by the Boston City Club, April 12, 1943.
- WOLFSON, MITCHELL, Miami Beach, Fla., elected Mayor of Miami Beach, June 2, 1943.
- WYZANSKI, CHARLES E., JR., Boston, Mass., jurist, elected Fellow of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 12, 1943; elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University; announced May 28, 1943.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- ABADIE, JULES, London, England, appointed Minister for Justice, Education and Health by the French Committee of National Liberation; reported June 11, 1943.
- AUERBACH, MICHAEL, Moscow, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for research in the field of medicine; reported March 29, 1943.
- BOSKOWITZ, ALEXANDER, Tel Aviv, Palestine, awarded Huberman Prize for Music, Dec. 23, 1942.
- BRAUNROT, CHAIM MORDECAI, London, England, rabbi, appointed president of the Beth Din in Tel Aviv; reported March 19, 1943.
- BRISCOE, ROBERT, Dublin, Ireland, re-elected to Irish Parliament; reported June 30, 1943.
- BRONFMAN, SAIDYE (MRS. SAMUEL), Montreal, Canada, created officer of the Order of the British Empire for patriotic and philanthropic service, June 1, 1943.
- BUNIMOVICH, T. Z., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.
- BYKHOVSKY, B. E., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.

- COHEN, JACK BENN BRUNEL, London, England, Major, created Knight Bachelor by King George, Jan. 1, 1943.
- COHEN, J. L., Toronto, Canada, King's Counsel, appointed by Government, member National War Labor Board; reported Feb. 14, 1943.
- COHEN, LIONEL LEONARD, London, England, King's Counsel, appointed Justice of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division); reported May 7, 1943; created Knight Bachelor, May 11, 1943.
- COHEN, SIR ROBERT WALEY, K. B. E., London, England, re-elected president of the Council of United Synagogues in Great Britain, June 22, 1943.
- EPSTEIN, JACOB NAHOUM, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded Louis Ginzberg Prize, *in absentia*, by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.
- FELIX, ARTHUR, Hertfordshire, England, bacteriologist, elected Fellow of the Royal Society; reported March 26, 1943.
- FOX, JOHN JACOB, C. B., O. B. E., London, England, chemist, elected Fellow of the Royal Society; reported April 2, 1943.
- FREED, LOUIS FRANKLIN, ———, Union of South Africa, elected Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain; reported March 26, 1943.
- FREEMAN, MAURICE, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, municipal councillor, elected president of Municipal Association of the Transvaal, Oct. 9, 1942.
- FRISCHER, ERNEST, London, England, re-appointed to Czechoslovakian State Council; reported Oct. 23, 1942.
- GALANTE, ABRAHAM, Istanbul, Turkey, elected member of Turkish National Assembly, May 14, 1943.
- GOODHART, ARTHUR LEHMAN, Oxford, England, appointed a King's Counsel; reported June 18, 1943.
- HAZAZ, HAIM, Tel Aviv, Palestine, awarded Bialik prize for literature, Dec. 23, 1942.
- HERTZ, JOSEPH HERMAN, London, England, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, created Companion of Honor by King George, Jan. 1, 1943.
- ISAKOVSKY, M. V., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.
- JAKOBSON, LYDIA, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for work in epidemiology; reported April 2, 1943.
- JOSEPH, SIR SAMUEL GEORGE, London, England, elected Lord Mayor, Sept. 29, 1942.
- KAGANOVITCH, M. LAZAR, ———, U. S. S. R., appointed People's Commissar for Railways; reported March 5, 1943.
- KRAUS, PAUL, Cairo, Egypt, (formerly Berlin, Germany), Orientalist, elected Member of Institute of Egypt; reported Nov. 27, 1942.
- KRICHEVSKY, ISAAC, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for research on nitrogen derivatives; reported March 29, 1943.
- LEIBENZON, L. S., ———, U. S. S. R., oil mechanic, awarded Stalin Prize; reported April 2, 1943.
- LEWIN, BENJAMIN MANASSEH, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded Louis Ginzberg Prize, *in absentia*, by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 27, 1943.
- LOCKSPEISER, BEN, London, England, appointed Director of Scientific Research in Ministry of Aircraft Production; reported Jan. 8, 1943.

- LORIE, REGINALD HENRY, C. B. E., ———, England, Major-Gen., created Companion of the Bath, Jan. 1, 1943.
- LOVOTKIN, SIMEON, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded title of Hero of Socialist Labor for constructing best fighter plane; reported June 28, 1943.
- LURIE, H., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize in engineering; reported April 2, 1943.
- MANIZER, LAZAR, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for statue of "Tanya"; reported March 23, 1943.
- MAREIN, NATHAN, Jerusalem, Palestine, appointed Legal Adviser to the Ethiopian Government; reported July 9, 1942.
- MAYER, LEON ORIEH, Jerusalem, Palestine, professor of archeology, elected rector of the Hebrew University; announced June 3, 1943.
- MAYER, RENÉ, London, England, appointed Secretary of Communications in the cabinet of General Henri Giraud, French North Africa; reported March 28, 1943; appointed Commissioner of Communications and Merchant Marine by the French Committee of National Liberation; reported June 11, 1943.
- MELAMEDE, ISRAEL, Tel Aviv, Palestine, appointed honorary vice-consul in Palestine by the Norwegian Government-in-exile; reported May 7, 1943.
- MINZ, I., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize in history; reported April 2, 1943.
- OCKRENT, CHARLES, Glasgow, Scotland, chemist, elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; reported April 30, 1943.
- OISTRACH, DAVID, ———, U. S. S. R., violinist, awarded Stalin Prize; reported March 23, 1943.
- OLSBURGH, RALPH, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, created Chevalier of the Order of the Southern Cross by the Brazilian Government; reported April 30, 1943.
- OSTER, MICHAEL N., London, England, surgeon, Dignity of Serving Brother of the Order of St. John, conferred by the King; reported Dec. 23, 1942.
- PHILLIPS, G. J., Prestwich, Lancashire, England, physician, awarded life membership in St. John Ambulance Association; reported May 28, 1943.
- POZOVSKY, ADARIA, ———, U. S. S. R., singer, awarded Stalin Prize; reported April 2, 1943.
- RAIZMAN, J. Y., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.
- ROSENTHAL, ALBERT, Alexandria, Egypt, title of Bey conferred by King of Egypt; reported April 23, 1943.
- SCHALIT, A., Jerusalem, Palestine, physician, appointed Medical Adviser to the Ethiopian Government; reported Aug. 28, 1942.
- SCHULTZ, JOSEPH LEOPOLD, Hull, England, elected Lord Mayor; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- SHEFFER, D., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.
- SHEINMAN, ILYA, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of Lenin for work in machine construction; reported Jan. 22, 1943.
- SHENFER, K. I., ———, U. S. S. R., scientist, awarded Stalin Prize; reported April 2, 1943.
- SHPILLER, N. D., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.

- SIKLIS, DANIEL, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for research on nitrogen derivatives; reported March 29, 1943.
- SLUSCHZ, NAHUM, Tel Aviv, Palestine, awarded Bialik Prize for science, Dec. 23, 1942.
- STERN, LENA, ———, U. S. S. R., physician, awarded Stalin Prize for important medical discoveries; reported March 29, 1943.
- STIEBEL, ARTHUR, London, England, created Knight Bachelor by King George, Jan. 1, 1943.
- STOLARSKY, P., ———, U. S. S. R., music teacher, "People's Artist of the Republic," awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Nov. 9, 1942.
- TCHERNIKOWSKY, SAUL, ———, Palestine, Hebrew poet, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, *in absentia*, by Jewish Institute of Religion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1943.
- UCHITEL, CHAIM, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for filming of "Battle for Leningrad"; reported March 23, 1943.
- VEINEROVITCH, I. N., ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for cultural achievements; reported April 22, 1943.
- WALEY, SIGISMUND DAVID, London, England, created Knight Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George, by King George, Jan. 1, 1943.
- ZALTZMAN, B., ———, U. S. S. R., Commissar for Tank Construction, awarded title of Hero of Socialist Labor; reported Jan. 22, 1943.
- ZELDOVICH, JACOB, ———, U. S. S. R., chemist, awarded Stalin Prize for research on gas detonations; reported March 29, 1943.
- ZHAV, IBN, ———, Palestine, awarded David Yellin Prize for best Hebrew novel of the year, *Beggars at the Wailing Wall*; reported March 19, 1943.
- ZUCKERMAN, SOLLY, Birmingham, England, elected Fellow of the Royal Society; reported March 26, 1943.

SPECIAL BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

UNITED STATES

- ALBERT, JACOB, San Rafael, Calif., donates \$20,000 and site for new headquarters valued at \$10,000 to Boy Scouts of San Rafael; reported April 2, 1943.
- ALTMAN, B. & Co., and B. ALTMAN FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y., donate \$25,000 to 1943 Red Cross War Fund of New York City; announced March 10, 1943.
- AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, WOMEN'S DIVISION, presents check for \$300,000 for purchase of heavy bomber [to be named "American Jewish Congress, New York City"] for United States Army to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, March 17, 1943.
- ANONYMOUS donation of \$20,000 to B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation toward construction or purchase of permanent home; reported January, 1943.
- AUERBACH, MRS. BEATRICE FOX, Hartford, Conn., donates \$18,000 to Hartford Hospital for a new building; reported Jan. 15, 1943.

BARUCH, BERNARD MANNES, New York, N. Y., donates \$1,000,000 as follows: \$200,000 each to United States Army Relief and United States Navy Relief; \$100,000 each to United Seamen's Service, United China Relief, Russian Relief Society, American Red Cross, British War Relief Society; \$20,000 each to American Friends Service Committee and Joint Distribution Committee; \$10,000 each to Greek War Relief Association, Norwegian Relief, Inc., American Friends of Czechoslovakia, American Committee for Christian Refugees; \$5,000 each to Catholic Committee for Refugees from Germany and Unitarian Service Committee. \$10,000 remain for later designation. Gift announced December 23, 1942.

BEAUMONT, LOUIS DUDLEY, Palm Beach Fla. (d. Oct. 1, 1942), estate valued at \$13,000,000: bequeathed \$200,000 to Western Reserve University, Cleveland; \$100,000 each to St. Louis University, Washington University of St. Louis, Denver University; \$50,000 each to Columbia University, Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York; Cleveland Jewish Orphan Home, Community Fund, Jewish Welfare Federation, Greater Cleveland Council of Boy Scouts of America; Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis; National Jewish Hospital, Denver; University of California, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Jewish Orphans Home of Southern California, Los Angeles; Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee; University of Florida, Gainesville; University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.; \$25,000 each to the *New York Times* One Hundred Neediest Cases Fund, Jewish Social Service Association, New York; Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis; Charity Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital and Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; Jewish Hospital, St. Louis; Akron University, Akron, Ohio. In memory of son, Dudley, who died many years ago, \$1,000,000 will be distributed to charitable institutions to be selected by trustees, who will also administer residuary estate for public purposes of the United States or a State or territory or political subdivision thereof; "or a corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary, educational or religious purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to animals." Reported April 23, 1943.

BOOKSTEIN, MR. AND MRS. S., Detroit, Mich., donate \$25,000 to Yeshivath Chachmey Lublin; reported Nov. 20, 1942.

EISENMAN, CHARLES, Cleveland, Ohio, (d. March 9, 1923), bequeathed on death of widow, which occurred in 1942, \$60,000 to Jewish Welfare Federation of Cleveland; \$25,000 each to Welfare Federation of Cleveland and Mount Sinai Hospital; \$5,000 each to Institute for Family Service, Jewish Children's Bureau and Montefiore Home; reported Sept. 11, 1942.

EISMAN, MAX, New York, N. Y., bequeathed on death of widow, which occurred Feb. 15, 1943, \$200,000 to Eisman Day Nursery. (*See* Vol. 37, Bequests)

FILENE'S, WILLIAM, SONS COMPANY, Boston, Maas., donate in memory of Louis E. Kirstein, \$50,000 to Harvard University for a professorship in the Graduate School of Business Administration, "to deal with human relations, with particular emphasis on labor relations." Reported June 4, 1943.

HAAS, CHRISTINE J., Hartford, Conn., donates \$20,000 to Temple Beth Israel in memory of brother, Benjamin L. Haas, toward erection of new community building "available for all civic purposes regardless of faith

- or creed." Miss Haas will add to the fund until it reaches \$75,000. Announced Jan. 17, 1943.
- IRVING BERLIN-GOD BLESS AMERICA FUND contributes \$15,000 to Boy Scouts of America, in addition to \$50,000 in royalties of the song already donated; announced Jan. 22, 1943.
- ITTLESON FAMILY FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y., donates \$13,750 to 1943 Red Cross War Fund of New York City; reported April 23, 1943.
- JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES purchase P-39 Aircobra for \$50,000, as second gift of fighter plane to the U. S. Army, July 11, 1942.
- KAHN, ALBERT, Detroit, Mich., (d. Dec. 7, 1942), bequeathed \$20,000 to the Detroit Jewish Welfare Fund; \$10,000 to Detroit Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and \$5,000 to Temple Beth El; filed for probate Jan. 13, 1943.
- KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., Boston, Mass., (d. Dec. 10, 1942), bequeathed \$50,000 to Associated Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, and set up trusteeships for the distribution of \$100,000 for general charitable purposes, and for the administration of the Kirstein (charity) Foundation, established in October, 1939, and now valued at \$60,000; reported Dec. 18, 1942.
- LASKER, ALBERT DAVIS, New York, N. Y. (formerly Chicago, Ill.), donates \$50,000 to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., drive for \$289,693 "to carry forward a health and public education program which contributes directly to America's war effort"; reported Jan. 21, 1943.
- LEVY, LEON, Philadelphia, Pa., (d. Aug. 29, 1942), estate appraised at \$201,000; bequeathed, after death of widow, \$2,500 to Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland; \$1,000 each to Federation of Jewish Charities, Foster Home for Hebrew Orphans, Eagleville Sanitarium, Mount Sinai Hospital; Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia; Jewish Seaside Home, Ventnor; National Farm School, Doylestown; probated Sept. 8, 1942.
- LOWENSTEIN, SOLOMON, children of, New York, N. Y., donate his library to the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; reported Oct. 30, 1942.
- MEYERS, MITCHEL and sons PHILIP, SIDNEY and MELVILLE, Cincinnati, Ohio, donate \$18,000 for swimming pool for the Jewish Center; announced March 30, 1943.
- NEWMAN, MORRIS, Chicago, Ill., donates library of over 3,000 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica to Hebrew Theological College, Chicago, in memory of wife, Leah; reported Oct. 23, 1942.
- RATSHESKY, ABRAHAM C., Boston, Mass., (d. March 15, 1943), bequeathed \$50,000 to A. C. Ratshesky Charity Foundation which he had established in 1916; filed March 24, 1943.
- ROSENWALD, LESSING J., Philadelphia, Pa., donates collection of prints, drawings and rare books to National Gallery of Art and Library of Congress; announced March 17, 1943.
- SHAPIRO, A., Brookline, Mass., donates tract of land for new building of Tufts College Medical School; reported Oct. 23, 1942.
- STRAUS, MRS. JESSE ISIDOR, New York, N. Y., donates terra-cotta group, "La Surprise," by Claude Michel (pseud., Clodion) to the National Gallery of Art in memory of her late husband; announced March 27, 1943.
- STROSS, INES (MRS. LUDWIG), New York, N. Y., (d. July 18, 1942), estate valued at \$307,880: bequeathed \$30,000 each to Columbia, Princeton and Harvard Universities; \$5,000 to the 100 Neediest Cases of the *New York*

- Times*, and directed residue to be used for educational purposes, including research in cancer; reported July 30, 1942.
- TELLER, MRS. HELEN R., Philadelphia, Pa., (d. July 17, 1942), estate valued at \$32,500; bequeathed \$2,000 to Neighborhood Centre of Philadelphia, \$1,000 each to Rodeph Sholom Congregation and Federation of Jewish Charities; \$500 to Willow Crest Home for Convalescents, and established a trust fund of \$10,000 which, after death of brother, Leo S. Rowe, will be distributed as follows: \$3,500 to Neighborhood Centre; \$2,500 each to Jewish Welfare Society and Juvenile Aid Society, and \$1,500 to Jewish Hospital; probated July 28, 1942.
- WEYL, JACOB L., Philadelphia, Pa., (d. Jan. 25, 1942), major portion of estate of \$45,000 bequeathed, after death of two sisters, to Jewish Hospital Association; \$1,000 each to Federation of Jewish Charities, American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., and Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; reported Feb. 12, 1943.
- ZHITLOWSKY, CHAIM, New York, N. Y., (d. May 6, 1943), bequeathed his library, including manuscripts, to the Yiddish Scientific Institute, royalties from the sale of his works to be equally divided between his widow and the Institute; reported June 11, 1943.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- ANONYMOUS donation from resident of Tel Aviv, Palestine, of £30,000 to municipality for establishment of trade school, Oct. 8, 1942.
- BERNHARD, BARON TRUST, London, England, donates £10,500 to seventy Jewish charities in annual distribution; reported Jan. 15, 1943.
- BRONFMAN, SAMUEL, and SIMARD, JOSEPH, Montreal, Canada, donate ship, completely fitted, to Canadian Navy, July 19, 1942.
- CURIEL, ELIE M., Cairo, Egypt, bequeathed £1,025 each to the Jewish Hospital, Jewish Benevolent Society, Jewish Free Schools and Eliahou Synagogue, and £513 to the Moslem Benevolent Society; reported Oct. 9, 1942.
- HRMAN, MR. and MRS. ALBERT, ———, England, donate fourth gift of £5,000 to British Ministry of Aircraft Production; reported Nov. 27, 1942.
- HISTADRUTH HAOVDIM (General Federation of Jewish Labor), Palestine donates £10,000 to M. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, England, for the Russian war effort; reported Aug. 28, 1942.
- LANDAU, JUDAH LEO, Witwatersrand, Union of South Africa, Chief Rabbi, (d. Aug. 27, 1942): bequeathed private library of Judaica to Witwatersrand University; reported Sept. 11, 1942.
- LASKI, NATHAN, MEMORIAL CHARITABLE TRUST, ———, England, donates £5,000 to the University of Manchester for a Nathan Laski Lectureship in Post-Biblical Studies; reported March 5, 1943.
- MARCUS, HENRIETTA, London, England, net estate valued at £90,296: bequeathed £7,000 to the Inter-Aid Committee for Children from Germany and £5,000 to the German Jewish Aid Committee, among many bequests to charity; reported Jan. 29, 1943.

- MILLIES, MOSES, Montevideo, Uruguay, donates private library, including documents relating to Jewish life in Uruguay, to Yiddish Scientific Institute of Argentina; reported March 3, 1943.
- MOSSERI, DENYSE, Cairo, Egypt, donates £2,000, through the U. S. Minister in Egypt, to "America in the Field," American soldiers' war fund; reported June 4, 1943.
- OISTRAKH, DAVID, ———, U. S. S. R., violinist, donates 1942 Stalin Prize of 100,000 rubles (ca. \$20,000) to the Red Army Fund; reported April 4, 1943.
- SAMUEL, FERDINAND, Stockholm, Sweden, (d. Sept. 1941), bequeathed £P. 3,669 to Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem, provided Fund pays annual sum to two sisters in United States; reported April 30, 1943.
- SMOUHA, JOSEPH, Alexandria, Egypt, donates second gift of £5,000 to British Ministry of Aircraft Production; reported Nov. 27, 1942, and £5,025 to the British War Fund; reported April 23, 1943.
- WEIL, ADOLF, Malvern, England, estate of £226,357: bequeathed ultimate residue, after disposition to relatives and friends, to London and Middlesex Hospitals and Jewish Board of Guardians; reported Jan. 29, 1943.
- WOLFF, SOLOMON and ALICE, Jerusalem, Palestine, donate property worth £27,000 as "Living Legacy" to Keren Kayemeth, for the benefit of Jewish orphans from Europe and demobilized soldiers; reported March 26, 1943.

NECROLOGY

UNITED STATES

- ACH, SAMUEL, merchant, b. Dayton, O., April 25, 1860; settled in Cincinnati, O., 1884; elected to Bd. of Education, 1911, pres., 1922; treas., Hamilton County, 1927-29; pres. Hamilton County Commission, 1932-34; past pres., United Jewish Social Agencies; Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8, 1942.
- ACHRON, JOSEPH, composer, violinist; b. Poland, May 1, 1886; Michel Palais prize and gold medal of Imperial Conservatory, Petrograd, 1904; head of violin and chamber music depts., Kharkov Conservatory, 1913-1916; came to U. S., 1925; over eighty compositions, including "Hebrew Melody," "Golem Suite," and "Evening Service for the Sabbath"; Los Angeles, Calif., April 29, 1943.
- ALTMAN, EMIL, neuropsychiatrist; b. Hungary, June 13, 1873; member New York School Bd., 1896-1914; chief med. exam., Bd. of Education, 1924-1940; Colonel, Army Medical Reserve Corps; New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1942.
- ALTSCHUL, LOUIS, real estate operator, philanthropist; b. Poland, Nov. 19, 1870; came to U. S., 1891; dir., vice-pres., and pres. since 1936, Bronx Hosp.; a founder, Bronx division, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y.; dir., Bronx Y. M. H. A., for past 14 years; member, bd. of dir., U. J. A. of Greater New York; Zionist; leader in U. P. A.; founder, Altschul Foundation for charitable, benevolent, educational and scientific purposes, 1941; Miami Beach, Fla., March 21, 1943.

- ANTOVILLE, LOUIS, art dealer; b. St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 1, 1873; came to U. S. and helped found *Jewish Daily Forward*, New York, and Workmen's Circle; Kew Gardens, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1942.
- BAUM, MILLICENT, educator; b. New York, N. Y.; teacher, 1882-1899; principal of various schools, 1899-1910; principal, Andrew Sloan Draper Junior High School, 1910-1934; educational adviser to Mayor LaGuardia since 1934; past pres., New York Principals Club; aged 80; New York, N. Y., March 24, 1943.
- BEAUMONT, LOUIS DUDLEY, (family name SCHOENBERG); merchant and philanthropist; b. Dayton, O., April 26, 1857; co-founder with brothers of May Department Stores Company; returned to U. S. in 1939 after thirty years' residence in France; during World War I, as officer of American Red Cross, founded aviators' clubs; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, 1920; hon. pres., National Jewish Hospital, Denver; contributed to Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, for medical research, and to many charities and welfare agencies; New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1942.
- BEN AVI, ITTAMAR, editor, Zionist leader; b. Jerusalem; founder, *Haor*, first Hebrew newspaper in Palestine; formerly editor, *Palestine Daily Mail* (*Doar Ha 'Yom*) and *Palestine Weekly*, Jerusalem; during World War I twice jailed by Turkish authorities in Palestine for pro-allied activities; member, Zionist delegation to Peace Conference, Versailles, 1919; in recent years Zionist lecturer in the U. S.; aged 60; East Orange, N. J., April 18, 1943.
- BENEDICT ABRAHAM, lawyer; b. Lapeer, Mich.; member, Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall, New York; chm., com. on law reform, N. Y. County Lawyers Assn.; advocated opening membership of Bar Assn. of the City of N. Y. to women (approved, May 11, 1937); aged 75; New York, N. Y., March 4, 1943.
- BENJAMIN, ERICH, psychiatrist; b. Berlin, Germany, March 23, 1880; prof. of pediatrics and child psychiatry, Univ. of Munich, 1907-1936; research associate in psychiatry, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., 1939-1942; Baltimore, Md., April 22, 1943.
- BERMAN, MORRIS, rabbi; b. Kuzmin, Russia, Feb. 10, 1875; came to U. S., 1921; rabbi, Cong. Anshe Kipel Volin; Rochester, N. Y., May 28, 1943.
- BERNHEIM, ELI H., banker, philanthropist; b. New York, N. Y.; life trustee, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y.; founded memorial lecture hall in Mobile, Ala., public library, in memory of wife; aged 73; New York, N. Y., April 3, 1943.
- BETTMAN, GILBERT, jurist; b. Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31, 1881; Vice Mayor of Cincinnati, 1921; dean of Y. M. C. A. Law School, 1919-1930; permanent chm., Republican State Convention, 1924; Attorney General, Ohio, 1929-1933; chm., National Legislative Com., and commander, Dept. of Ohio, American Legion; elected justice, Supreme Court of Ohio, 1940; counsel to dir., War Risk Bureau, World War I; captain in Military Intelligence Division, 1918; Cincinnati, O., July, 17, 1942.
- BITTERMAN, LOUIS, rabbi, Cong. Beth Hamedrosh Hachodosh, New York, N. Y.; aged 75; New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1942.
- BLACKMAN, ELINOR, social worker; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; for 22 years asst. exec. dir., Jewish Social Service Assn.; aged 50; Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1942.

- BLOCK, S. FRANK**, merchant; b. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 18, 1879; pres., Jewish Hosp. Assn., for 18 years; past dir., Jewish Welfare Federation and Louisville Health Council; past pres., B'nai B'rith Lodge; Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4, 1942.
- BOAS, FRANZ**, anthropologist; b. Minden, Germany, July 9, 1858; explored Baffin land, 1883; came to U. S., 1886, and began anthropological research in North and Central America that continued to 1931; prof., Columbia Univ., 1899-1936; curator, American Museum of Natural History, 1901-1905; recognized as a leading authority, held innumerable posts and honors in scientific academies—Oslo, Berlin, Brussels, Florence, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, etc., as well as North America; among his books burned by Hitler in 1933 were *The Mind of Primitive Man*, *Kultur und Rasse*, *Anthropology and Modern Life*; since retirement from Columbia Univ. in 1936 devoted full energies to combating Nazi race propaganda; New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1942.
- BONART, SAM**, merchant; b. New Orleans, La.; gave public playground; member, New Orleans Playground Commission, 1918-1942; pres., Y. M. H. A., 1932-1942; aged 73; New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1942.
- BRANOWER, WILLIAM**, physician; b. Russia; anesthetist at Hosp. for Joint Diseases; inventor of Branower Respirator; member, post-graduate faculty of Columbia Univ.; aged 62; New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1943.
- BRAUDE, HENRY W.**, lawyer, communal leader; b. Neustadt, Lithuania; came to U. S. as a child; appointed Asst. U. S. Attorney for Pa., 1921; referee in bankruptcy of the U. S. District Court since 1929; pres., Y. M. and Y. W. H. A., 1926-1930; pres., Homewood School, 1933-1937; pres., Phila. branch, and trustee of Jewish Theological Seminary of America; vice-pres., Société Alliance Israélite Universelle; member, Natl. Exec. Bd., U. P. A.; aged 53; Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1942.
- BRESSLER, DAVID MAURICE**, insurance agent, social welfare leader; b. Charlottenburg, Germany, May 1, 1879; educ., City College, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York Law School; gen. mgr., Industrial Removal Office, 1900-1917; pres., Natl. Conference of Jewish Social Work, 1914-1915; organizer, War Relief Campaign, 1915; chm., N. Y. War Sufferers Campaign, 1922, 1926; member Joint Distribution Com. Commission to study conditions of Jews in Europe, 1922, 1929; appointed by Governor Lehman member N. Y. State Planning Bd., 1934; member, exec. com., American Jewish Com., since 1925; chm., advisory bd., Beth Abraham Home for Incurables, 1926; dir., Sydenham Hosp., delegate-at-large, Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y.; member of bd., Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Palestine Economic Corporation, National Refugee Service; New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1942.
- BRILL, ABRAM**, rabbi; b. Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 18, 1876; served congregations in Arkansas, Mississippi, West Virginia, 1900-1920; rabbi, Cong. B'nai Zion, Shreveport, La., 1920-1942; member, Exec. Council, Central Conference of American Rabbis; Montclair, N. J., Feb. 20, 1943.
- BULLOWA, EMILIE M.**, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y.; graduated from Law College, New York Univ., 1900; a founder and first pres., Natl. Assn. of Women Lawyers; bd. member, N. Y. Medical College and Hosp. for Women; aged 73; New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1942.

- CHARIF, LEON, Hebrew educator; b. Kippel, Russia, 1883; supervisor of Tarbut schools, Poland; came to U. S., 1923; principal, Evrio Hebrew School, Boston; principal, Roxbury Menorah Institute since 1928; aged 59; Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1942.
- CHOROSH, WILLIAM HENRY, lawyer; b. Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 4, 1877; member, Bd. of Aldermen, 1914-1915; counsel, Harlem Bd. of Commerce, 1915-1921; chm., local school bd., 1916-1926; member, N. Y. City Pension Commission; New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1943.
- COHEN, MILTON, dentist, former prof. of ceramics and prosthetic dentistry at N. Y. Univ. College of Dentistry; b. London, England, Nov. 10, 1892; came to U. S. 1901; author, *Dental Ceramics*; inventor in fields of dentistry and photography; New York, N. Y., July 25, 1942.
- COHEN, SIMON RAYMOND, rabbi; b. Detroit, Mich., June 10, 1873; rabbi emeritus, Union Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y.; pres., N. Y. Bd. of Jewish Ministers, 1924; Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1942.
- CORIAT, ISADOR HENRY, psychiatrist; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1875; pioneer in psychoanalysis in U. S.; gave first complete psychoanalytic interpretation of stammering; author of many books on psychiatry; collaborating editor, *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1906-1926, *Dictionary of Psychology*, 1934; neurologist, Medical Advisory Bd., World War I; vice-pres., Internatl. Psychoanalytic Assn., 1936-1937; Boston, Mass., May 26, 1943.
- COWEN, PHILIP, editor, immigration official; b. New York, N. Y., July 26, 1853; a founder, publ. and manag. ed., for 27 years, *American Hebrew*; inspector, U. S. Immigration Service, 1905-1927; sent to Russia by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt to investigate Jewish pogroms, 1906; active in B'nai B'rith for over 50 years; author, *Memories of an American Jew*, 1932; New Rochelle, N. Y., April 20, 1943.
- DAVID, ABE J., lawyer; b. Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 21, 1876; judge, Elizabeth District Court, 1914-1919; prosecutor of pleas, Union County, since 1923; hon. pres., Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.; Roselle, N. J., Nov. 21, 1942.
- DAVIS, JAMES, merchant, civic and communal leader; b. Kanna, Lithuania, March 7, 1871; came to U. S., 1891; member, bd. of dir., Jewish People's Institute, Chicago; instrumental in erection on its campus of gymnasium bldg.; a founder, Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago, 1909, pres., 1914-23, until merged with Assoc. Jewish Charities, bd. member of latter, 1927-1934; corporate member, American Jewish Com., 1915, member, exec. com., since 1930; chm., Chicago Bd. of Jewish Education, 1923-27; member, exec. com., Jewish Welfare Bd., 1929-39; active in Zionist affairs; Palm Beach, Fla., March 7, 1943.
- DAVIS, JEANNETTE ISAACS (MRS. BENJAMIN), communal leader; b. New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1857; school teacher, Jersey City, 1875-1880; settled in Chicago, 1881; principal, religious school, South Side Hebrew Cong., Chicago, 1896-1903; member since 1908, Zionist Org. of America; vice-pres., Chicago Chapter, Hadassah; life dir., Orthodox Jewish Home for Aged; dir., Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1908-1915; delegate-at-large, Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations of Chicago (pres., 1914-1916); vice-pres., Jewish Congress Assn. of Middle West (elected to American Jewish Congress, 1917, 1923); natl. vice-pres., Women's League of United Synagogue of America (organizer, pres., 1918-1919 and 1923-1931, Chicago branch); Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1943.

- DOLGOFF, ALBERT H., rabbi, House of Israel, Utica, N. Y.; b. Ostryn, Poland; came to U. S., 1909; co-founder of Bikor Cholim and founder of Hebrew Free schools; aged 54; Utica, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1942.
- DORFMAN, BERNARD M., rabbi, Temple Beth Israel, Lima, O.; b. Cleveland, O.; aged 39; Cleveland, O., March 1, 1943.
- DREYFUS, SYLVIA GOULSTON (MRS. CARL), communal worker; b. Boston, Mass.; trustee, New England Conservatory of Music; member advisory bd., Berkshire Festival; hon. chm., Boston Committee, Palestine Orchestra Fund, Inc.; past pres., Hecht Neighborhood House; sculptor; author, *Conversation with Koussevitzky*; Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1942.
- DRUCK, DAVID, writer; b. Latvia; came to U. S., 1920; on ed. staff, *Jewish Morning Journal*, New York; author, *Baron Edmond Rothschild*; aged 60; New York, N. Y., June 17, 1943.
- EBIN, NACHMAN HIRSCH, rabbi; b. Slutzk, Russia, June 10, 1883; came to U. S., 1904; served congregations in Scranton, Cleveland, Buffalo, 1906-1921; rabbi, Cong. Sons of Israel, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1921; member, exec. com., Zionist Org. of America, 1914-1930; pres., Rabbinical Assn. of America, 1927-1932; dir., Yeshiva College, since 1928; member of Executives, Jewish Natl. Fund since 1914, U. P. A. since 1937, Mizrahi Org. of America; New York, N. Y., May 27, 1943.
- EINHORN, JACOB, rabbi, Beth Jacob Cong., Cincinnati, O.; b. Russia; aged 56; Cincinnati, O., Nov. 11, 1942.
- ENGLANDER, SIMON J., rabbi, Emunath Israel Oheb Sholem Cong., Philadelphia, Pa., since 1895; b. Hungary, 1855; Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 5, 1942.
- EPHRAIM, MAX, rabbi, Temple Beth Sholem, Babylon, N. Y.; b. Posen, Poland; came to U. S., 1939; aged 44; Babylon, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1942.
- EPSTEIN, HAIM FISHEL, rabbi; b. Taurage, Lithuania, May 1, 1874; pres., Union of Rabbis of Latvia, 1923; came to U. S., 1923; chief rabbi, Orthodox Jewish Community of Cincinnati, O., 1926-1928; vice-pres., Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the U. S. and Canada, 1928-1930, pres., 1930; chief rabbi, United Jewish Orthodox Community of St. Louis, Mo., since 1930; member, exec. com., Mizrahi Org. of America, since 1926; author, *Teshubah Shelemah*, *Midrash ha-Hayyim*; St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1942.
- FEILER, ARTHUR, economist; b. Breslau, Germany; member, Reich Economic Council, 1920-1933; leading economic writer for *Frankfurter Zeitung*; appointed prof. of economics, College of Comm., Univ. of Koenigsberg, 1932; came to U. S., 1933; member and dean of summer session, Graduate Faculty, "University in Exile," New School for Social Research; author of books and articles on economic problems; aged 62; Riverdale, N. Y., July 11, 1942.
- FEINSTONE, MORRIS CHARLES, labor leader; b. Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 28, 1878; worked as wood carver, Warsaw, Paris, London; came to U. S. 1910; organizer, Umbrella and Cane Industry Union, 1913-1915; asst. sec., United Hebrew Trades, 1915-1925, sec.-treas. since 1925; member, exec. bd., Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater N. Y. since 1920; member, advisory com., N. Y. State Natl. Recovery Administration Com., 1934; appointed by Mayor LaGuardia member, Labor Relations Bd., 1937; chm., administrative com., Natl. Labor Com. for Palestine; vice-chm., Jewish Labor Com.; dir., HIAS, Natl. Jewish Hosp., Denver, Colo.; member, governing bd., Rand School of Social Science, *New Leader*;

- panel member, regional War Labor Bd.; member, advisory bd., OPA; publ., *Jewish Daily Forward*; New York, N. Y., April 28, 1943.
- FLEISCHER, CHARLES, rabbi, newspaper editor, radio commentator; b. Breslau, Germany, Dec. 23, 1871; came to U. S., 1880; rabbi, Temple Israel, Boston, 1894-1911; founded Sunday Commons in Boston, 1911; ed. of editorial page, *New York American*, 1922-1926; first radio commentator, Columbia Broadcasting System, 1922-1929; lecturer and writer since 1929; New York, N. Y., July 2, 1942.
- FRAUENTHAL, HERMAN C., orthopedic surgeon; b. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; with brother, Henry W., founded Hosp. for Joint Diseases, New York, 1907; during World War I taught orthopedic and traumatic surgery to officers of American Medical Division; elected head, Medical Advisory Bd., Hosp. for Joint Diseases, 1927; aged 75; New York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1942.
- GANS, EDWARD M., coal merchant, communal worker; b. Vilna, Russia, March 1, 1879; came to U. S., 1888; settled in Norwalk, Conn., 1904; pres., Norwalk Bd. of Councilmen, 1924-1926; Conn. state representative, 1933-1934; second vice-pres., Conn. Zionist Regional Union, 1925; organizer, hon. vice-chm. since 1933, Y. M. H. A.; Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 30, 1942.
- GLICENSTEIN, ENRICO, sculptor; b. Trurek, Poland, May 24, 1870; educ. Munich Academy of Fine Art; Grand Prix, 1895; Prix de Rome, 1896, 1897; gold medal, Paris International Exposition, 1900; among subjects of portraits in bronze: Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Pope Pius XI, Paderewski, Mussolini, Zangwill; lived in Italy; came to U. S., 1928; second prize, show of Jewish artists, Art Institute of Chicago, 1934; produced sixty etchings to the Book of Samuel; protested against Italy's racial laws and returned Italian decorations and medals to Victor Emmanuel III, 1938; member, American Sculptor Guild, Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences; hon. member, *Société Nationale des Beaux Arts* of France; New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1942.
- GOLDENSKY, ELIAS, portrait photographer; b. Russia, Sept. 9, 1867; came to U. S., 1893; winner of gold medals at exhibitions in Vienna, Paris, London, Dresden, Kiev, and in the U. S. and Canada; pioneer in color photography; founder, dir., American Museum of Photography; Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1943.
- GOLDING, JOSEPH, builder, merchant, communal worker; b. Butyan, Lithuania, Dec. 1, 1872; came to U. S., 1891; pres., Rabbi Jacob Joseph School; dir., Yeshiva College, Uptown Talmud Torah, Jewish Center; supporter, Joseph Golding Medical Research Fund; New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1942.
- GOLDMAN, HARRY, physician; b. Russia; Deputy Health Commissioner, Boston, Mass.; aged 47; Boston, Mass., April 22, 1943.
- GOLDMAN, LEON, Zionist leader; b. Moscow, Russia; lived in France, Canada, U. S.; founded first Zionist Society in Canada, Montreal, 1897; appointed exec. dir., Zionist Org. of Canada, 1919; aged 79; New York, N. Y., May 1, 1943.
- GOLDMARK, CHARLES J., electrical engineer; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; aged 75; White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1942.
- GOLDWATER, SIGISMUND SCHULTZ, world authority on hosp. building and administration; b. New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1873; supt., Mount Sinai Hosp., 1903-1916, dir., 1917-1929; Commissioner of Health, 1914-1915,

- Commissioner of Hosp., New York City, 1934-1940; pres., Assoc. Hosp.-Service of New York since 1940; hon. member, British Hosp. Assn.; as registered architect was advisory construction expert for 156 hospitals in U. S., Canada, Newfoundland; served as consulting expert to U. S. Public Health Service and Institute of Experimental Medicine in Leningrad, U. S. S. R.; held many posts and honors, including Award of Merit of American Hosp. Assn. for 1940, "in recognition of distinguished service in the hospital field"; New York, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1942.
- GORDON, SOULLE, rabbi emeritus, Tifereth Israel Synagogue, Lincoln, Neb.; b. Lithuania; settled in Lincoln, 1885; aged 77; Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 18, 1942.
- GOTTESMAN, JEANE HERSKOVITS (MRS. DAVID SAMUEL), communal worker; b. New York, N. Y.; member, natl. com., Youth Aliyah; active in many charities; aged 49; New York, N. Y., July 28, 1942.
- GOTTESMAN, MENDEL, banker, philanthropist; b. Munkacs, Hungary, March 24, 1859; organized Gottesman Tree of Life Foundation for charitable and scholarship purposes, 1917; founder, pres. since 1928, Yeshiva Endowment Foundation, Inc.; treas., senior dir., Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College; member, Bd. of Trustees, Yeshivath and Mesivta Torah Vodaath; New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1942.
- GOTTSCHALL, SIMON, manufacturer, insurance broker, communal worker; b. Wloclawek, Poland; member, bd. of dir., Y. M. H. A., New York, since 1897, vice-pres. and chm. finance com., 1920; past trustee, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y.; member, exec. com., Natl. Jewish Welfare Bd.; aged 68; New York, N. Y., May 13, 1943.
- GREENBLATT, JONAS, communal worker, pres. for past 45 years., Baltimore Talmud Torah; a founder, Hebrew Free Loan Assn.; past dir., Assoc. Jewish Charities; aged 79; Baltimore, Md., Feb. 25, 1943.
- GRIMES, BEN, industrialist, philanthropist; b. Poland; came to Denver, Colo., 1885; past treas., Jewish Consumptives Relief Soc.; intensely interested in Negro life and active supporter of Shorter African Methodist Episcopal Church, Negro Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.; aged 67; Denver, Colo., July 16, 1942.
- GROSSBART, ABRAM MAX, rabbi emeritus, Cong. Ansche Rumania, Newark, N. J.; b. Poland, 1860; came to U. S., 1882; aged 82; Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, 1943.
- GUITERMAN, ARTHUR, poet, playwright; b. Vienna, Austria, Nov. 20, 1871, of American parents; writer of humorous verse; lecturer, N. Y. Univ., School of Journalism, 1912-1915; contributor to and staff member of many magazines; author of many works; wrote libretto for opera, *The Man Without a Country*; pres., Poetry Soc. of America, 1925-1927, awarded its Silver Medal, 1928; degree of Doctor of Letters from Rollins College, 1940; Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 11, 1943.
- GUNDERSHEIMER, MILDRED L. (MRS. MILTON E.), communal worker; past vice-pres., Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.; officer of many charities, incl. Assoc. Jewish Charities; Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1943.
- HAGER, ISRAEL, rabbi, The Wall Street Synagogue, New York, N. Y.; hon. pres., Union of Chassidic Rabbis in America; New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1942.

- HAHN, FREDERICK E., violinist; b. New York, N. Y., March 23, 1869; first violinist, Boston Symphony Orchestra, 1892; founder, Hahn Conservatory of Music, Phila., 1902; pres., dir., Zechwer-Hahn Phila. Musical Academy since 1917; awarded honorary degree by Curtis Institute, 1940; Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1942.
- HARRIS, ABRAHAM I., writer; b. Minneapolis, Minn.; ed., official paper, Minnesota State Conservation Dept., 1930-1934; ed. *Minnesota Leader*, 1934-1938; writer of syndicated column "Scene in Washington" since 1939; aged 53; Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1942.
- HARTMANN, MOSES, lawyer; b. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1872; judge, Circuit Court, St. Louis, 1919-1937; leader in movement to reduce juvenile delinquency; founder, Meramec Hills Home for delinquent girls, 1923; Los Angeles, Calif., March 2, 1943.
- HERSHMAN, JOEL, rabbi, teacher; b. Minsk, Russia; came to U. S., 1905; aged 93; Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1943.
- HESSEN, JOSEF, publicist, author; b. Odessa, Russia, 1866; resigned from Russian Ministry of Finance in protest against Kishineff massacre, 1903; founder, ed., 1906-17, of newspaper *Rech* (St. Petersburg); member, Second Duma; went to Finland, 1918; settled in Berlin, Germany, 1920, and founded Russian paper *Rul*; author of works on legal matters, incl. a history of Russian lawyers; came to Paris, 1931, to the U. S., 1940; New York, N. Y., March 22, 1943.
- HOLLANDER, MAX LUDWIG, communal leader; b. Bardejov, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 30, 1869; came to U. S. as a child; member for 52 years, grand sec. since 1909, Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; a founder, American Jewish Congress; grand sec., World Jewish Congress Conventions at Geneva, Switzerland, and Washington, D. C.; New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1943.
- HORWICH, BENJAMIN, merchant, communal worker; b. New York, N. Y., March 4, 1874; settled in Paterson, N. J., 1898; dir., vice-pres., Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.; member, exec. com., Paterson Community Chest; member, exec. bd., Boy Scouts Council for 24 years, received Beaver Award "for outstanding leadership," 1941; Paterson, N. J., Oct. 2, 1942.
- HURWITZ, SAMUEL (A. LITWIN, pseud.), writer; b. Minsk, Russia; came to U. S., 1901; pioneer in Poale Zion movement in U. S.; literary dir., Folksbildung Publishing House; founder, Jewish workers' colony, "Harmony," near Plainfield, N. J.; aged 81; New York, N. Y.; reported March 12, 1943.
- HYAMS, JOSEPH ANDREW, physician; b. New York, N. Y., May 15, 1884; dir., service of urology at Post-Graduate and Gouverneur Hospitals, consulting urologist, Beth David Hosp., attending urologist, Reconstruction Hosp., New York, N. Y.; consultant, St. Francis Hosp., Port Jervis, N. Y.; All Souls Hosp., Morristown, N. J.; New York, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1943.
- IDELSON, IDEL, rabbi, Eldridge Street Synagogue, New York, N. Y.; member, exec. bd., Union of Orthodox Rabbis; leader in Mizrachi Org.; aged 64; Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 15, 1943.
- INGERMAN, SERGIUS, physician, Socialist revolutionary; b. Kamenetz-Podolsk, Russia, Aug. 15, 1868; exiled from Russia, 1884; came to U. S., 1891; instructor, nose and throat diseases, N. Y. Univ. College of Medicine, 1903-1906; Asst. in ear dept., Woman's Medical College, St. Peters-

- burg, 1906–1909; instructor, eye dept., N. Y. Univ. College of Medicine, 1909; laryngologist, Workmen's Circle Tubercular Sanatorium, Liberty, N. Y.; prominent in Russo-American political and cultural circles; founder Russian papers, *Novi Mir*, *Narodnoye Dielo*; member, American Socialist Party; New York, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1943.
- JACK, EMANUEL, rabbi, editor, educator; b. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1889; rabbi, Temple Emanu-El, Yonkers, N. Y., 1926–1931; conducted radio service "Temple of Better Understanding"; ed., *Westchester Jewish Weekly*; first rabbi to open U. S. Senate with a prayer, 1925; principal, Yonkers Night High School, 1933–1935; author of books and plays; Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1942.
- JAFFE, BORUCH, rabbi, Gates of Wisdom Synagogue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for 36 years; aged 70; Pittsburgh, Pa., May 21, 1943.
- JOSEPH, IRVING JACOB, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., March 14, 1881; counsel since 1902, member, advisory bd., Home of Daughters of Jacob (awarded Schweitzer gold medal for distinguished service, 1935); State Assembly, 1909–1910, Senate, 1915–1916; appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, delegate, Crime Conference, 1935; member, N. Y. exec. com., Hebrew Union College; New York, N. Y., March 26, 1943.
- KAHN, ALBERT, architect; b. Rhaunen, Germany, March 21, 1869; came to U. S., 1881; pres. since 1923, Albert Kahn, Inc.; in hundreds of structures, designed for Packard Motor Car Company, Ford Motors, General Motors, and Chrysler Motors, embodied revolutionary principles of construction which made possible modern mass production; architect, aircraft construction div., U. S. Army Signal Corps, 1917; designed and supervised construction of over 500 factories in U. S. S. R., beginning 1928; structures in U. S. and abroad include hospitals, university buildings, office buildings, newspaper plants, shipyards, and aviation, naval and army bases; awarded silver medal by Architectural League of N. Y., 1929; Doctor of Law by Univ. of Michigan, 1933; Doctor of Fine Arts by Syracuse Univ., 1942; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, 1937; special medal by American Institute of Architects, 1942; Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8, 1942.
- KAHN, JULIUS, civil engineer; b. Munstereifel, Germany, March 8, 1874; came to U. S., 1881; inventor of structural concrete reinforcement known as Kahn Bar; pres., Truscon Steel Company, 1903–1935; vice-pres., Republic Steel Corp., 1935–1939; trustee, Jewish Federation of Youngstown; Cleveland, O., Nov. 4, 1942.
- KAMIN, JONAS, rabbi, poet; b. Warsaw, Poland, Oct. 1, 1892; came to U. S., 1921; ordained, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1926; rabbi, Cong. Agudath Achim, Taunton, Mass., 1927–1938; contributed poems to many Yiddish publications; Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1942.
- KAMINSKY, ISAAC, cantor, composer; aged 72; Miami, Fla., Jan. 26, 1943.
- KAUFMAN, ANTON, publisher; b. Csenger, Hungary, Oct. 6, 1882; came to U. S., 1905; founder (1915), ed., publ., *Jewish Chronicle*, Detroit, Mich., to 1921; founder (1921), ed., publ., *Jewish Chronicle*, Newark, N. J.; dir., Jewish Anti-Tuberculosis League; Newark, N. J., Jan. 1, 1943.
- KIRSTEIN, LOUIS EDWARD, merchant, philanthropist; b. Rochester, N. Y., July 9, 1867; chm. of bd., vice-pres. since 1911, William Filene's Sons, Boston, Mass.; trustee, Harvard Economic Soc.; elected pres., Boston Public Library, 1924; donated Edward Kirstein Memorial Library to City of Boston, 1928; member, President Hoover's Conference Com. on

- Business Recovery, 1932; member, Industrial Advisory Bd., 1933-1935; pres. since 1930, Assoc. Jewish Philanthropies of Boston; vice-pres., member, exec. com., American Jewish Com.; dir., Jewish Welfare Bd.; dir., American Jewish Joint Distribution Com.; awarded hon. M.A. by Harvard Univ., 1933; hon. Doctor of Commercial Science, Boston Univ., 1938; Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1942.
- KRAMER, LEON M., cantor, composer; b. Poland; founder and for many years dir., Halevy Singing Soc., musical dir., Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, New York, N. Y.; aged 77; Stamford, Conn., Jan. 25, 1943.
- LASCOFF, J. LEON, pharmacist; b. Vilna, Russia, Aug. 28, 1867; came to U. S., 1892; pres., N. Y. State Bd. of Pharmacy, 1914, 1921, 1929; trustee, Columbia Univ. College of Pharmacy; author of many articles on pharmaceutical subjects; awarded American Pharmaceutical Assn. Remington Medal, 1936; officer in numerous pharmaceutical societies; active in Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y., American Red Cross; New York, N. Y., May 4, 1943.
- LEVY, ABRAHAM M., optometrist; b. Manchester, England, 1868; came to U. S., 1882; a founder and one-time assoc. dir., Beth Moses Hosp., Brooklyn; past chm., bd. of dir., Pride-of-Judea Children's Home; alderman from 62nd Aldermanic District, 1914-1916; Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21, 1942.
- LEVY, DAVID J., physician; b. Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 8, 1881; health officer, Kalamazoo, 1907-1909; head of pediatrics depts., Grace Hosp., 1913-1918, Herman Kiefer, and Women's Hosp.; Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14, 1942.
- LEWENTHAL, ABRAM, lawyer, communal worker; b. Germany; came as child to Brookhaven, Miss.; Mayor of Brookhaven at 21; past Mississippi state senator, later judge; past pres., B'nai B'rith, Cleveland; trustee, Mount Sinai Hosp.; active in philanthropies; aged 78; Cleveland Heights, O., April 17, 1943.
- LICHTWITZ, LEOPOLD, physician; b. Germany; dir., City Hosp., Hamburg, 1917-1931; past pres., German Soc. for Internal Medicine; came to U. S., 1933; prof. of clinical medicine, Columbia Univ.; chief, medical div., Montefiore Hosp., Bronx, to 1942; aged 66; New Rochelle, N. Y., March 18, 1943.
- LOEB, JULIUS T., rabbi; b. Brest-Litovsk, Russia, April 22, 1869; came to U. S., 1891; rabbi, Cong. Adath Israel, Washington, D. C., 1901-1907; served Southern congregations, 1907-1919, and Washington, D. C., congregations, 1919-1939; Army chaplain, World War I; past pres., Washington Zionist Org.; natl. dir., Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1942.
- LOEB, WILLIAM LOUIS, laundry executive, civic leader; b. Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893; member, bd. of dir., Community Fund, Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews, Jewish Welfare Bd., Methodist Hosp.; chm., Memphis Soc. for Infantile Paralysis; Memphis, Tenn., Nov., 16, 1942.
- LOEWENSTEIN, ERNEST EDUARD, jurist and publisher; b. Danzig, Germany, 1869; in 1918 became co-publisher of *Neues Wiener Journal*, founded by his father, Simon Loewenstein, in 1893; left Vienna, 1938; past year on staff *N. Y. Times*; New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1942.
- LORE, LUDWIG, Socialist journalist; b. Friedeberg Am Quast, Germany, June 26, 1875; came to U. S. about 1902; publ., *Class Struggle*, 1920; ed.,

- New Yorker Volkszeitung*, to 1931; wrote column "Behind the Cables" in *N. Y. Post*, 1934-1942; lecturer; New York, N. Y., July 8, 1942.
- LOWENBURG, HARRY, SR., physician; consulting physician, Jewish Hosp., Philadelphia; chief of pediatrics, Children's Hosp., Mount Sinai and Philadelphia General Hosp.; past medical dir., Northeastern Hebrew Orphan's home; aged 64; Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1943.
- LURVEY, FANNY R. (MRS. DAVID), communal worker; b. Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1889; dir., Kirshbaum Center; member, Army and Navy Com., Jewish Welfare Bd., Indianapolis U. S. O.; member of bd., Anna Borinstein Home for the Jewish Aged; chm. of legislation, Council of Jewish Women; past pres., Jewish Federation of Women's Clubs; Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9, 1942.
- MAINZER, FERDINAND, physician; b. Germany; gynecologist, faculty member, Univ. of Berlin; amateur violinist; author; came to U. S., 1939; aged 71; Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 3, 1943.
- MANN, GERSON, rabbi; b. Austria; for 20 years rabbi, Kneses Israel Synagogue, Newark, N. J.; aged 69; Newark, N. J., Jan. 26, 1943.
- MANNER, JANE (JENNIE MANNHEIMER), dramatic reader; b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1872; dir., Cincinnati School of Expression, 1892-1912; speech instructor, Hebrew Union College; widely known as reader and interpreter of plays; dir., Speech and Drama dept., School of Radio Technique, New York; New York, N. Y., May 26, 1943.
- MARGOLIN, J. J., rabbi; b. Russia; served congregations in Poland, Germany, England, Canada; past vice-pres., Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis; ed., several Hebrew magazines; aged 64; Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1943.
- MASLANSKY, PHILIP, merchant; b. Pinsk, Russia, Nov. 23, 1882; came to U. S., 1896; established important trade relations in the Orient; contributor to many philanthropies; New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1942.
- MASLIANSKY, ZVI HIRSH, Zionist leader, teacher, orator; b. Slutsk (Minsk), Russia, May 16, 1856; principal, Hebrew public school, Pinsk, 1882-1890; lectured on Zionism in Russia and U. S.; co-founder, first Russian Zionist soc., 1881; came to U. S., 1895; pres., ed., *Die Yiddishe Welt*, 1902-1905; vice-pres., Federation of American Zionists, 1900-1910; dir., Israel Matz Foundation, since 1925, and of Yeshivahs and Talmud Torahs in N. Y.; writings include Sermons and Memoirs; Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1943.
- MELTSNER, MAX, chemist; b. New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1886; assoc. prof., Dept. of Chemistry, College of the City of New York; authority in field of amino alcohols; New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1943.
- MITTEL, SHERMAN, editor, publisher; b. Boston, Mass.; pres., ed., "National Home Library Foundation"; exec. sec., management-labor policy com., War Manpower Bd.; aged 38; Washington, D. C., reported July 23, 1942.
- MULLER, ISIDOR JOSEPH, portraitist; b. Budapest, Hungary, Feb. 4, 1876; came to U. S., 1924; painted Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albert Einstein, Admiral Richard Byrd; pen and ink portraits in Brooklyn Museum; New York, N. Y., March 20, 1943.
- NATLSON, RACHEL, Zionist leader; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; collaborated with Henrietta Szold in founding Hadassah, 1912; member, natl. bd., Hadassah, 1919-1931; past member, natl. exec. com., Zionist Org. of America; dele-

- gate to Zionist Congress, Carlsbad, Austria, 1923; dir., U. P. A. in Greater New York, 1926; chm., Jewish Natl. Fund Council, 1928; natl. sec., American Palestine Music Assn. (Mailamm), since 1933; author of articles on Zionism; aged 58; Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1943.
- NATHAN, JACOB PECKELL, editor, communal worker, broker; b. Alpena, Mich., Jan. 25, 1879; newspaperman in Detroit; exec. sec., Detroit Stock Exchange, 1919-1922; organizer, Portland (Ore.) Stock Exchange, 1929; manager, Calif. Stock Exchange, 1930-1931; campaign dir., U. J. A., Los Angeles, 1934; exec. sec., United Jewish Welfare Fund, Los Angeles, since 1935; Los Angeles, Calif., July 31, 1942.
- NEISNER, JOSEPH M., chain store merchant; b. New Milford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1881; dir. for 15 years and treas., Jewish Y. M. and Y. W. A.; member of bd., United Jewish Welfare Fund, Jewish Home for the Aged; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1942.
- NEUMANN, IGNAC, physician; b. Hungary; past pres., medical bd., Hosp. for Joint Diseases, New York; American representative, International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons of Copenhagen and Vienna, 1931; past pres., American-Hungarian Medical Soc.; aged 78; New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1942.
- NEWMAN, JACOB KIEFER, banker; b. New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1872; past dir., Isidore Newman Manual Training School, Jewish Orphans Home New Orleans, Jewish Welfare Bd., New York, N. Y., Johnsville, Pa., April 6, 1943.
- OGUS, AARON DAVID, journalist; b. Russia; came to U. S., 1896; member, ed. staff, *Jewish Morning Journal*, for past forty years; aged 78; New York, N. Y., June 10, 1943.
- OLSHEVSKY, SAMUEL A., Talmudic scholar; b. Maltz, Poland; came to U. S., 1912; rabbi, Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Synagogue, Bronx, N. Y., 1917-1927; prof. of Talmud, Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College, since 1921; aged 63; New York, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1943.
- OPPENHEIM, DAVID, insurance expert; b. Detroit, Mich., April 16, 1872; founder, non-profit Machpelah Cemetery, 1911; a founder, vice-pres. since 1901, Jewish Home for the Aged; donated soup kitchen for the poor, 1917; Detroit, Mich., June 7, 1943.
- OVADIA, NISSIM JOSEPH, rabbi; b. Adrianople, Turkey; chief rabbi, Sephardic Community, Vienna, 1919-1935; chief rabbi, Sephardic Community, Paris, 1935-1940; came to U. S., 1941; founder, pres., Central Sephardic Jewish Community of America, Inc., 1942; aged 52; Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1942.
- PISKO, SERAPHINE EPPSTEIN (MRS. EDWARD), communal worker; b. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1, 1861; hon. sec., Natl. Jewish Hosp., Denver; past vice-pres., Natl. Council of Jewish Women and Natl. Conference of Jewish Social Service; U. S. delegate, International Women's Council, The Hague, 1922; Denver, Colo., July 27, 1942.
- PORKIN, LOUIS, public relations counsellor; b. Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1894; manag. ed., *American Hebrew*, 1914-1918; publicity dir. for many welfare campaigns, 1920-1935; lecturer on public relations, College of the City of New York, since 1931; New York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1943.
- PRICE, GEORGE MOSES, physician; b. Poltava, Russia, May 21, 1864; inspector, N. Y. Health Dept., 1895-1904; dir. of investigations, N. Y. State Factory Comm., 1911-1912; dir., Joint Bd., Sanitary Control,

- 1910-1928; founder, dir. since 1913, ILGWU Union Health Center, New York; author of works on sanitation and public health; New York, N. Y., July 30, 1942.
- RABINOVITZ, DAVID MEIER, rabbi; b. Russia; rabbi, Tifereth Israel Synagogue, Boston, for over 25 years; pres., local Orthodox Rabbinical Assn.; aged 80; Boston, Mass., March 9, 1943.
- RABINOWITZ, OLGA LOEFF (MRS SOLOMON), dentist; b. Russia; one of the first women dentists in Russia; came to U. S., 1914; widow of Sholem Aleichem; aged 77; New York, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1942.
- RALBAG, ARYEH L., rabbi; b. Jerusalem, Palestine; came to U. S., 1923; chief rabbi, Jewish Orthodox community, Coney Island; aged 50; New York, N. Y., April 12, 1943.
- RATSHESKY, ABRAHAM C., banker, philanthropist; b. Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1864; founder (1895), pres. to 1939, chm. of bd., U. S. Trust Company of Boston; past member, Boston City Council; Senator, Mass. Legislature; chm. for 10 years, Mass. Dept. of Public Welfare; holder of numerous civic posts; distinguished in work of relief commissions; appointed Commissioner in charge, Halifax Relief Expedition, 1917; U. S. Minister to Czechoslovakia, 1930-1932; established A. C. Ratschesky (Charity) Foundation, Laura Shuman Home for Jewish Girls; a founder, past pres., Assoc. Jewish Charities of Boston; past member, natl. council, American Jewish Joint Distribution Com. and exec. com., American Jewish Com.; Boston, Mass., March 15, 1943.
- REINTHAL, SOL, communal worker; b. Cleveland, O.; member, bd. of trustees, Mount Sinai Hosp., Cleveland; trustee for 29 years, pres., Jewish Welfare Federation, 1930-1932; a founder, Council Educational Alliance; Cleveland, O., Dec. 5, 1942.
- REISS, ISAAC (MOISHE NADIR, pseud.), author, poet; b. Narajow, Poland, 1885; came to U. S., 1899; contributed to *Jewish Day*, 1916-1925, 1939-1943; to *Freiheit*, 1925-1939; author of essays, books and plays; Woodstock, N. Y., June 8, 1943.
- REITMAN, BEN LOUIS, physician; b. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1, 1879; instructor in pathology and bacteriology, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and College of Dental Surgery, 1903-1906; health officer, Chicago Health Dept., 1917-1933, intermittently; organizer, venereal clinics, Chicago and Cleveland, 1918; employed by Social Security Bd. in venereal disease campaign since 1937; founder, pres. since 1907, Hobo College, Chicago; sec. since 1936, Friends of Prisoners Com.; author; Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1942.
- ROITMAN, DAVID, cantor; b. Jusefpol, Russia; organized Hebrew Music School, Odessa, 1918; came to U. S., 1922; cantor, Cong. Shaare Zedek, New York, since 1924; aged 58; New York, N. Y., April 4, 1943.
- ROMMER, DORA (MRS. ISAAC A.), welfare worker; founder, Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hosp. for the Aged; aged 65; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1942.
- ROSANOFF, AARON JOSHUA, psychiatrist; b. Pinsk, Russia, June 26, 1878; on staff of Kings Park State Hosp., Kings Park, N. Y., 1901-1911, clinical dir., 1911-1922; Calif. State Commissioner in Lunacy, 1924; lecturer on psychiatry, Univ. of Southern Calif., since 1926; dir., Calif. State Dept. of Institutions to 1942; during World War I cited by government for work in Army's neuro-psychiatric service; author, *Manual of Psychiatry*; Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 7, 1943.

- ROSEN, HERMAN L., rabbi, Cong. B'nai Yechiel Askenazi, Brighton Beach, for past 14 years; drowned after commissioned army chaplain; aged 42; Brighton Beach, N. Y., June 16, 1943.
- ROSENBERG, ARTHUR, historian; b. Berlin, Germany; lecturer, Univ. of Berlin, 1911-1930; Communist member of Reichstag, 1924-1928; broke with Communist Party, 1927; lecturer, Univ. of Liverpool, England, 1933-1937; prof. of history, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1937; author, *Birth of the German Republic*, *History of Bolshevism*, *Democracy and Socialism*, etc.; aged 53; Long Island City, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1943.
- ROSENMEYER, BERNARD JACOB, painter; b. New York, Jan. 9, 1872; works in N. Y. Public Library, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Poe Soc., Philadelphia, Butler Art Institute, Youngstown, O.; Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1943.
- ROSENTHAL, SIMON CHARLES, merchant, communal worker; b. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1862; came to Binghamton, N. Y., 1888; hon. pres., Jewish Community; dir., Jewish Home for Aged, Syracuse; regional dir., Natl. Jewish Hosp., Denver, Colo.; Binghamton, N. Y., July 29, 1942.
- ROSIN, A. (BEN ADIR, pseud.), sociologist, ed., *Yiddish Cyclopedia*; b. Russia; lived in France before coming to U. S., 1940; leader of Jewish Territorial Organization; aged 66; New York, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1942.
- ROTHSCHILD, BARON ALPHONSE DE, of (Vienna) Rothschild family; came to U. S., 1940; aged 64 years; Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 1, 1942.
- RUBIN, CLARA K. (MRS. JOSEPH H.), communal worker; member of bd., Jewish Hosp., Philadelphia, since 1900; known as "Mother Rubin" to inmates of Lucien Moss Home for Incurables, Children's Wards and Old Folks Home; aged 81; Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1943.
- SATENSTEIN, DAVID LAWRENCE, dermatologist; b. New York, N. Y.; assoc. clinical prof. of dermatology and syphilology, Post-Graduate Medical School of Columbia Univ.; consulting dermatologist, Brooklyn Jewish, Far Rockaway and Trinity (Brooklyn) Hosp.; recognized as a leading histopathologist of the U. S.; aged 63; New York, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1943.
- SAVIT, JULIUS, lawyer, social worker; b. Slonim, Poland, Oct. 5, 1888; came to U. S., 1909; member, first unit of workers sent by American Jewish Joint Distribution Com. to Poland, Turkey and Near East, 1920; supt. since 1930, Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, Chicago; chm., section on care of aged, Jewish Conference on Social Work, 1931-1932; pres. since 1933, Natl. Alliance of Agencies for Care of Aged; Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1943.
- SAYLIN, GEORGE JOSEPH, physician; b. Riga, Latvia, Feb. 15, 1876; practiced medicine, Buffalo and Los Angeles; pres., Buffalo Dist., Zionist Org. of America; dir., Jewish Hospital Assn.; ed., 1923-1924, columnist, 1924-1929, *California Jewish Review*; founder, pres., Jewish Home for Wayfarers, 1923-1926; dir., Federation of Jewish Welfare Org., 1923-1928; Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, 1942.
- SCHEER, CHUNE, rabbi; b. Russia; since 1899, Washington, D. C.; a founder, Beth Sholom Synagogue; aged 79; Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1942.
- SCHEINFELD, SOLOMON ISAAC, rabbi; b. Scadvil, Lithuania, Dec. 15, 1860; graduated, Yeshivah of Kovno, Russia, 1888; ordained by Rabbi Isaac Elchanan, 1890; came to U. S., 1891; rabbi, Cong. Beth Israel, Milwaukee, since 1902; past vice-pres., Federation of American Zionists; dir., Federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee; advisory member, bd. of dir., many

- charitable institutions; chm., education com., Talmud Torah Assn.; author of books and Hebrew articles; Milwaukee, Wis., April 24, 1943.
- SCHILLINGER, JOSEPH, composer, teacher of music; b. Kharkov, Russia, Sept. 1, 1895; composer, State Academic Theatre of Drama, Leningrad, 1925; came to U. S. 1930; lecturer, New School for Social Research, American Institute of City of N. Y., Teachers College of Columbia Univ., N. Y. Univ.; collaborator with Leon Theremin in invention of electric organ; New York, N. Y., March 23, 1943.
- SCHLAGER, SIMON, cantor; b. Denbitz, Austria; came to U. S. at the age of 25; cantor, Temple Emanu-El, New York, 1904-1931, cantor emeritus since 1931; aged 77; New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1943.
- SCHLESINGER, LOUIS, realtor, insurance broker; b. Newark, N. J., Dec. 16, 1865; dir. since 1917, chm., natl. bd. of state dir. since 1929, Natl. Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.; trustee, Union of American Hebrew Cong.; treas., Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Soc.; Newark, N. J., Sept 16, 1942.
- SCHOENBRUN, EMANUEL, rabbi; b. Nagy-Kapos, Hungary, July 20, 1859; came to U. S., 1898; served congregations in Scranton, Bridgeport and Cleveland; author, *Minhat Sofer*; Cleveland, O., Jan. 31, 1943.
- SCHWARZ, LEON, insurance broker; b. Perry County, Ala., March 28, 1872; City Commissioner, 1926-1928, Mayor, Mobile, 1928-1932; major (retired), U. S. Reserves; charter member, American Legion; member of bd., American Red Cross, Salvation Army; Mobile, Ala.; reported May, 1943.
- SCHWARZ, RALPH J., lawyer; b. New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1880; prof., Tulane Univ. Law School, 1906-1924; head, Law Dept., Tulane Univ. School of Commerce and Business Administration, 1914-1930; pres., Jewish Children's Home; New Orleans, La.; reported April 9, 1943.
- SEGAL, SAMUEL, Labor Zionist leader; b. Minsk, Russia; came to U. S., 1900; a founder, Poale Zion Movement and Jewish Natl. Workers' Alliance; aged 57; New York, N. Y., reported July 10, 1942.
- SEMON, ERIC, concert manager; b. Berlin, Germany, March 20, 1882; European representative of Metropolitan Opera; founder, *Organisation Artistique Internationale*, Paris; came to U. S., 1938; affiliated with Natl. Concert and Artists Corporation, New York; New York, N.Y., May 20, 1943.
- SHAULSON, SAMUEL, manufacturer; b. Jerusalem, Palestine; came to U. S. 1908; past vice-pres., Hebrew Sheltering Soc., Providence; member, bd. of dir., Hebrew Free Loan Assn., Miriam Hosp.; aged 57; Providence, R. I., April 18, 1943.
- SIEGEL, JULIUS L., rabbi; b. Wiznitz, Bukowina, Austria, Dec. 19, 1897; came to U. S., 1910; rabbi, Cong. Goel Tzedek, Toronto, Canada, 1921-1924; instructor, College of Jewish Studies, Chicago, since 1928; instructor, Semitic languages and literature, research asst., Univ. of Chicago, 1929-1931; rabbi, Humboldt Boulevard Temple, Chicago, 1931-1934; rabbi, Temple Beth-El, Gary, Ind. since 1936; Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14, 1942.
- SITRIN, CHARLES T., merchant, communal worker; b. Poland; came as a child to Utica, N. Y.; pres., Federation of Jewish Charities, Jewish Community Council; hon. pres., Utica Zionist District; treas., Empire State Zionist Region; chm., Youth Aliyah Campaign; aged 45; Utica, N. Y., July 23, 1942.

- SLOMKA, MATHILDE (MRS. ADOLF), communal worker; b. Koenigsberg, Germany, Sept. 16, 1868; organizer, Hebrew Ladies Auxiliary of Bath Beach, Brooklyn, 1902; first pres., Ladies Auxiliary, Zion Hosp., Brooklyn, 1915; chm., Women's Div., Jewish Welfare Bd., Brooklyn, during World War I; dir., Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. of Bath Beach, Jewish Community of Bensonhurst; Brooklyn, N. Y., July 19, 1942.
- SOLOMON, HANNAH G. (MRS. HENRY), communal worker; b. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1858; hon. pres., Natl. Council of Jewish Women, organizer, and pres., 1893-1905; U. S. representative at International Council of Women, Berlin, 1904; organized Bureau of Personal Service, pres., 1897-1910; a founder, Chicago, Juvenile Court; called first conference, Chicago Jewish Women's Orgs., 1894; past pres., Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; pres., Illinois Industrial School for Girls, 1907; Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7, 1942.
- SONDHEIMER, ALBERT, industrialist; member of noted German metal firm, Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Frankfurt am Main; came to New York, 1940; active in religious, educational and philanthropic organizations in Germany; treas., Help and Reconstruction, Inc.; aged 65; New York, N. Y., July 13, 1942.
- STAUB, HUGO, psychoanalyst; b. Germany, Nov. 18, 1885; psychological expert in criminal courts of northern Germany, 1925; lecturer on criminal psychology and sociology, Berlin Institute for Psychoanalysis; continued work in Paris and London, after 1933; came to U. S., 1941; guest lecturer on criminology and social psychology, Santa Barbara (Calif.) State College; dir., Santa Barbara Socialization Institute; staff member, Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School for Delinquent Boys, Hawthorne, N. Y.; author, with Franz Alexander, *The Criminal, the Judge and the Public*; New York, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1942.
- STEINBERG, MAX, communal worker; b. Lithuania; came to Cleveland, O., 1913; founder, West Side Jewish Center; member, bd. of dir., Jewish Orthodox Old Home, Jewish Orthodox Orphan's Home; vice pres., Miz-rachi Zionist Org.; aged 54; Cleveland Heights, O., Feb. 4, 1943.
- STRAUS, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, banker; b. Ligonier, Ind., July 2, 1876; past sr. vice-pres., S. W. Straus & Co., instrumental in development of many U. S. cities; Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28, 1942.
- TARLAU, JACOB, rabbi; past chaplain, People's Synagogue of the Educational Alliance, New York; aged 75; Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1942.
- TEKULSKI, CARRIE G., communal worker; b. Syracuse, N. Y.; a founder, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y.; dir., Home of the Daughters of Israel, Hebrew Convalescent Home, Deborah Jewish Tubercular Sanatorium; aged 83; New York, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1943.
- THORNER, MAURICE, rabbi; b. New York, N. Y.; rabbi, Temple Beth-El, Jersey City, since 1914; past pres., Natl. Assn. of Reform Rabbis; aged 69; Jersey City, N. J., May 6, 1943.
- ULMAN, JOSEPH N., lawyer; b. Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, 1878; judge, Supreme Bench of Baltimore since 1924; appointed by Pres. Roosevelt chm., Com. on Prison Labor, 1934; chm., Prison Industries Reorg. Bd., 1935; pres., Hebrew Benevolent Soc., 1925-1928; vice-pres., Baltimore Branch, American Jewish Congress, 1937-1941; Urban League of Baltimore, 1931-1936; member, exec. com., 1933-1935, dir. since 1936, Baltimore Community Fund; author, *A Judge Takes the Stand*; Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1943.

- VOGEL, E., rabbi; b. Russia; came to Milwaukee over 50 years ago; assoc. with Anshe Lebowitch Cong. until retirement, 1935; aged 79; Milwaukee, Wis., May 13, 1943.
- VOGELSTEIN, HERMAN, rabbi, author; b. Pilsen, Czechoslovakia; rabbi, Liberal Synagogue, Koenigsberg, Germany, 1897-1920; chief rabbi, Liberal Synagogue, Breslau, 1920-1938; came to U. S., 1939; awarded degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, 1940; aged 72; New York, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1942.
- WADEL, BURNETT, merchant; b. Summit, Miss., Sept. 18, 1863; settled in Tyler, Tex., 1882, where he became active in developing East Texas; leader in community for many years; pres., Cong. Beth El, 1905-37; chm., Bd. of Public Welfare, since 1936; Tyler, Tex., June 4, 1943.
- WEINBERG, SAMUEL D., journalist; b. Poland; during World War I employed by British Government; news ed., Detroit edition, *Jewish Daily Forward*, since 1922; author, *Jewish Social Services of Detroit* (in Yiddish); aged 54; Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1943.
- WEISKOPF, BERTHA (MRS. HENRY), communal worker; b. Charleston, S. C.; co-founder, pres. for nine years, hon. pres., Minneapolis Council of Jewish Women; charter member, Woman's Club; aged 87; Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15, 1942.
- WEISS, ALBERT, rabbi, Talmudic scholar; b. France; served cong. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; aged 80; Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1943.
- WEITZENKORN, LOUIS, playwright; b. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 28, 1893; Sunday ed., *N. Y. World*, 1924-1929; ed.-in-chief, *N. Y. Evening Graphic*; author, *Five Star Final*, and other plays and motion pictures; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 7, 1943.
- YOHLIN, MAX, rabbi; b. Belliatzerkov (Kivska), Russia, March 24, 1883; came to U. S., 1925; rabbi for past 15 years, Cong. Ateres Israel, Phila.; member, exec. com., Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U. S. and Canada, Jewish National Fund; author, *Kehilat Mordecai*; aged 57; Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1942.
- ZALUDKOWSKI, ELIAS, cantor, composer; b. Kalish, Poland, June 1, 1890; settled in U. S., 1926; cantor, Temple Shaarey Zedek, Detroit, Mich., 1926-32, Beth Shalom Cong., Pittsburgh, for past five years; author, *Music of the 19th Century*; compiler, *Jewish Folk Songs*; awarded silver medal, Berlin Royal Academy, 1909; founder, pres., 1928-32, Cantors Assn. of Middle West; Pittsburgh, Pa., June 29, 1943.
- ZECHNOWITZ, SAMUEL, merchant, communal worker; b. Minsk, Poland; came to U. S., 1886; a founder, *Jewish Daily Forward*, pres., 1917-1918; dir., Home of Old Israel, Hebrew Kindergarten and Infants Home; aged 75; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1942.
- ZHITLOWSKY, CHAIM, Yiddish writer, Socialist revolutionary; b. Oushatshi, Russia, April 25, 1865; a founder, Social Revolutionary Party in Russia, 1894; settled in New York, N. Y., 1908; ed., *Dos Naye Leben*, 1909-1914; contributor, *The Day*, since 1914; leader of Zionist Labor group; hon. pres., Yiddish Scientific Institute, Vilno; hon. chm., Jewish Council for Russian War Relief; author of books on Jewish nationalism, philosophy; on lecture tour in Calgary, Canada, May 6, 1943.
- ZITTEL, CARL FLORIAN, editor, publisher; b. Paterson, N. J., Jan. 29, 1876; staff member, *N. Y. Evening Mail*, 1904-1906; drama critic, *N. Y. Evening Journal*, 1906-1929; ed. and publ., *Zit's Theatrical Weekly*, 1921-1941; New York, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1943.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- ABDALLAH, YACOB FARAG, pres. of the Karaite Community of Egypt, since 1939; aged 52; Cairo, Egypt; reported June 18, 1943.
- ALLEN, JAY J., film distributor, communal worker; b. Bradford, Pa.; settled in Brantford, Canada, 1906; a founder, Toronto Federation of Jewish Philanthropy, United Jewish Welfare Fund; hon. vice-pres., Ont. Division, Canadian Jewish Congress; member, Bd. of Governors, chm., finance com., Mount Sinai Hosp.; aged 53; Toronto, Canada, Oct. 17, 1942.
- ALTER, VICTOR, engineer; b. Mlawa, Poland, 1890; founder, Polish Jewish Socialist Party (The Bund); elected to Warsaw City Council as Jewish labor representative; delegate, Council of Worker's Soviets to Internatl. Socialist Peace Conference, Stockholm; sent to Soviet Government by Polish Government-in-exile; organized Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev; tried and convicted, Dec. 1941; executed with Henryk Ehrlich by Russians; U. S. S. R.; reported Feb. 23, 1943.
- ALTSCHUL, HEIMANN WOLF, physician, Zionist; b. So. Africa; helped establish Judaica section of Univ. of Capetown library; past vice-chm., Jewish Natl. Fund Exec.; aged 39; Capetown, Union of South Africa, April 29, 1943.
- APTOWITZER, VIKTOR (AVIGDOR), professor, author; b. Tarnopol, Galicia, Poland, March 16, 1871; moved to Vienna, Austria, 1899; since 1909, prof. of Midrash and Biblical exegesis at Jewish Theological Seminary, Vienna; went to Jerusalem, Pal., 1938; hon. member, Jewish Studies Institute; Hebrew Univ.; publ. historic and rabbinic studies; Jerusalem, Palestine; reported Dec. 11, 1942.
- AZOULAI, JACQUES, social worker; dir., Social Research Dept., Labor Office of Egyptian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, until 1938; founder, pres., Institution Hébraïque Enfantine and Assn. Seddaka ou-Marpé; aged 52; Cairo, Egypt; reported July 3, 1942.
- BALABAN, MEYER, historian; b. Lemberg, Poland, 1877; dir., Tahkemoni Seminary, Warsaw, 1920; ed., *Nowe Zycie*, 1924; lecturer, Institute of Jewish Science, prof. of Jewish history, Univ. of Warsaw since 1928; author of works on history of Jews in Poland; while deported from Warsaw, Poland; reported March 29, 1943.
- BENDIX, BERNARD, physician; past prof., Univ. of Berlin, Germany; authority on children's diseases; aged 80; Cairo, Egypt; reported June 18, 1943.
- BERCOVITCH, PETER, K. C., M. P., lawyer; b. Montreal, Canada, Sept. 17, 1879; appointed K. C., 1911; member, provincial legis., 1916-1938; in federal legis. from 1938; past pres., Jewish Immigration Aid Society; trustee, Y. M. H. A.; awarded Kings Jubilee Medal, 1935; Montreal, Canada, Dec. 27, 1942.
- BLOOM, SAMUEL, merchant, communal worker; b. Poland, 1867; settled in So. Africa, 1894; past pres., Jewish Benevolent Soc.; exec. member, Council of Natal Jewry; Durban, Union of South Africa; reported Nov. 13, 1942.
- BONN, SIR MAX JULIUS PHILIP, K. B. E., C. B. E., banker; b. New York, 1877; hon. Lieut., R. N. V. R. 1917-19; knighted, 1926; dir., Bank of London and So. America, Ltd.; active in juvenile labor problems; awarded

- Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; London, England, March 25, 1943.
- BRADLEY, JOHN THOMAS, O. B. E., J. P., physician; convert to Judaism; member, Nairobi Cong., Mahe, Seychelles Islands; formerly, Chief Medical Officer of Islands; owner, ed., *Seychelles Clarion*; author, *History of the Seychelles*; Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean; reported May 14, 1943.
- BREUER, ERICH, ethnologist; research at Hebrew Univ. on Jews of Yemen, Kurdistan and Afghanistan; aged 47; Jerusalem, Palestine; reported July 31, 1942.
- BRODETSKY, AKIVA, Talmudist, Zionist; b. Ukraine; came to England, 1892; father of Selig Brodetsky; aged 78; Leeds, England; reported Oct. 9, 1942.
- COHEN, SIR BENJAMIN ARTHUR, K. C., barrister; b. England, 1862; Junior Common Law Counsel to Admiralty, 1909; became K. C., 1914; knighted, 1929; London, England; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- COHEN, BERTRAM SYDNEY, O. B. E., engineer; on staff of research section, General Post Office; developed telephone dialing system; aged 69; Twickenham, England; reported Jan. 15, 1943.
- COWEN, LAWRENCE, author, playwright; founder, ed., *Commerce and Finance*; built Fortune Theatre, Drury Lane; author, *The World, the Flesh and Devil*, *Looking for Trouble*, etc.; aged 77; London, England; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- CURIEL, ELIE M., communal worker; a founder, Eliahou Synagogue, Mossari Bank and Société Financière et Immobilière; aged 75; Cairo, Egypt; reported Oct. 9, 1942.
- CZECH, LUDWIG, lawyer; b. Brno, Czechoslovakia; vice-pres., Czech Parliament, since 1920; Minister of Social Welfare, 1927-38; aged 72; Terezin, Czechoslovakia; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- CZERNIAKOW, ADAM, chemist; pres., Jewish Council, Warsaw, Poland; mayor of Warsaw ghetto; committed suicide as protest against Nazi order to deliver 100,000 Jews from Warsaw ghetto; aged 60; Warsaw, Poland; reported Aug. 16, 1942.
- DILION, YECHESKEL, author; leading Revisionist and founder of Betar org. in Lithuania; staff member, Kaunas *Yiddische Stimme*; evacuated to Siberia; Siberia, U. S. S. R.; reported Dec. 18, 1942.
- DUBNOW, SIMON, historian; b. Mstislavi, White Russia, Sept. 18, 1860; organized Jewish Natl. Party, Russia, 1906; co-founder, Jewish Historical Ethnographical Society; ed. *Yevreiskaya Starina*; author, *General History of the Jewish People*, *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland*, and many other works; executed by Nazis in Riga, Dec. 1, 1941; reported June 8, 1943.
- DUPARC, MORRIS, editor, communal worker; b. Leeuwarden, Netherlands, 1852; with London *Jewish Chronicle* for 52 years; sec., Jewish Free School, 1887-1903; member, Bd. of Deputies, Jewish Religious Education Bd.; London, England, Dec. 2, 1942.
- ECKSTEIN, M., chief rabbi, Sered, Slovakia; member, Central Council of Agudath Israel World Organization; en route to German concentration camp, Poland; reported Sept. 3, 1942.
- EHRlich, HENRYK, lawyer; b. Lublin, Poland, 1882; leader of Polish Jewish Socialist Party (The Bund); member, exec. com., Labor and Socialist (Second) International; sent to Soviet Government by Polish Government-in-exile; organized Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev;

- tried and convicted, Dec. 1941; executed with Victor Alter by Russians; U. S. S. R.; reported Feb. 23, 1943.
- ELISHAOFF, FARAJULLAH, rabbi; leader of East Bank Cong. of Persian Jews, Meshed, Persia; aged 60; Persia; reported Feb. 19, 1943.
- EPSTEIN, ISAAC, linguist, educator; b. Ljuban, White Russia, 1863; directed colonization in Palestine, 1880's; headed Jewish school system in Salonika, Greece; returned to Palestine, 1918; lecturer, Women's Teachers' and Workers' Seminary, Tel Aviv; Jerusalem, Palestine; reported March 19, 1943.
- FEIST, SIGMUND, philologist; b. Mainz, Germany, June 12, 1865; headed educational institutions in Mainz and Berlin, to 1935; ed., for twenty years, annual reports on German philology; compiled etymological dictionary of the Gothic language; went to Denmark, 1939; Copenhagen Denmark; reported April 9, 1943.
- FISCHER, ISIDOR, gynecologist; pres., Vienna B'nai B'rith Lodge; founder, Soc. of Jewish History and Literature; member, Historical Com. of the Jewish community; sought refuge in England; aged 74; Bristol, England; reported Jan. 22, 1943.
- FREUD, ALEXANDER, economist; prof. of economics, Univ. of Vienna; dir. for government of international traffic in Austria; twice decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph for services as Imperial Adviser; held high order of Iron Crown; went to Canada, 1940; brother of Sigmund Freud; aged 77; Toronto, Canada, April 22, 1943.
- FUERST, ISAAH, rabbi; formerly of Schiff Schul, Vienna, Austria; came to London, 1938; elected pres., Rabbinical Council of British Agudist Org., Dec. 1942; aged 89; London, England, March 28, 1943.
- GOLDWATER, ABRAHAM, O. B. E., mining engineer; settled in Palestine, 1920; gen. manager, Palestine Corp.; a founder, *Palestine Post*; aged 57; Jerusalem, Palestine; reported June 18, 1943.
- GORELIK, SHEMARYA, essayist, critic; b. Russia, 1877; lived in Germany, 1919-1933; active Zionist; contributor to Jewish journals in Europe and America; went to Palestine, 1933; Tel Aviv, Palestine, Oct. 25, 1942.
- GUTTMANN, MICHAEL, scholar, Talmudist; b. Félegyháza, Hungary, 1872; rabbi, Csongrád, Hungary, 1903-07; teacher, Natl. Rabbinical Seminary, Budapest, 1907-21; principal, Landes-Rabbiner-Schule, Budapest; prof., Jewish Theological Seminary, Breslau, Germany, until 1938; translated Talmud into Hungarian; author, *Mafteah ha-Talmud*; Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 7, 1942.
- HARRIS, SIR DAVID, K. C. M. G., V. D., mine owner; b. London, England, 1852; member, So. African House of Parliament; introduced into immigration law amendment recognizing Yiddish as European language; decorated in Boer War; Kimberley, Union of South Africa, Sept. 22, 1942.
- HEILBUTH, GEORGE HENRY, Mayor of Westminster, 1925-26, Dep. Mayor, 1926-27; H. M. Lieut., City of London; London, England; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- HENRIQUEZ, HAIM COHEN; chairman, Chamber of Commerce; past post-master general; leader of communal and philanthropic organizations; aged 74; Curaçao, Neth. West Indies, Sept. 29, 1942.
- HEVESI, SIMON, chief rabbi, author, scholar; b. Aszód, Hungary; elected, rabbi, 1905; founded OMIKE (Natl. Hungarian Jewish Education Alliance), Com. for Jewish Students Abroad, 1921; chief rabbi, Budapest

- Jewish community, 1927; pres. Rabbinical Assn. of Hungary; prof. of theology and homiletics, Landes-Rabbiner-Schule; awarded D.H.L. by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1939; aged 75; Budapest, Hungary, Feb. 1, 1943.
- HILDESHEIMER, SALOMON, ophthalmic surgeon, communal worker; b. Germany; a leader of Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden; left Berlin, 1936; aged 60; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported Dec. 25, 1942.
- HIRSHHORN, SAMUEL, author, publicist; b. Slonim, Poland, 1889; assoc. with Zionist weekly, *Slos Zydowski*, 1906-07, *Nasz Kurier*, *Nasz Przegląd*, *Nasz Dziennik*, *Moment*, Warsaw; a founder, Jewish Folk Party, 1916; deputy to Constitutional Sejm of Poland, 1919; past member, City Council of Warsaw; author of Polish-Jewish anthology; aged 54; Warsaw, Poland; reported May 28, 1943.
- HIRST OF WITTON, LORD (formerly Hugo Hirsch), industrialist; b. Munich, Germany, 1863; came as youth to England; known as "electricity king"; chm., General Electric Company; pres., Radio Manufacturers Assn.; authority on international law; member of several government committees; raised to peerage, 1924; London, England, Jan. 22, 1943.
- HOFFMAN, YAAKOV; b. Riga, Lithuania; a founder, Betar (Revisionist) org. in Lithuania; aged 53; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported Jan. 15, 1943.
- HOWARD, LESLIE (family name STAINER), actor, director, producer; b. London, England, April 3, 1893; worked both in U. S. and England; on official mission when killed in plane accident en route from Lisbon to England, June 2, 1943.
- ISRAEL, WILFRED J., industrialist, philanthropist; b. London, England; educ. in Germany; took leading part in organizing Quaker relief work for German children after World War I; made study of situation of Jews in eastern Europe; traveled in Russia, Poland and Palestine, where he participated in foundation of Ben Shemen, the children's village; foundation member, Exec. of Youth Aliyah; bd. member of Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland, since 1933; came to England, Aug., 1939; org. welfare work for internees; a founder Assn. of Jewish Refugees in England; member, bd. of ICA; representative of Jewish Agency in arranging with HIAS-ICA transfer of Jewish refugees from Lisbon to Palestine; aged 44; killed in plane accident en route from Lisbon to England, June 2, 1943.
- JERUCHEM, CHAIM ISAK, rabbi ("Altstadter Gaon"); aged 78; Altstadt, Galicia, Poland; reported April 1, 1943.
- KISCH, FREDERICK HERMAN, C. B. E., D. S. O., Brigadier, chief engineer, British Eighth Army; b. Darjeeling, India, 1888; entered Royal Engineer Corps, 1909; veteran World War I, won D. S. O. and *Croix de Guerre*; active in Zionist affairs since 1922; member Bd. of Governors, Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa; past chmn., dir., Political Department of Zionist Org., 1923-31; chm., Palestine Exec., Jewish Agency, 1929-31; Tunisia (in action), April 11, 1943.
- KOMMISSAR, KIRZNER, Zionist; b. Russia; lived in Norway for 28 years; chm., Zionist Org. of Norway, Tarbuth Hebrew schools; executed by Nazis; Oslo, Norway; reported Nov. 20, 1942.
- KORNFELD, JOSEPH SAUL, rabbi, educator; b. Austria-Hungary, Feb. 12, 1876; educ. Univ. of Cincinnati, Hebrew Union College; rabbi, B'nai Israel Temple, Columbus, O., 1907-1921; pres., Columbus Bd. of Education, 1918-1919; U. S. Minister to Persia, 1921-1924; rabbi, Collingswood

Ave. Temple, Toledo, O., 1925-1934; cor. sec., Central Conference of American Rabbis, 1913-15; Toronto, Canada, June 22, 1943.

KRAUS, OSKAR, philosopher; b. Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1872; prof. of philosophy, Prague University; came to England, 1939; Oxford, England; reported Oct. 23, 1942.

LANDAU, JUDAH LEO, scholar; dramatist; b. Galicia, Poland, 1866; chief rabbi, Witwatersrand, So. Africa, 1912; publ., co-ed., *Hebrew Journal*; prof. of Hebrew Literature, Witwatersrand University; pres., So. African Zionist Federation; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; reported Aug. 26, 1942.

LANDAU, LEOPOLD, Zionist; past pres., Federation of Zionist Societies in North-East Germany; went to Palestine, 1922-26, Denmark, 1927-33; pres., Danish Zionist Federation; returned to Pal., 1934; member, Jewish Agency Council, 1931-35; aged 61; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported Jan. 1, 1943.

LANDSBERG, OTTO, economist, statesman; b. Rybnik, Upper Silesia, 1869; Reich Minister of Justice in Scheidemann Cabinet, 1919; German Minister to Belgium, 1920-23; Reichstag deputy, 1924; went to Belgium, 1933, England, 1939; Leicester, England; reported Aug. 28, 1942.

LAZARUS, PHILIP, communal worker, former magistrate; member, pres. (1942), Jewish Bd. of Guardians; pres., Great Synagogue, 1936-40; aged 80; Manchester, England, Oct. 5, 1942.

LAZARUS, PHILLIP, communal worker; dir. for 30 years, Sydney Hosp.; founder, pres., Picton Lakes T. B. Settlement Village; aged 74; Sydney, Australia, July 6, 1942.

LEIBOVITZ, SIMON, communal worker; pres., Jewish Benevolent Soc., Home for Aged Jews, Cairo; vice-pres., Jewish Orphanage; aged 62; Cairo, Egypt; reported July 3, 1942.

LEVIN, DORSCH, archaeologist; b. Germany; sought refuge in Norway; deported to Oranienburg concentration camp; aged 60; Oranienburg, Germany; reported Nov. 5, 1942.

LEWIN-EPSTEIN, RECHAVIAH, Zionist; b. Warsaw, Poland; lived in U. S.; active in refugee settlement work; founder, head until 1938, Bureau of American Economic Com. for Palestine, Tel Aviv; aged 49; Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 20, 1942.

LIPKIN, BENJAMIN, rabbi; b. Russia; went to England, 1879, to So. Africa, 1910; author, *Meditations*; aged 85; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, May 4, 1943.

MANCROFT, LORD, *see*, Samuel, Sir Arthur Michael

MARGULIES, EMIL, Zionist; past pres., Jewish Party in Czechoslovakia; co-author of Bernheim Petition, presented to League of Nations, 1933, protesting anti-Jewish laws in Upper Silesia; acted as Zionist attorney at several Congresses; prominent in League of Nations Union and in Congresses of European Minorities; came to Palestine, 1939; aged 66; Tel Aviv, Palestine, Feb. 18, 1943.

MEYUHAS, JOSEPH, teacher, author; b. Jerusalem, Palestine, 1868; dir., Ezra Seminary for 25 years; pres., Jewish Community Council, 1920-31; member, Jewish Natl. Council of Palestine; founder, Sephardic Union; active in establishing B'nai B'rith Lodges in Greece and Bulgaria; Jerusalem, Palestine, Sept. 3, 1942.

- MITTWOCH, EUGEN, Orientalist, author; b. Schrimm, Germany, 1876; dir., Seminary for Oriental Studies, Univ. of Berlin, 1928-34; adviser, Eastern Dept. of German Foreign Office; head, Berlin office of American Jewish Joint Distribution Com., 1933-38; came to England, 1938; adviser, Eastern Division of British Ministry of Information, 1941-42; authority on Arabic culture; London, England, Nov. 8, 1942.
- MODEL, ALICE (MRS. LOUIS), M. B. E., social worker; b. London, England, 1856; hon. org. sec., Jewish Maternity Hospital; chm., Union Jewish Women, Jewish Day Nursery; first woman member, Jewish Bd. of Guardians; London, England, April 23, 1943.
- MORDACZ, JEAN JULES HENRI, General, statesman; b. Clermont-Ferrand, France; Brigadier General, 1916; awarded Military Medal and Cross of Legion of Honor; chief of Clemenceau's Military Cabinet, until 1920; author of books on strategy; allegedly suicide; aged 75; Paris, France; reported April 30, 1943.
- MOSSINSON, BENZION, educator; b. Andreevka, Russia 1878; settled in Palestine, 1907; dir., Herzliah Gymnasium, Tel Aviv, 1912; dir., educ. dept., Jewish Natl. Council; member, Zionist Actions Committee; chm., Confederation of General Zionists in Palestine; ed., *Ha-Ziyyoni ha-Kelali*; Jerusalem, Palestine, Nov. 22, 1942.
- NATHANSON, NATHAN L., theatre operator; b. Minneapolis, Minn.; went to Canada, 1907; pres., General Theatres; past pres., Famous Players Canadian Corp., 1916-26, 1933-41; aged 57; Toronto, Canada, May 27, 1943.
- NEUMARK, KARL, laryngologist; medical supt., Rothschild Hospital, Vitkovice, Czechoslovakia; Zionist; went to Palestine, 1938; aged 61; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported July 3, 1942.
- NEWMAN, ABRAHAM, rabbi; minister, Leicester Hebrew Cong., 1905-1939, minister emeritus, from 1939; life governor, Leicester Royal Infirmary; founder, life pres., Leicester Zionist Soc.; aged 72; Leicester, England, March 26, 1943.
- NISSENBAUM, ISAAC, rabbi, Zionist; b. Babrousk, White Russia, 1869; member, Palestine Com., Odessa; sec., Mizrachi Center, Bialystok; ed., *Mizrachi*; Warsaw, Poland; reported Feb. 19, 1943.
- QUALID, WILLIAM, jurist, economist; b. Algiers, 1880; prof. of political economy, Sorbonne, Paris; lecturer on labor legislation at Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales; deputy chief, Employment Office at Ministry of Labor, 1919; represented France at International Labor Office, 1921; dir., Institut d'Urbanisme de Paris; vice-pres., Alliance Israélite Universelle; pres., Central Bd., World ORT Union, since 1934; Marseille, France; reported Feb. 1, 1943.
- PICCIOTTO, M. N. de, banker, Zionist; b. Aleppo, Syria; pres., World Union of Sephardic Jews; early collaborator of Chaim Weizmann in Zionist movement; aged 74; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported Dec. 11, 1942.
- POLAK, HENRI, statesman, labor leader; b. Amsterdam, Holland, 1868; member, Amsterdam Bd. of Aldermen; elected member, Lower Chamber of the General States, 1914; organizer trade union movement in Dutch diamond industry; chm., Internatl. Diamond Workers Assn.; imprisoned by Nazis; Laren, Holland, Feb. 18, 1943.
- POPPER, JOSEPH, Zionist; b. Czechoslovakia; past chm., Keren Hayesod; pres., Bd. of Jewish Communities; grand pres., B'nai B'rith; came to

- Palestine, 1939; member, Adm. Com., Jewish Agency; aged 72; Jerusalem, Palestine; reported June 30, 1943.
- *RIBARY, GEZA, lawyer, physician, communal worker; vice-pres., Budapest Jewish community, 1938-42; founder, leader, Jewish Relief Committee; aged 57; Budapest, Hungary, May 9, 1942.
- *RIVLIN, ELIEZER, scholar; b. Jerusalem, Palestine, Feb. 16, 1889; cor., *Morning Journal*, New York, N. Y., since 1911; author of many works on history of Palestine; Jerusalem, Palestine, May 27, 1942.
- RUBIN, SOLOMON, rabbi; b. Birzh, Lithuania, 1894; settled in So. Africa, 1924; shohet in Johannesburg; rabbi, Aberdeen (Cape) Hebrew Cong. for nine years, Kensington Hebrew Cong., 1936-43; Kensington, Union of South Africa, March 3, 1943.
- RUBINSTEIN, REUBEN, editor, communal leader; lived in Kaunas, Lithuania; ed., *Yiddische Shtimme*; arrested 1939 by Soviets as Zionist leader; aged 52; in Russian internment camp; reported March 4, 1943.
- RUPPIN, ARTHUR, economist, sociologist, author, Zionist; b. Rawitsch, Germany, 1876; a founder and dir., Soc. for Jewish Statistics (Verband für Statistik der Juden), Berlin, 1904-1908; ed., *Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden*; came to Palestine, 1908; authority on Palestine economic situation; expert on land settlement; among founders of Tel Aviv; member, Palestine Zionist Exec., 1921; lecturer, Hebrew University since 1927; chm., Commission for Colonization of German Jews in Palestine, 1933; author, *The Jewish Fate and Future*, and many other works; Jerusalem, Palestine, Jan. 1, 1943.
- SALOMONSON, HERMAN (MELIS STOKES, pseud.), author, journalist; b. Amsterdam, Holland, 1892; ed., *Groene Amsterdammer*, 1915-1923; *Javabode*, Batavia, 1923-1927; European dir., Aneta, Neth. Indies News Agency, 1927, and Indies dir. at The Hague, 1935-1940; concentration camp, Dachau, Germany; reported Nov. 18, 1942.
- SAMUEL, SIR ARTHUR MICHAEL (LORD MANCROFT), diplomat, author; b. Norwich, England, Dec. 6, 1872; Lord-Mayor of Norwich, 1912-13; asst. to dir., Army Contracts at War Office, 1914-15; and Minister of Munitions, 1915-16; served Committee for reorganization of Consular Service, 1916; Parl. sec. to Board of Trade and Minister for Dept. of Overseas Trade in Baldwin Cabinet, 1924-27; Financial sec. to Treasury, 1927-29; Sussex, England, Aug. 17, 1942.
- SAPHIR, ASCHER, journalist; b. Jerusalem, Palestine, 1893; veteran, World War I; authority on Near Eastern affairs and French military liaison officer; delegate to Zionist Congress, 1920; representative of World Zionist Org. for League of Nations matters, Geneva, 1922; capt., Fighting French Forces; Jerusalem, Palestine, Aug. 27, 1942.
- SASSOON, DAVID SOLOMON, bibliophile, author; ed., *Divan of Samuel Hanagid*, etc.; London, England, Aug. 10, 1942.
- SCHIPPER, ISAAC, historian; Zionist Socialist leader in Poland; member of Parliament, 1919; pres., Jewish Writers' Club, Warsaw; aged 59; executed, Warsaw, Poland; reported May 19, 1943.
- SCHOR, DAVID, musician, composer; prof., Moscow Academy of Music, 1926; pres., Moscow Jewish Musical Society; aged 75; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported July 3, 1942.

- SELBIGER, ALFRED; Hechalutz leader; directed emigration of Jewish children from Germany to Palestine after 1933; executed in Nazi concentration camp, Dec. 1942; reported Feb. 23, 1943.
- STAHL, HEINRICH, communal leader; pres., Berlin Jewish community, 1933, until his deportation, 1942; aged 74; Terezin, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 27, 1942.
- STARFIELD, BERNARD (STANFIELD), merchant, communal worker; b. Poland, 1873; educ., Poland and U. S.; came to So. Africa, 1897; past vice-pres., member of Advisory Bd., Witwatersrand Jewish Aged Home; past pres., Witwatersrand Hebrew Benevolent Association; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, June 19, 1943.
- UDITSKY, ABRAHAM, historian; wrote on development of Jewish labor movement and on Jewish classics; Tashkent, U. S. S. R.; reported Feb. 12, 1943.
- VILENSKY, ARIEH, collective farmer; went from Homel, Russia, to Palestine, 1890; a founder of Hadera, Palestine; aged 70; Hadera, Palestine; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- VISE, BERNARD, communal worker, Zionist; b. Toronto, Canada; active in Canadian Jewish Congress, United Jewish Welfare Fund, Toronto Jewish Center; aged 42; Toronto Canada, Nov. 26, 1942.
- VREDENBURG, J., chief rabbi; officer, Order of Orange Nassau; aged 76; Amsterdam, Holland; reported April 30, 1943.
- WILLSTAETTER, RICHARD, scientist; b. Karlsruhe, Germany, Aug. 13, 1872; extraordinary prof. of organic chemistry, Univ. of Munich, 1902; prof. of chemistry, dir., biochemical research, Federal Polytechnic Institute, Zurich, Switzerland, 1905-1912; hon. prof., Univ. of Berlin, dir. Chemical Institute, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft at Dahlem, 1912; member, Prussian Academy of Sciences, 1914; Nobel Prize winner for research on chlorophyll, 1915; awarded Davy Medal of Royal Soc., London, 1932, Willard Gibbs Medal of American Chemical Society, 1933; Locarno, Switzerland; reported Aug. 3, 1942.
- WOHLGEMUTH, JOSEPH, rabbi, Talmudic scholar, lecturer; b. Memel, Lithuania, 1867; prof. of philosophy and homiletics, Hildesheimer Rabbinical Seminary, Berlin, since 1895; ed., *Yeshurun*, for 40 years; co-publ. of a German translation of Pentateuch; Frankfurt on the Main, Germany; reported July 3, 1942.
- YELLIN, ITA (MRS. DAVID), civic worker; hon. officer, civil division of Order of British Empire in recognition of "public services," 1938; aged 75; Jerusalem, Palestine, May 2, 1943.
- ZAGAN, SHACHNA, labor leader, Zionist; b. Galicia, 1893; member, Central Com., Poale Zion Party, Warsaw; ed. of its official party organ; vice-pres., Central Yiddish School Org.; Warsaw, Poland; reported June, 1943.
- ZINBERG, ISRAEL, historian; b. Volhynia, Russia, 1873; co-publ. with Simon Dubnow of Russian Yiddish periodicals; founder, *Yiddishe Welt*, 1916; author, *History of the Literature of the Jews*; internment camp, U. S. S. R.; reported March 4, 1943.
- ZIRELSON, JUDA LOEB, chief rabbi; b. Kosely, Rumania, 1859; rabbi in Kishineff since 1909; chm., official rabbinical commission at Ministry of Interior, Petersburg; contributed to adaptation of Art. 133 of Rumanian Constitution of 1924, giving equal rights to Jews; Senator for Kishineff, 1926; chief rabbi of Bessarabia; prominent in Agudath movement and

Appeal of Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations for Bessarabian Jewry; executed by Germans; Kishineff (Bessarabia); reported Sept. 23, 1942.

ZURI, J. S., lawyer, authority on Hebrew law; b. Poland; went to Palestine after World War I; lecturer, Jerusalem Law School; expert on Hebrew law at Egyptian Ministry of Justice; went to Paris, 1927; settled in London, 1931; author, *Law in the Talmud*; sec.-gen., Soc. for Promoting the Study of Hebrew Law; aged 63; London, England; reported Feb. 19, 1943.

ZWEIBACK, SOLOMON, physician; came to So. Africa, 1885; member City Council and Hosp. Bd., Kimberley; represented Beaconsfield in Cape Provincial Council, 1923-25; dir., Kimberley Divisional Council; aged 61; Kimberley, Union of South Africa, Feb. 7, 1943.

ZYGIELBOJM, SAMUEL, Socialist, statesman; b. Chelm, Poland; member, Polish Natl. Council; member, Jewish Socialist Party (The Bund); sec.-gen., Federation of Jewish Labor Unions in Poland, 1924; member, Warsaw Municipal Council, 1926; appt. by Polish Government-in-exile member, Polish Natl. Council to represent organized Jewish labor in Poland; aged 49; suicide, London, England, May 12, 1943.

AMERICAN JEWISH WAR SERVICE

FROM DECEMBER 7, 1941 TO JUNE 30, 1943

The following lists were compiled by the Bureau of War Records of the Jewish Welfare Board. The specific place of action is indicated wherever it is known; otherwise the general theater of operations is given. Names preceded by an asterisk were already published in Volume 44 of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. A key to the awards appears below.

MILITARY AWARDS

- ABERBROOK, ALLAN, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., citations, Panama Canal.
 ABRAMS, CARL V., Bronx, N. Y., Lt., commendation, Mediterranean.
 ADLER, JEROME M., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
 ADLER, MONROE A., Allentown, Pa., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., So. Pacific.
 ALFRED, ISIDORE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. S. (posthumous), Philippine Is.
 ALTMAN, FREDRIC G., Little Rock, Ark., Lt., S. C. and special fourragère, No. Africa.
 AMRON, ARTHUR, Rockaway Park, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H. (posthumous), Philippine Is.
 ARCH, ROBERT, Valley Stream, N. Y., Technician, citation, Oran.
 ASCHER, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., Caribbean.
 ASHER, NATHAN F., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., commendation from Sec. of Navy, At Sea.
 BASS, SAMUEL B., North City, S. C., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Africa.
 BERENSON, MORRIS, Garfield, N. J., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., No. Africa.
 BERG, BERNARD E., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., S. S., Guadalcanal.
 BERKOWITZ, GEORGE, Dallas, Tex., Lt., S. S., O. P. H., Philippine Is.
 BERMAN, IRVING, Paterson, N. J., Lt., O. P. H. (posthumous), Alaska.
 BERNSTEIN, SAUL, Farmingdale, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H. (posthumous), So. Pacific.
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- A. M. — Air Medal
 D. F. C. — Distinguished Flying Cross
 D. S. C. — Distinguished Service Cross
 D. S. M. — Distinguished Service Medal
 N. C. — Navy Cross
 O. L. C. — Oak Leaf Cluster
 O. P. H. — Order of the Purple Heart
 S. C. — Silver Cluster
 S. M. — Soldier's Medal
 S. S. — Silver Star

BESBECK, LOUIS, Los Angeles, Calif., Major, O. P. H., Philippine Is.
BESSMAN, LEONARD M., Milwaukee, Wis., Lt., French War Medal, No. Africa.

BILLEN, THEODORE L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., Australia.
BLOCK, JULES H., Oklahoma City, Okla., Ensign, Navy commendation, At Sea.

BLOOM, HARRY H., Jacksonville, Fla., Ph. M. 1/c, commendation from Sec. of Navy, Jacksonville, Fla.

BOBROW, ALAN L., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., A. M., England.

BRENNER, F. G., Newport News, Va., Capt., citation, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army.

BRIGHT, ROY, Eveleth, Minn., Lt., D. F. C., S. S., Pacific Area.

BROOKS, NATHAN, Detroit, Mich., Capt., S. S., New Guinea.

*CAPLAN, STANLEY, Elmira, N. Y., Lt., letter of commendation, Pearl Harbor.

CHARLES, BERNARD N., New York, N. Y., Capt., O. P. H., Africa.

CHASE, LESTER J., Worcester, Mass., Capt., S. S., Philippine Is.

CHURGIN, FRANK, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.

*CLIFFORD, ROBERT, Perth Amboy, N. J., Sgt., O. P. H., Hawaii.

COHEN, EDWARD S., Rumford, Me., Sgt., A. M., No. Africa.

COHEN, EPHRAIM B., Minneapolis, Minn., Major, A. M., Southwest Pacific.

COHEN, HEYMAN S., New York, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.

COHEN, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Australia.

COHEN, LEWIS E., Waukegan, Ill., Pvt., S. M., Canal Zone.

*COHEN, MITCHELL, Lawrence, Mass., Sgt., O. P. H., Area unknown.

*CRYSTAL, SOLOMON, New York, N. Y., Pfc., S. M., Virginia Beach, Va.

CUSHER, MILTON, Chelsea, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.

CUTLER, IRVING, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., O. P. H. (posthumous), S. S., Mediterranean.

CYPRESS, MANDELL L., Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., Army Air Medal, Hawaii.

*DAMSKY, ROBERT P., Swampscott, Mass., Cpl., O. P. H., Hawaii.

DAVIS, CHESTER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., England.

DAVIS, NORMAN, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., Egypt.

DEVERS, SIDNEY, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., England.

DIAMOND, LEROY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., N. C., Guadalcanal.

DIETCH, WILLIAM A., Chicago, Ill., Lt., S. S., Australia.

*EDELMAN, HOWARD, Hackensack, N. J., Pvt., departmental commendation. Ft. Bragg, N. C.

EDELSTEIN, LEONARD S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Radioman 1/c, commendation, Atlantic Area.

EHRENREICH, ABRAHAM, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., No. Africa.

*EICHMAN, MARTIN D., Chicago, Ill., Cpl., letter of commendation, Philippine Is.

EPSTEIN, FRED S., Washington, D. C., Chief Ph. Mate, commendation, citation, Midway Is. and Coral Sea.

ERSHLER, ARTHUR N., Hudson, N. Y., Lt., N. C., Norfolk, Va.

FELDBACKER, PHILIP, St. Louis, Mo., Pfc., S. S., Africa.

FELDMAN, JACK H., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H. (posthumous), Hawaii.

- FELDMAN, NORBERT B., New York, N. Y., Lt., commendation, European Area.
- FINEBERG, DAVID E., Roxbury, Mass., Cpl., O. P. H., O. L. C., New Zealand.
- FINK, JOSEPH, New York, N. Y., Lt., S. S., No. Africa.
- FINKELSTEIN, GEORGE L., Philadelphia, Pa., Cpl., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.
- FINN, EUGENE D., Brighton, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.
- FISCHER, PHILIP S., Newark, N. J., Lt., O. L. C., D. S. M., England.
- FISHMAN, NATHAN, Dorchester, Mass., Sgt., special citation, Florida.
- FONOROW, MILTON S., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., London, England.
- FRANKEL, SAMUEL B., Staten Island, N. Y., Comdr., D. S. M., Washington, D. C.
- FRIEDENTHAL, RALPH F., Denver, Colo., Lt. Col., O. P. H., Hawaii.
- FRIEDMAN, LEON J., Bronx, N. Y., Lt., citation, Africa.
- *FRIEDMAN, MORRIS M., Grand Forks, N. D., Capt., D. S. C., S. S., Southwest Pacific.
- FRIEDWALD, HERBERT, New York, N. Y., Sgt., *Croix de Guerre*, S. S., No. Africa.
- FRISCH, EMANUEL, Cleveland, O., Pvt., O. P. H., Africa.
- *FRUMKIN, GABRIEL J., Memphis, Tenn., Lt., D. S. C., Australia.
-
- GAMSO, RAFAEL R., Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., S. S., New Guinea.
- GARFUNKEL, JULIUS, New York, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- GILBERT, CHARLEY L., Phoenix, Ariz., Sgt., A. M., European Area.
- GOLDBERG, EDDIE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., S. M., Washington, D. C.
- GOLDBLUM, THEODORE, Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., D. F. C., Australia.
- GOLDMAN, I. RALPH, Milwaukee, Wis., Capt., S. M., Hawaii.
- GOLDSTEIN, DANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., European Area.
- GOLDMAN, MAX, Dorchester, Mass., Capt., two O. P. H., Australia.
- GOLDSTEIN, HARRY, Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Gold Leaf Cluster, European Area.
- *GOLDSTEIN, MURRAY, Staten Island, N. Y., Pvt., S. M., Camp Edwards, Mass.
- GONSKY, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., Australia.
- *GOODMAN, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Radioman, S. S., O. L. C., Australia.
- GORDON, BENJAMIN, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., O. P. H., A. M., O. L. C., France.
- GOROBETZ, MILTON L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., Casablanca.
- GRAM, PHILIP, St. Louis, Mo., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., No. Africa.
- *GREENSTEIN, IRVING E., Philadelphia, Pa., Seaman 1/c, cited for bravery, Pearl Harbor.
- GREESE, NATHAN, Chicago, Ill., Sgt., D. S. C., So. Pacific.
- GRELLER, GOODMAN G., Minneapolis, Minn., Lt., O. P. H. (posthumous), No. Africa.
- GRODEN, ALFRED, Maplewood, N. J., Cpl., A. M., Australia.
- GROSS, JEROME S., Ellenville, N. Y., Mach. Mate 1/c, letter of commendation, Midway Is.
- GUTOW, JULIUS J., Detroit, Mich., Lt., S. S., New Guinea.
- HAAS, L. O., Montgomery, Ala., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
- HABER, NORMAN S., Venice, Calif., Lt., D. F. C., Honolulu.

- HALPERIN, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., Major, O. P. H., New Guinea.
HAMILL, MILTON, Lynn, Mass., T/Sgt., A. M., England.
HANSON, PAUL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., England.
*HARTMAN, JEROME, Dayton, O., Comdr., special mention in Washington, At Sea.
HECHT, FREDERICK, Florida, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., No. Africa.
HEYMAN, ALFRED, Youngstown, O., Lt., S. S., Australia.
HEYMAN, HARRY, Steelton, Pa., Coxswain, S. S., At Sea.
HIRSCH, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.
HOCHMAN, HERMAN J., Rosenberg, Tex., S/Sgt., A. M., Egypt.
HOCHMAN, JACOB, Plainfield, N. J., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
HOFFMAN, ARTHUR E., St. Louis, Mo., and Beverly Hills, Calif., Major, D. F. C., S. S., O. P. H., Pacific Area.
HOFFMAN, HERBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., O. P. H. (posthumous), European Area.
HOUSEMAN, THEODORE, Muskegon, Mich., Ship's Cook 2/c, O. P. H., At Sea.
ISKIWITCH, DARRELL, St. Louis, Mo., Pvt., O. P. H. (posthumous), Philippine Is.
*ISQUITH, SOLOMON S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt. Comdr., N. C., Pearl Harbor.
JACOBSON, ISRAEL, Rochester, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., No. Africa.
JACOBSON, SIDNEY W., Shreveport, La., Lt., S. S., So. Pacific.
JAFFE, HAROLD M., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
*JEFFERY, IRA, Minneapolis, Minn., Ensign, commendation (posthumous), Pearl Harbor.
KAPLAN, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.
KAPLAN, HARRY E., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.
KAPLAN, MAX, Bronx, N. Y., Mach. Mate 1/c, commendation from Washington, At Sea.
KARASIN, BERNARD, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., No. Africa.
KARPASS, VICTOR H., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. S. C., No. Africa.
*KATCHUCK, ALEXANDER, Sacramento, Calif., Pvt., S. S., Philippine Is.
KATZ, AARON, Cleveland, O., Lt., N. C., Solomon Is.
KERBOW, EARL L., Cleveland, O., Sgt., O. P. H., A. M. (posthumous), St. Nazaire, France.
KESSELMAN, HARRY, Lebanon, Pa., Pfc., S. M., England.
KESSLER, ROBERT, McKeesport, Pa., Sgt., S. S., Middle East.
*KIPNES, DAVID, Hancock Park, Calif., Capt., S. S., Belleau Wood, France.
KIRSCHMAN, HENRY, Chicago, Ill., Mach. Mate 1/c, citation, French Morocco.
KIRSH, SEYMOUR C., San Francisco, Calif., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.
KLEIMAN, JULIUS L., Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H. (posthumous), England.
KLEINBURD, BENJAMIN, Philadelphia, Pa., Cpl., A. M., Aleutian Is.
KLING, LEONARD, Cincinnati, O., Pvt., O. P. H., Africa.
KOHN, SIDNEY L., St. Louis, Mo., Sgt., A. M., Europe.
KOPS, STANLEY D., New York, N. Y., Sgt., N. C. (posthumous), Guadalcanal.
KOSAK, FREDERIC, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., New Guinea.
KREBS, OSCAR R., Bronx, N. Y., Capt., O. P. H., England.

- KRUSE, RICHARD L., Ypsilanti, Mich., Lt., A. M., England.
 KUR, SIDNEY I., Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Order of Merit, England.
 KUSHMAN, ABE, Oakland, Calif., Chief Mach. Mate., O. P. H., At Sea.
- LARKIN, SANFORD L., Boston, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., New Zealand.
 LAVEN, GEORGE, JR., San Antonio, Tex., Capt., D. F. C., two A. M., O. L. C., D. S. C., Aleutian Is.
 LEVIN, ABRAHAM, Richmond, Va., Pfc., A. M., Aleutian Is.
 *LEVIN, MEYER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., O. L. C., S. S., O. P. H., (posthumous), So. Pacific.
 LEVIN, MEYER, St. Louis, Mo., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., London, England.
 LEVY, ROBERT T., New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H. (posthumous), France.
 LIBLIT, ARTHUR, Jamaica, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H. (posthumous), No. Africa.
 LIBSON, OREN, Minneapolis, Minn., Pvt., D. S. M., O. P. H., Tunisia.
 LICHTER, CARL J., St. Paul, Minn., Major, D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., five citations, Bataan, two citations, New Guinea.
 LIGHTMAN, ALFRED M., Syracuse, N. Y., Capt., S. S., citation, Solomon Is.
 LIEPE, AARON, Dubuque, Iowa, Lt., A. M., China.
 LIPKIN, ALTON, Minneapolis, Minn., Sgt., S. S., New Guinea.
 LIPPMANN, ARNOLD B., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Hawaii.
 LISCHIN, RICHARD H., Atlantic City, N. J., Petty Officer 1/c, S. S., Southwest Pacific.
 LOEB, E. ROBERT, Cincinnati, O., Lt., A. M., Africa.
 LONDER, MAURICE, Minneapolis, Minn., Sgt., S. S., Australia.
 LOWITZ, STANLEY, Jamaica, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., Oran.
 LUNENFELD, RAYMOND C., Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., A. M. (posthumous), Germany.
- MACKS, MORTON, Oakland, Calif., Lt., A. M., England.
 MANDEL, HERBERT I., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. S., Hawaii.
 MANDELKORN, RICHARD S., Honolulu, Hawaii, Lt. Comdr., citation, Hawaii.
 MARCUS, LAWRENCE E., Dallas Tex., Lt., two *Croix de Guerre*, No. Africa.
 *MARK, HENRY D., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., D. S. C. (posthumous), Philippine Is.
 MEYERS, AARON, St. Louis, Mo., Sgt., S. S., New Guinea.
 MILLER, BARNEY E., St. Louis, Mo., Sgt., commendation, No. Africa.
 *MINTZ, JEROME, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., citation, Hawaii.
 MITCHELL, MARVIN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., O. L. C., A. M., No. Africa.
 MITZMAN, LAURENCE J., Oakland, Calif., Pvt., O. P. H., Dutch Harbor.
 *MOLDAFSKY, MILTON, St. Louis, Mo., Ensign, letter of commendation, Pacific Area.
 MOSKOWITZ, MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., two O. P. H., O. L. C., Australia.
 MUSCOPLAT, ABE, Minneapolis, Minn., Sgt., O. P. H., Tunisia.
- NELSON, JOSEPH P., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Capt., O. P. H., O. L. C., Tunisia.
 *NEWMAN, HARRY, Bronx, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., Hawaii.
 NEWMAN, NATHAN, Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., two A. M., No. Africa.
- OPPENHEIMER, M. LEONARD, Baltimore, Md., Lt., commendation, Africa.

- PATTERSON, RALPH E., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., commendation from Sec. of Navy, At Sea.
- PHILIPSBORN, MARTIN, JR., Chicago, Ill., Major, *Croix de Guerre*, O. P. H., No. Africa.
- *PLOTNICK, JOSEPH, Baltimore, Md., Sgt., O. P. H., St. Mihiel, France.
- POLLACK, ALFRED I., Fresno, Calif., Lt., citation, Newfoundland.
- POLLOCK, EUGENE J., New Orleans, La., Lt., D. S. C., A. M., five O. L. C., England.
- PONEMONE, SEYMOUR J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
- QUINT, WILBUR, Lowell, Mass., Lt., O. P. H., Medal for pre-war service in Navy, S. S., Asiatic Pacific.
- *RABINOWITZ, MORRIS, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., O. P. H., Camp Chaffee, Ark.
- RADETSKY, HAROLD A., Denver, Colo., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., No. Africa.
- RAYBERG, MILTON, Roxbury, Mass., Sgt., A. M., Overseas.
- *REINGOLD, SAMUEL, Tannersville, N. Y., Gunners Mate, letter of commendation, At Sea.
- REITMAN, MICHAEL L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., Australia.
- RENNER, DAVID H., Bronx, N. Y., O. C., S. M., Area unknown.
- RENTZ, RALPH N., Lansdowne, Pa., Pfc., O. P. H., Philippine Is.
- REZNICK, HYMIE, Minneapolis, Minn., Pvt., O. P. H., New Guinea.
- RIBECK, JOSEPH, Dorchester, Mass., S/Sgt., A. M., England.
- RICHMAN, SIDNEY M., Oshkosh, Wis., Lt., D. F. C., D. S. C., Alaska.
- RODMAN, BERT A., Ferndale, Calif., Pfc., S. S., Africa.
- ROLLER, JACK, Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., A. M., England.
- *ROSEMAN, LEON J., Boston, Mass., Boatswain's Mate, citation, At Sea.
- ROSENBERG, HYMAN P., St. Louis, Mo., Sgt., A. M., Hawaii.
- *ROSENBLUM, DANIEL D., Jersey City, N. J., Pfc., letter of commendation, Hawaii.
- ROSOFF, ARNOLD Z., Brookline, Mass., Lt., D. F. M., Washington, D. C.
- ROTHENBERG, ALLAN, Washington, D. C., Lt., N. C., S. S., Hawaii.
- RUCHAMKIN, SEYMOUR D., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., N. C., At Sea.
- RUTZ, RALPH, Minneapolis, Minn., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- SACHS, HENRY N., New York, N. Y., Lt. Col., S. S., Hawaii.
- SACHS, MORTON L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Middle East.
- *SALTZMAN, STEPHEN G., Wilmington, Del., Lt., S. S., Hawaii.
- SAPHIER, JACQUES C., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. S. (posthumous), Guadalcanal.
- *SAPOZINK, MEYER, Rochester, N. Y., Pvt., citation, San Francisco, Calif.
- *SAROFF, HARRY A., Schenectady, N. Y., Pfc., commendation, Aberdeen, Md.
- SCELLENBERG, JULIUS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., New Guinea.
- SCHESTOPOL, ABE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., citation, China.
- SCHLAFMITZ, LEONARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Alaska.
- *SCHLEIFER, LOUIS, Newark, N. J., Pfc., S. S., O. P. H. (posthumous), Hawaii.
- *SCHREIBER, HARRY J., Monroe, La., Capt., O. P. H., Java.
- SCHWARTZ, PAUL, Syracuse, N. Y., Lt., D. S. C., S. S., New Guinea.

- SCHWARTZMAN, WILLIAM, New York, N. Y., Pfc., S. M., Hawaii.
 SCHWIMMER, SIDNEY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., Australia.
 SEGAL, NORMAN, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., No. Africa.
 *SHAPIRO, ROBERT M., Sgt., commendation.
 SHARFF, ALFRED, Portland, Ore., Lt., O. P. H., D. S. C. (posthumous), No. Africa.
 SHARP, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H., Alaska.
 SHEPARD, ISIDORE, Brooklyn, N. Y., O. P. H. (posthumous), European Area.
 *SIEGEL, SAM, Buffalo, N. Y., Pvt., special honors.
 SILVERSTEIN, MAX, Baltimore, Md., Lt., S. S., Coral Sea.
 SILVERWATCH, WALTER, Lawrence, Mass., Pfc., O. P. H., Hawaii.
 SIMPSON, JEROME C., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., Africa.
 SINGER, EDWARD A., Revere, Mass., Pfc., S. M., Maine.
 SLOTOROFF, SIDNEY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
 *SLOTTEN, SHELDON R., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., citation, Chanute Field, Ill.
 SNITKIN, EMANUEL, Newark, N. J., Lt., S. S., New Guinea.
 SOBEL, ALVIN A., Paterson, N. J., Cadet, D. F. C., Hawaii.
 SPECTOR, MARTIN, Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., citation, Australia.
 SPIRE, HAROLD, Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., O. P. H., Area unknown.
 SPIRO, JOSEPH M., Newark, N. J., Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
 STECKLER, ARTHUR L., White Plains, N. Y., Sgt., commendation, Guadalcanal.
 STEIN, EUGENE H., New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., England.
 *STRAUSE, MARTIN S., Easton, Pa., Yeoman 2/c, special excellence pin and gunnery badge, At Sea.
 STRAUSS, MARTIN M., New York, N. Y., A. M., European Area.
 SUSKIND, SAUL, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., European Area.
 SUSMAN, MANFORD C., Houston, Tex., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., Middle East.
 SUTIN, NATHAN, Albany, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Westover Field, Mass.
 TAX, ARCHIE H., Menomonee Falls, Wis., Major, S. S., Tunisia.
 TODRAS, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European Area.
 TURICK, HENRY, Detroit, Mich., Lt., S. S., A. M., So. Pacific.
 UMANS, MAURICE A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.
 WECHSLER, LAWRENCE A., JR., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., France.
 WEINBERG, GORDON, Philadelphia, Pa., Capt., A. M., Pyote, Tex.
 WEINRUB, MURRAY, Los Angeles, Calif., Mach. Mate 1/c, S. S., Philippine Is.
 WEISER, SAMUEL S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., European Area.
 *WEISER, SEYMOUR, New York, N. Y., Pvt., S. M., Governor's Is.
 WESTHEIMER, DAVID K., Houston, Tex., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., Egypt.
 WEXLER, HASKEL, Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. L. C., S. S., New Guinea.
 WOLFSON, MORTON E., Chicago, Ill., Lt., S. S., At Sea.
 YORK, LEONARD, Columbus, O., Gunner, O. P. H., Area unknown.
 ZARETSKY, ALEXANDER, Cincinnati, O., Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., Philippine Is.
 ZATZ, EDWARD, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., S. S., two O. L. C., Guadalcanal.
 ZIMMERMAN, MILTON A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., commendations, Southwest Pacific.
 ZIPSER, ALBERT, Milwaukee, Wis., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., Africa.

DEATHS

- *AFFRIME, MILTON B., Philadelphia, Pa., Cpl., Las Vegas, Nev.
*ALFRED, ISIDORE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Far East.
ALTGLASS, EDWARD, New York, N. Y., Sgt., Africa.
*AMRON, ARTHUR, Rockaway Park, N. Y., Lt., Philippine Is.
ARNOLD, JUSTIN BARRY, Minneapolis, Minn., Pvt., Guadalcanal.
AVRAM, LLOYD M., New York, N. Y., Ensign, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
AXLER, BENJAMIN B., New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Carolina.

*BACHARACH, LESTER, JR., Great Neck, N. Y., Pvt., Walter Reed General Hosp., Washington, D. C.
BAER, ALVIN L., Akron, O., Pvt., Corvallis, Ore.
BAER, HOWARD DANIEL, Washington, D. C., 2nd Lt., Evansville, Ind.
BAITCHMAN, REUBEN ROBERT, New Orleans, La., Pfc., Philippine Is.
BARAG, HERBERT M., Camden, N. J., Cadet, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
BARKOFF, SAMUEL A., New Orleans, La., Capt., Tampa Bay, Fla.
BAUM, CLIFFORD, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Africa.
BAUMAN, ALBERT, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Orange County, Va.
BECKER, SIDNEY, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., So. Pacific.
BEITAL, MORRIS, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Gilbert, S. C.
BENJAMIN, ROBERT, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Matagorda Peninsula, Tex.
BERG, MARWIN A., Los Angeles, Calif., Sgt., Southwest Pacific.
BERK, SIDNEY, Jacksonville, Fla., Lt., France.
BERKELEY, SAUL M., Lawrence, N. Y., Camp Shelby, Miss.
BERKOWITZ, EDWIN, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., New York, N. Y.
BERKOWITZ, SAMUEL F., New York, N. Y., Pvt., North Africa.
BERMAN, IRVING, Paterson, N. J., Lt., Alaska.
BERNHARDT, JOSEPH, Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., Morristown, N. J.
BERNSTEIN, MEYER, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., So. American Area.
BERNSTEIN, SAUL, Farmingdale, N. Y., Cpl., So. Pacific.
BESSEL, SOLOMON, Glen Cove, N. Y., Metalsmith 2/c, Hawaii.
*BINDERMAN, SIDNEY LEWIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Surgeon), Java Sea.
BIRNBAUM, MORRIS S., Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Hawaii.
BISKIN, ARTHUR, Albany, N. Y., Pvt., Hawaii.
BLAKEMORE, EMMETT FRANKLIN, Dallas, Tex., Capt., San Angelo, Tex.
BLANC, GEORGE E., Denver, Colo., Pvt., Virginia.
BLINN, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.
BLOCH, HEINER L., Bay City, Mich., S/Sgt., Hill City, Kans.
BLOOM, WILLIAM A., Houston, Tex., Lt., European Area.
BLUM, ROBERT B., New York, N. Y., 2nd Lt., No. Africa.
*BLUTMAN, ELLIOT, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., California.
*BOKSENBAUM, BERTHOLD, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Fitzsimmons General Hosp., Aurora, Colo.
BOTNICK, SAMUEL, Elmira, N. Y., Pvt., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRAVER, HYMAN V., Kansas City, Mo., 2nd Lt., Lookeba, Okla.
BRAVMAN, SIDNEY G., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Fort Benning, Ga.
BREINER, OTTO A., Bridgeport, Conn., Lt., Selma, Ala.
BRENNER, HERBERT, Little Neck, N. Y., Cadet, Chandler, Ariz.
BRENNER, JACK ELLIS, Okmulgee, Okla., Lt., Pacific Coast.

- BROCK, DAVID, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., St. Louis, Mo.
 *BROD, FRED, Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 BRODSKY, BARNEY STERLING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., So. Pacific.
 *BRONSTEIN, BEN RICHARD, Manchester, N. H., Lt. (jg), Atlantic Area.
 *BROWN, IRA, Chicago, Ill., Major, Rockford, Ill.
 *BROWN, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Philippine Is.
 BROWN, NORMAN, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Savannah, Ga.
 CAPLAN, ALEXANDER SAMUEL, Denver, Colo., Major, Philippine Is.
 CARPMAN, BENJAMIN M., Baltimore, Md., Sea. 1/c, Pacific Area.
 *CHERNECK, JOHN, Cincinnati, Ohio, Radio Operator 3/c, Hawaii.
 COHEN, ALLAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Musician 1/c, Southwest Pacific.
 COHEN, GERSON J., Houston, Tex., T/5th grade, Camp Hood, Tex.
 COHEN, HEYMAN S., New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.
 COHEN, ISADORE, Rochester, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
 *COHEN, JOSEPH, Atlanta, Ga., Pvt., Keesler Field, Miss.
 COHEN, SIDNEY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., European Area.
 *COHN, HARRY, Hazelton, Pa., Pfc., So. Pacific.
 COHN, LEWIS H., New York, N. Y., 2nd Lt., Lake Charles, La.
 COLEMAN, MELVIN M., Denver, Colo., Lt., Africa.
 DAICHMAN, JOSEPH L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Elgin Field, Fla.
 DAVIS, JOSEPH, Liberty, N. Y., Radioman, Atlantic Area.
 DAVIS, LEO, Jacksonville, Fla., Pvt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.
 DICK, HAROLD GUSTAVE, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Solomon Is.
 DONNER, BERNARD W., Ocean Beach, Calif., Capt., Tucson, Ariz.
 DOVER, WILLIAM J., Robbinsdale, Minn., Lt., Baton Rouge, La.
 EISEMAN, HENRY R., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.
 EISNER, JACQUES RODNEY, Red Bank, N. J., Lt. (jg), Solomon Is.
 ELSER, SAM, Detroit, Mich., Pfc., Southwest Pacific.
 ENGEL, LIEBEL, Indianapolis, Ind., Cpl., Georgia.
 EPSTEIN, HYMAN, Omaha, Nebr., Pvt., New Guinea.
 ETTLINGER, SHERMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Camp Gordon, Ga.
 *FAGAN, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Pendleton, Ore.
 FATE, AARON, San Gabriel, Calif., Pvt., Camp Carson, Colo.
 FEIGENBAUM, MAYER, Philadelphia, Pa., 2nd Lt., Rochester, Ind.
 *FEINBERG, MURRAY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Jackson, S. C.
 FEINMAN, BERTRAM DAVID, Euclid, O., Sea., Gulf of Mexico.
 *FELDMAN, JACK H., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Hawaii.
 FELDMAN, NORBERT B., New York, N. Y., Lt., European Area.
 FELLENBAUM, JERRY, Cresline, O., Pfc., Hawaii.
 FELLER, WILLIAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Fireman 1/c, Area unknown.
 *FIELDS, BERNARD, Cleveland, O., Radioman 3/c, Hawaii.
 FIEN, RANDOLPH, Hartford, Conn., Pfc., Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
 *FINEMAN, HARRY, Wilmington, Del., Sgt., Philippine Is.
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 FINKELSTEIN, HARRY, Cleveland, O., Pvt., Africa.
 FINKELSTEIN, HERMAN, Roseland, N. J., Capt., Station Hosp., Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.

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 *FISCHER, HOWARD PHILIP, New York, N. Y., Lt., Far East.
 FLAX, IRVING, Richmond, Va., S/Sgt., Asiatic Area.
 FLEISCHMAN, EDWARD K., San Francisco, Calif., Pvt., Area unknown.
 FLINKMAN, HYMAN, Baltimore, Md., Pfc., Peru, Mass.
 FOREMAN, JEROME L., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., European Area.
 FORMAN, MAX, New Bedford, Mass., Cpl., Ft. Jackson, S. C.
 FOX, BERNARD, New Orleans, La., Pvt., So. Pacific.
 FRANK, MARVIN L., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., Guadalcanal.
 *FRANKLIN, MONROE DAVID, New York, N. Y., Lt., Philippine Is.
 FREED, IRWIN, Pittston, Pa., Pvt., No. America.
 FREEMOND, ISADORE, Los Angeles, Calif., Pvt., Guadalcanal.
 FRIEDMAN, JOHN CLEVELAND, Cleveland Hts, O., Pfc., Quantico, Va.
 *FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL, Schenectady, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Ord, Calif.
 FRIEDMAN, SANFORD, Greensboro, N. C., Lt., Gunter Field, Montgomery, Ala.
 FRISCH, EMANUEL, Cleveland, O., Pvt., Africa.
 *FURMAN, BURTON J., New York, N. Y., SK 3/c, Coral Sea.
 FURMAN, DAVID, Bronx, N. Y., 2nd Lt., Venus, Fla.
 FUTROVSKY, SAM, Washington, D. C., Lt., Elgin Field, Fla.
- GARSON, HAROLD LEE, Youngstown, O., Pvt., Ayer, Mass.
 *GHETZLER, BENJAMIN, San Antonio, Tex., Lt., Atlantic Area.
 *GHOLSEN, SIDNEY NORMAN, Huntington, W. Va., Lt., Ft. Meade, Md.
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 GLICKSTEIN, DAVID, Chelsea, Mass., Pvt., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 GODNICK, NORMAN MARSHALL, New York, N. Y., Lt., N. Mex.
 GOLDBERG, BERNARD, Atlantic City, N. J., Pvt., No. Africa.
 GOLDBERG, EDWARD, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Scott Field, Ill.
 GOLDBERG, ISADORE, Beverly, Mass., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.
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 GOODE, ALEXANDER D., York, Pa., Chaplain, At Sea.
 GORDON, ALBERT, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., St. Louis, Mo.
 GORDON, HERBERT, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Maxwell Field, Ala.
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 GOTTESMAN, JACK CHARLES, Portland, Ore., Messman, Merch. Marine, At Sea.
 *GOULD, ARTHUR, Jamaica, N. Y., Pvt., Hawaii.
 GREEN, ROY FRANK, Detroit, Mich., Lt., Puerto Rico.
 *GREENBERG, JULIUS V., Brookline, Mass., Sgt., Norway.
 GREENBURGH, CHARLES D., New York, N. Y., Pvt., Algiers.
 GREENSTEIN, NATHAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., European Area.

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 GROSSMAN, DANIEL, Buffalo, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Eustace, Va.
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 GUTEN, MORRIS H., Milwaukee, Wis., Lt., Camp Edwards, Mass.
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- HALLEN, FRANCIS, Flushing, N. Y., Lt., Lakewood, Fla.
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 HECHT, FREDERICK, Florida, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.
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 *HERBACH, GILBERT M., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt., Maine.
 *HERMAN, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Yeoman, At Sea.
 HERMAN, LIONEL M., St. Louis, Mo., Lt., Calistoga, Calif.
 HERR, CHARLES H., Watertown, N. Y., Lt., Africa.
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 HIRSCH, GENE M., Denver, Colo., Lt., Tucson, Ariz.
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 HIRSHMAN, JOSEPH N., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., Casper, Wyo.
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 HOFFMAN, HERBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., European Area.
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 HOWITZ, MORRIS, Columbus, O., Lt., European Area.
 HYFER, IRVING SUMNER, Brighton, Mass., Pvt., Puerto Rico.
- IDEN, RUBIN, Detroit, Mich., Capt., Solomon Is.
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 JACOBSON, SYDNEY, Shreveport, La., Lt., So. Pacific.
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 *JOHNSON, PAUL MORRIS, Waterbury, Conn., Pvt., Hawaii.
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KALTER, MILTON, New York, N. Y., Sgt., Alaska.
KANNER, SAM, Charleston, W. Va., Lt., No. Africa.
KANTROW, NATHAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Tunisia.
KAPLAN, HAROLD, Worcester, Mass., T/Sgt., Africa.
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KAPLAN, STUART, Cincinnati, O., Pvt., No. Africa.
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KATZ, IRVING, New York, N. Y., Lt., Charleston, S. C.
KATZ, MORTON M., Cincinnati, O., Lt., Morganton, N. C.
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KIRSCHMAN, STANLEY F., Clayton, Mo., Lt., McDill Field, Fla.
KLASS, BARNET S., Dorchester, Mass., Pvt., Guadalcanal.
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KLEINMAN, ISRAEL, Alexandria, Va., Cpl., Tampa, Fla.
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KOLTUN, SIDNEY, St. Louis, Mo., Pvt., Westover Field, Mass.
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KRASNE, ARTHUR, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lt., Macon, Ga.
*KRIEGER, JEROME E., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Hawaii.
*KRIS, JAMES, Minneapolis, Minn., Lt., Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.
KUTNER, ADOLPH W., New York, N. Y., Lt., No. Africa.
LADER, ALEX, UTICA, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Eustis, Va.

- LAKIN, MILTON, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., New Mexico.
 LAKIN, SANFORD IRVIN, Columbus, O., Lt. (jg), Atlantic Area.
 LAMB, ALLEN K., Franklin, Ky., Cadet, Houston, Tex.
 LAMPERT, DAVID, San Francisco, Calif., Cadet, Livermore, Calif.
 LANDAU, ALEXANDER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wiper, Nantucket Shoals.
 LANG, ARTHUR J., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Ft. Jackson, S. C.
 LANG, HERMAN, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., Greenville, S. C.
 *LEBANOFF, LOUIS J., New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., Pacific Area.
 LEBLANG, RAYMOND, Pottstown, Pa., Mach. Mate 2/c, Pacific Area.
 LEE, MARVIN E., Rochester, N. Y., Cadet, Moultrie, Ga.
 *LEOPOLD, ROBERT LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky., Ensign, Hawaii.
 LEVIN, CLARENCE, Boston, Mass., Major, Tunisia.
 LEVIN, HENRY, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., Denver, Colo.
 LEVIN, MELVIN E., Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., Luray, S. C.
 LEVIN, MEYER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., New Guinea.
 *LEVINE, HARRY EDGAR, Bridgeport, Conn., Sgt. Pilot, Krugerdorf, Ont., Canada.
 *LEVINE, SHERMAN, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., Hawaii.
 LEVINE, STANLEY, Duluth, Minn., Pvt., Ft. Dix, N. J.
 LEVINSON, HAROLD, Columbus, O., Lt., Area unknown.
 LEVITON, MILTON, Altamont, N. Y., Lt., Camp Bowie, Tex.
 LEVY, ROBERT T., New York, N. Y., Lt., France.
 LEVY, WALTER, Woodmere, N. Y., Pvt., Buckley Field, Colo.
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 LIBBY, ABE, Dyersburg, Tenn., Sea. 2/c, Solomon Is.
 LIBLIT, ARTHUR, Jamaica, N. Y., Cpl., No. Africa.
 LIBMAN, ARNOLD, Waukesha, Wis., Lt., Columbia Air Base, S. C.
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 LIEBERMAN, PAUL, Chicago, Ill., Shipfitter 3/c, Algiers.
 LIPPMAN, HAROLD, Baltimore, Md., Ensign, Kansas.
 LIPSHUTZ, JOSEPH, La Jolla, Calif., Lt. Comdr., So. Pacific.
 LIPSKY, MILTON, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Midland, Tex.
 LIPSMAN, SAM, Davenport, Iowa, Lt., Denison, Tex.
 LISS, HARRY, Minneapolis, Minn., Sgt., Tunisia.
 LITZ, MARVIN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., Alamogordo Air Base, N. Mex.
 LIVINGSTON, SAMUEL B., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Miami Beach, Fla.
 LOEB, WALTER H., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Middle East.
 LUBIN, SIDNEY, Albany Park, Ill., Lt., No. Africa.
 LUNENFELD, RAYMOND C., Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., European Area.
 LYMAN, AUBRY RICHARD, Youngstown, O., Cpl., Ft. Benning, Ga.
 MALKIN, LEO, Memphis, Tenn., Lt., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 MANDELL, FRANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt., Guadalcanal.
 MARCHBEIN, LOUIS L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Stratford Airport, Bridgeport, Conn.
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 MARIAM, ROBERT ARON, Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., Area unknown.
 *MARK, HENRY D., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., Philippine Is.
 MARKOWITZ, FRED, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Area unknown.
 MARX, RICHARD PAUL, Mt. Carmel, Ill., Lt., Colorado.
 MASON, IRA S., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st Engineer, At Sea.

MAX, WILLIAM, Allentown, Pa., Pvt., No. Africa.
MENDOZA, J. WM., McKeesport, Pa., Capt., No. America.
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MILLER, BENJAMIN, New York, N. Y., Messman, Brazil.
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MILLER, CHARLES S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Guadalcanal.
MILLER, JACK, Dallas, Tex., Lt., Solomon Is.
MILLER, MARTIN JAY, New York, N. Y., Lt., Boise, Idaho.
MILLER, MARTIN, Danville, Pa., Cpl., Camp Lee, Va.
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NAHMIA, HERMAN, Indianapolis, Ind., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.
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NEY, RAYMOND, Atlanta, Ga., Lt., Selma, Ala.
NORETSKY, SIDNEY, Chelsea, Mass., Pvt., So. Pacific.
NOTOWITZ, JEROME MARTIN, St. Louis, Mo., Lt., British Is.
NUSSBAUM, EDWARD, JR., Seattle, Wash., Lt., No. Africa.

OMENS, GILBERT, Chicago, Ill., Capt., European Area.
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POPEL, GEORGE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Solomon Is.
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RAPEPORT, SIDNEY, Cleveland, O., Pfc., Africa.
*RATTNER, SIDNEY M., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Philippine Is.
*REITER, CHARLES, New York, N. Y., Lt. (jg), Newfoundland.
RINKOV, NATHAN, Columbus, O., Pfc., Africa.
RITTER, MURRAY J., New York, N. Y., Lt., Hawaii.
ROBINSON, HARRY, Peoria, Ill., Pfc., Hawaii.
ROMAN, BENJAMIN R., New York, N. Y., Capt., Modesto, Calif.
ROMM, STANLEY, Philadelphia, Pa., Ph. M. 2/c, Hawaii.
ROSEN, STANLEY L., Camden, N. J., Lt., St. Louis, Mo.
ROSENBERG, DAVID, Yonkers, N. Y., Lt., So. Pacific.
ROSENBERG, GILBERT, Louisville, Ky., Pvt., Blairstown, N. J.
ROSENBERG, HARRY J., Rochester, N. Y., Sgt. Major, No. Ireland.
ROSENBERG, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.
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ROSENBLUM, PAUL A., Cleveland, O., Cpl., Africa.
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 SHOCKET, SAUL, Providence, R. I., Cpl., So. Pacific.
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 SIEGEL, BERNARD S., Belleville, Ill., Lt., No. Africa.
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 SOFFER, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., British Is.
 SOLOMON, JEARY, Los Angeles, Calif., Navy, At Sea.
 SOLOMON, MAX, Turner Falls, Mass., Lt., Dutch Guiana.
 SOOMSKY, SANFORD, Columbus, O., Pilot Officer, Canada.
 SOVATKIN, STANLEY B., New York, N. Y., Capt., San Francisco, Calif.
 STARK, SAMUEL, Pennsauken, N. J., Sea., No. Atlantic.
 STAUB, STANLEY, San Francisco, Calif., Sea. 2/c, Southwest Pacific.
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 STEIMER, BENJAMIN, Philadelphia, Pa., Cpl., Aquilla, Tex.
 *STEINBERGER, BERNARD, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Pfc., Iceland.
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 STERNGLANZ, DONALD, El Paso, Tex., Lt., France.
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- TAHL, MALCOLM, Cincinnati, O., Lt., Shreveport, La.
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 TARAD, RALPH, Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., Australia.
 TARANT, ALVIN A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Solomon Is.
 TARKEN, SEYMOUR, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
 *TAUB, MARTIN, Newark, N. J., Lt., Quonset Point, R. I.
 *TILLIS, ISRAEL, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Lakehurst, N. J.
 TILSNER, SAMUEL JOSEPH, St. Paul, Minn., Pvt., Ft. Ord, Calif.
 TORETSKY, NATHAN J., Sunnyside, N. Y., Sgt., Blythe, Calif.
- UDEN, SAMUEL, JR., Leaksville-Spray, N. C., Pvt., Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 UNION, ALFRED M., Coral Gables, Fla., Sgt., European Area.
 UTAY, SEYMOUR, Chicago, Ill., Sgt., Ft. Benning, Ga.

VELCOFF, MURRAY, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Guadalcanal.
 VOGLE, THOMAS H., New York, N. Y., Lt., California.

WAGNER, RALPH G., Pittsburgh, Pa., S/Sgt., Ellensburg, Wash.

WALIN, SAUL I., Paterson, N. J., Pvt., Miami Beach, Fla.

WEINBERG, STANLEY S., Chicago, Ill., Cpl., Walter Reed Hosp., Washington,
 D. C.

WEINER, HERBERT COFTEN, Lynn, Mass., Lt., Australia.

WEINSTEIN, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wiper, At Sea.

WEINSTEIN, SIDNEY M., Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., New York, N. Y.

WEISER, SAMUEL S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., European Area.

*WEISMAN, HERMAN R., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

WEISSMAN, MATTHEW, Cambridge, Mass., Cpl., New Castle, Ind.

WEISSMAN, MILTON, Neville Island, Pa., Major, Portugal.

WEISS, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

WEISSMAN, SANFORD, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2nd Lt., Leesville, Tenn.

WILD, WARREN, Staten Island, N. Y., Pvt., Denver, Colo.

*WINAWER, MURRAY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Englewood, N. J.

WINOGRAD, MYRON M., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Guadalcanal.

WORTIS, HERMAN, New York, N. Y., Lt. (jg), Dahlgren, Va.

YESSEN, SOL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Hattiesburg, Miss.

YOUNG, CHARLES J., Cincinnati, O., Lt., Gunter Field, Montgomery, Ala.

ZAGGER, SIMON, Pittsburgh, Pa., Pvt., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

ZAPOLAN, WOLF, Columbus, O., Lt., Cleveland, O.

ZARCHIN, JULIUS, New York, N. Y., Lt., Newberry, S. C.

ZELIN, JACK, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., Bowling Green, Ky.

*ZIMMERMAN, ABRAHAM D., Hartford, Conn., Cpl., Philippine Is.

*ZINN, IRVING, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Sill, Okla.

ZUCKER, CHARLES S., Cleveland, O., Lt., Africa.

FOREIGN JEWISH MILITARY AWARDS*

- ABBEY, PHILIP, Montreal, Canada, Lt.-Col., awarded Canadian Efficiency Decoration for meritorious service; reported Sept. 18, 1942.
- ABELS, ALFRED, London, England, R. A. F. Squadron Leader, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross "in recognition of gallantry displayed in flying operations against the enemy"; reported Dec. 4, 1942.
- ANEKSTEIN, CYRIL, Hove, England, Flying Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross "in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations"; reported July 3, 1942.
- BACK, SIDNEY, Toronto, Canada, Warrant Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported April 30, 1943.
- BARNETT, EDWARD ISAAC, West Hartlepool, England, Company Sgt. Major in New Zealand Forces, awarded Military Medal for gallantry in action in the Middle East; reported Feb. 5, 1943.
- BARON, JOSEPH, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Capt., R. A. M. C., awarded Military Cross for "bravery in action in the Western Desert"; reported Jan. 29, 1943.
- BEBER, ALBERT ABRAHAM, Palmers Green, England, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal for having "displayed great gallantry and determination" in attacks on enemy-occupied territory; reported Feb. 12, 1943.
- BELSON, JACOB, ———, U. S. S. R., Sr. Lt., awarded Order of Alexander Nevsky; reported May 28, 1943.
- BERGELSON, LEIVIK, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded title of Hero of the Soviet Union; reported June 28, 1943.
- BERNARD, SEYMOUR, Toronto, Canada, Pilot Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross; reported May 21, 1943.
- BERNSTEIN, SYDNEY MEYER, ———, Union of South Africa, 2nd Lt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported Sept. 18, 1942.
- BESKIN, ISRAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Major-Gen., awarded Order of Suvorov, 2nd class; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- BOGDANOVITCH, ABRAM, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., awarded Order of the Red Star for gallantry; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- BORSHER, M., ———, U. S. S. R., guerrilla pilot, awarded Order of the Red Flag; reported June 25, 1943.
- BRACHMAN, BEN, Regina, Canada, Capt., R. C. A. M. C., awarded Military Medal for distinguished work at Dieppe; reported Nov. 13, 1942.
- BRANDON, LEWIS, London, England, Pilot Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry in air operations; reported Nov. 20, 1942.
- BRESSLOFF, HARRY, Ramsgate, England, Trooper, awarded Military Medal; reported June 4, 1943.
- BRODSKY, ARTHUR, ———, U. S. S. R., Sr. Lt., awarded Star of Lenin; reported April 27, 1943.
- BRODSKY, NUMA, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Star; reported June 25, 1943.

*This list was compiled by the Library of Jewish Information of the American Jewish Committee and covers the period from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

- BUCHMAN, SHAVLE, ———, U. S. S. R., surgeon, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported Feb. 2, 1943.
- BURNARD, SYDNEY, Brighton, England, Lance-Corp., awarded Military Medal for gallant services in the Middle East; reported March 5, 1943.
- CAPLAN, MEYER, Bromley, Kent, England, Pilot Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Medal for "exceptional courage, skill and enthusiasm"; reported April 30, 1943.
- CARAS, LEWIS, London, England, Pvt., awarded Military Medal for "firm resolve and high courage" in North Africa; reported June 11, 1943.
- CHAYEN, M. S., London, England, Capt., R. A. M. C., awarded Military Cross for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East; reported March 12, 1943.
- CHERTOK, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Col., awarded Order of Kutuzov; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- COHEN, H., ———, Palestine, Pvt., awarded Military Medal for distinguished and gallant services in the Middle East; reported March 12, 1943.
- COHEN, ISAAC, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Star for action on the Stalingrad front; reported Dec. 30, 1942.
- COHEN, 3RD, LEONARD, Dagenham, England, Sgt., awarded Military Medal for gallantry in the Middle East; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- COHEN, VERNON HENRY, London, England, Capt., Pioneer Corps, awarded George Medal for conspicuous gallantry in North Africa; reported June 18, 1943.
- COWEN, JOSEPH, Cardiff, England, Sgt.-Gunner, awarded Distinguished Service Medal; reported March 26, 1943.
- COWEN, SAMUEL E., Pontypool, England, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal for heroism; reported Nov. 20, 1942.
- DAB JACOB, Tel Aviv, Palestine, Pvt., awarded Military Medal for gallantry in Eritrea; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- DAVIDS, EDWARD HENRY, Muizenberg, Union of South Africa, Sgt., awarded Military Medal; reported Aug. 14, 1942.
- DE FRIEND, BENJAMIN, London, England, Flight Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported March 19, 1943.
- DISKIN, CHAIM, Crimea, U. S. S. R., awarded Gold Medal of a Hero of the Soviet Union; Order of Lenin, and Order of the Red Star; reported Aug. 21, 1942.
- DISON, GERALD, Standerton, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, Capt., awarded Military Cross; reported Jan. 15, 1943.
- DREIMAN, SENDER, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of Lenin; reported Jan. 1, 1943.
- DREYFUS, JEAN, ———, France, Lt., (posthumously) awarded Cross of Liberation for gallant action in North Africa; reported March 15, 1943.
- ECHENBERG, SAMUEL, Montreal, Canada, Col., awarded Canadian Efficiency Decoration for meritorious service; reported Sept. 18, 1942.
- EHRENPREIS, BORIS, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of Lenin; reported April 23, 1943.
- EISENBERG, MAX, Tel Aviv, Palestine, awarded Military Medal for gallantry in action; reported July 10, 1942.
- ELISHEV, ZALMEN, Biro-Bidjan, U. S. S. R., Pilot, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 5, 1943.
- ELLIOT, ARTHUR, Glasgow, Scotland, Flight Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty; reported April 16, 1943.

- FEIGIN, BLUMA, ———, U. S. S. R., Nurse, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported May 28, 1943.
- FERNER, HYMAN, Sheffield, England, Trooper, awarded Military Medal for gallant service in the Middle East; reported March 5, 1943.
- FLEISHMAN, E., Vancouver, Canada, Pilot Officer, awarded Air Force Medal; reported Jan. 2, 1943.
- FROMBERG, CYRIL, London, England, Signaller, awarded Military Medal for gallant service in Middle East; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- GLAZER, ALBERT ERNEST, Toronto, Canada, Flight Lt., awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry; reported Sept. 25, 1942.
- GOLDBERG, EFIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- GOLDBERG, MICHAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Col., awarded Order of Lenin; reported June 25, 1943.
- GOLDMAN, AUGUSTUS N., ———, Union of South Africa, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal; reported Dec. 18, 1942.
- GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS, Montreal, Canada, Corp., awarded British Empire Medal; reported Feb. 19, 1943.
- GOLDSTEIN, MONTAGUE CECIL, Durban, Union of South Africa, Pvt., awarded Military Medal for heroism at El Alamein; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- GORDON, LOUIS LAZARUS, Capetown, Union of South Africa, Capt., awarded Distinguished Flying Cross; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- GRABOVSKY, SIMA, ———, U. S. S. R., Nurse, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported Oct. 19, 1942.
- GRANT, JACOB MAURICE (STANLEY), London, England, Flying Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for "exemplary keenness and enthusiasm" in bombing missions; reported May 28, 1943.
- GRINBERG, HERSHEL, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Star for skilful leadership on North-Western Front; reported May 28, 1943.
- GUBERMAN, SIDNEY, Glasgow, Scotland, Lance-Corp., awarded Military Medal for gallant conduct in Libya; reported Aug. 14, 1942.
- GUTERMAN, JACK, Guilford, England, Sgt., R. A. F., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported May 21, 1943.
- HALPERN, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Col., awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- HART, DAVID LLOYD, Montreal, Canada, Sgt., awarded Military Medal for bravery at Dieppe; reported Nov. 4, 1942.
- HAZARD, J. H., ———, England, Sgt., (posthumously) awarded Conspicuous Gallantry Medal for "gallantry in air operations against the enemy"; reported April 2, 1943.
- HEMELIK, ANTHONY JOHN, London, England, Flying Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for high merit; reported March 19, 1943.
- HES, JOSEPH, ———, Palestine, Pvt., awarded British Empire Medal for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East; reported Sept. 25, 1942.
- HIMMELMAN, REUBEN, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., (posthumously) awarded Order of Lenin; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- HORNE, ALBERT E., Sydney, Australia, Flight Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported April 30, 1943.
- ISAACSON, PETER STUART, Melbourne, Australia, Pilot Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported Jan. 29, 1943, and Distinguished Flying Cross; reported April 2, 1943.

- ISENSOHN, M., ———, U. S. S. R., Fighter Pilot, awarded Order of Alexander Nevsky for gallantry on the Stalingrad front; reported Dec. 6, 1942.
- ITELMAN, NINA, ———, U. S. S. R., Nurse, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 5, 1943.
- JACOBS, HENRY, Hingham, Norfolk, England, Flight Lt., awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for "keenness and devotion to duty"; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- JESSEL, R. F., D. S. O., D. S. C., Kent, England, Commander, R. N., awarded Bar to Distinguished Service Cross; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- JORDAN, F. G., Ashdot Yaakov Settlement, Palestine, Pvt., awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal; reported May 14, 1943.
- KALWERISKI, ABRAHAM, ———, Union of South Africa, Corp., awarded Efficiency Medal; reported Feb. 19, 1943.
- KARPONOSOV, AARON, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Fatherland, First Class; reported June 25, 1943.
- KATZ, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- KATZ, ARIEH, Kfar Joshua, Palestine, Sgt., awarded, *in absentia*, British Empire Medal for gallantry in Crete, where he was taken prisoner; reported Dec. 18, 1942.
- KATZ, DAVID, Stalingrad, U. S. S. R., Sgt., awarded Order of Lenin; reported Oct. 16, 1942.
- KAULMAN, SHAIE, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 2, 1943.
- KAY, HARRY, Huntley, Yorkshire, England, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal for meritorious conduct; reported Jan. 22, 1943.
- KHASIN, VICTOR, Minsk, U. S. S. R., holder of Orders of Lenin and Red Star, awarded title of Hero of the Soviet Union; reported June 25, 1943.
- KISCH, FREDERICK HERMAN, Haifa, Palestine, Brigadier, awarded Companion of the Bath for services in Libya; reported Sept. 18, 1942.
- KONIEVSKY, MOSHE, ———, U. S. S. R., Battalion Commissar, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 2, 1943.
- KREISER, JACOB OSHER, Kuibyshev, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Gen., "Hero of the Soviet Union," awarded Order of Suworov; reported March 26, 1943.
- KULIK, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Star of Lenin; reported April 27, 1943.
- KUNNIKOV, CAESAR, MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Major, (posthumously) awarded title of Hero of the Soviet Union; reported June 25, 1943.
- LANCET, AARON, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Col., awarded Order of Kutuzov; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- LEIBENSON, LEONID, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize for research in field of elasticity; reported March 29, 1943.
- LEON, HENRY CECIL, Kingsdown Rectory, England, Act. Major, awarded Military Cross for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East; reported April 9, 1943.
- LERER, LEIB, Durbanville, Capetown, Union of South Africa, Tech. Cpl., awarded Military Medal; reported April 9, 1943.
- LERNER, ANNA, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Star; reported June 25, 1943.
- LERNER, MICHAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of Lenin; reported Oct. 19, 1942.

- LEVINE, MIKHAIL, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., awarded Star of Lenin; reported April 27, 1943.
- LEVITAN, CHAIM, Biro-Bidjan, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported May 10, 1943.
- LEVY-DESPAS, ANDRÉ, Algiers, North Africa, awarded *Croix de Guerre* by General Henri Honoré Giraud for intelligence work behind German lines in Tunisia, June 23, 1943.
- LEWIS, JACK, Swansea, England, Gunner, awarded Military Medal; reported June 11, 1943.
- LEWIS, RALPH, London, England, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal for meritorious conduct; reported Jan. 22, 1943.
- LIEBERMAN, WOLF, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Col., awarded Order of the Red Star for devotion to duty during siege of Leningrad; reported April 23, 1943.
- LIPSHITZ, ARTHUR, London, England, Sgt., R. A. F., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported May 21, 1943.
- LITVAK, MIKHAIL, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- LOEWE, RAPHAEL J., Cambridge, England, Lt., R. A. C., awarded Military Cross for gallant and distinguished services in North Africa; reported June 25, 1943.
- LYONS, KENNETH, Sydney, Australia, Sgt., R. A. A. F., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported May 28, 1943.
- MAGDER, LEON, Toronto, Canada, Pvt., (posthumously) awarded Silver Medal for action at Dieppe; reported May, 1943.
- MAKOWER, J. M., Henley-on-Thames, England, Capt., awarded Military Cross; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- MARMORSTEIN, SAUL, ———, U. S. S. R., Guards Surgeon, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- MENKIN, H., Chester, England, Company Sgt.-Major, awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal for action in the Middle East; reported Dec. 11, 1942.
- MOLOSHITSKY, ISAAC, ———, U. S. S. R., Major-Gen., awarded Order of Suvorov, 2nd class; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- MYERS, BESSIE, London, England, awarded *Croix de Guerre* by Fighting French authorities for ambulance work in France, 1940; reported Nov. 20, 1942.
- MYERS, EDMUND C. W., London, England, Col., Royal Engineers, awarded Distinguished Service Order for service in Middle East; reported May 7, 1943.
- NABARRO, DERRICK DAVID WILLIAM, London, England, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal; reported Jan. 22, 1943.
- NEGRINE, SAMUEL, Alexandria, Egypt, Sgt., awarded Military Medal for distinguished services in the Middle East; reported July 17, 1942.
- NEWMAN, D., Manchester, England, Corp., awarded Military medal for gallant services in the Middle East; reported March 5, 1943.
- NOVAK, ANATOLI, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- NOVIKOV, YUCHIN, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported Feb. 2, 1943.
- PAPERNNIK, LEIZER CHAIMOWITSCH, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Star for "courage and heroism in battle"; reported July 24, 1942.

- PINSKI, ZELIG, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of the Red Star; reported Oct. 21, 1942.
- POSAMENT, PHILIP, London, England, Sgt., awarded Military Medal for gallant and distinguished services; reported Feb. 26, 1943.
- RISSKIN, ISRAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported April 2, 1943.
- RIVTCHIN, ELI, ———, U. S. S. R., Naval Officer, awarded Order of Lenin; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- RUBIN, HECTOR, B., Winnipeg, Canada, Pilot Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross; reported May 21, 1943.
- RUSLEKOV, AARON, ———, U. S. S. R., Jr. Lt., (posthumously) awarded Order of Lenin; reported Nov. 5, 1942.
- SAMUEL, THE HON. PETER MONTEFIORE, London, England, Acting Major, awarded Military Cross for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East; reported Feb. 5, 1943.
- SCHULMAN, CECIL JOHN, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sgt., awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported April 9, 1943.
- SEGAL, J. B., Jerusalem, Palestine, Capt., awarded Military Cross for action at Derna, Libya; reported Jan. 5, 1943.
- SEIGAL, ALTER, Dubnow, U. S. S. R., awarded Medal for Military Distinction; reported May 24, 1943.
- SEROV, MOISHE, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded Order of Patriotic War; reported June 25, 1943.
- SHAPIRO, HARRY, Montreal, Canada, Squadron Leader, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross, reported Nov. 20, 1942; Bar; reported June 18, 1943.
- SHAPIRO, MEYER HENNOCH, Kingwilliamstown, Union of South Africa, Pvt., awarded Military Medal; reported Sept. 11, 1942.
- SHARBEROVSKY, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported April 2, 1943.
- SHTANGART, SIOMA, ———, U. S. S. R., Gunner, awarded Order of Lenin; reported Aug. 30, 1942.
- SLESS, HENRY, Glasgow, Scotland, Merchant Navy, awarded Distinguished Service Cross for courage and devotion to duty off Malta; reported Jan. 15, 1943.
- SMULIAN, PHILIP KEITH, ———, England, Acting Flight Lt., awarded Air Force Cross, June 1, 1943.
- SOCKOLOFF, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported June 25, 1943.
- SOLOMON, MARTIN H. B., London, England, Lt., awarded Bar to the Distinguished Service Cross "for bravery and devotion to duty while serving in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean"; reported Nov. 20, 1942.
- STEIGRAD, J., ———, Australia, Col., created Commander of the Order of the British Empire for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East; reported July 10, 1942.
- STEINBERG, LEIB, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded Order of the Red Banner; reported June 25, 1943.
- STILLMAN, SENDER, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., awarded Order of Patriotic War; reported June 25, 1943.
- TORONTOW, CYRIL, Ottawa, Canada, Pilot Officer, awarded Air Force Cross; reported June 2, 1943.

- VAN PRAAG, LIONEL MAURICE, Sydney, Australia, Sgt., awarded George Medal for "courage of the highest order"; reported Oct. 2, 1942.
- VILENSKY, EMANUEL, Biro-Bidjan, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Star for bravery in battle; reported May 10, 1943.
- WEINBERG, MENDEL, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of Lenin; reported June 25, 1943.
- WEISMAN, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Naval Officer, awarded Order of the Red Star; reported Nov. 6, 1942.
- WEISS, A., Germiston, Union of South Africa, Pvt., awarded Military Medal; reported Aug. 7, 1942.
- WERTHEIM, HARRY, ———, Holland, Sgt., awarded *Kruis van Verdienste* by Queen Wilhelmina; reported March 5, 1943.
- WISEMAN, MICHAEL M., ———, England, Pilot Officer, awarded Distinguished Flying Medal; reported March 19, 1943.
- WORTMAN, WOLF, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., awarded Order of Lenin; reported Nov. 12, 1942.
- YEVELEVITCH, ELIAHU, ———, U. S. S. R., physician, Col., awarded Order of the Red Star; reported May 3, 1943.
- YUDELMAN, MONTAGUE MORTIMER, ———, Union of South Africa, Lt., awarded Distinguished Flying Cross for "high courage, determination and devotion to duty"; reported Feb. 19, 1943.
- ZEMMIL, NATHAN, Glasgow, Scotland, Gunner, awarded Military Medal for gallant services in the Middle East; reported Oct. 23, 1942.

AMERICAN JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

July 1942—June 1943

Books of Jewish Interest in English
Published in the United States

Compiled by IVA COHEN

History and Archaeology

BARON, SALO WITTMAYER. The Jewish community; its history and structure to the American revolution. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1942. 3. v. (Morris Loeb series)

A "first attempt at a comprehensive historical and sociological analysis of the entire communal evolution to the Emancipation era." v. 3 consists of Notes, Bibliography and Index.

CUTLER, ETHEL. One people among many; the ancient Hebrews and their neighbors. New York, Womans Press, 1942. x, 126 p.

A popular presentation.

GARTENHAUS, JACOB. The influence of the Jews upon civilization. Introduction by Hyman Appelman. Grand Rapids, Mich., Zondervan Pub. House, 1943. 82 p.

The author is Field secretary of the Jewish department of the Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention.

GOODMAN, PAUL. A history of the Jews. Completely rev., and brought up to date. Cleveland, World Pub. Co., 1943. xi, 169 p. (Tower books)

"The text has been revised and brought up to date in accordance with the latest findings, events and statistics."

HEIDEL, ALEXANDER. The Babylonian Genesis; the story of creation. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1942. xi, 131, [13] p.

The author is research assistant on the Assyrian dictionary project of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

KISCH, GUIDO. The yellow badge in history. New York, Historia Judaica, 1942. 54 p.

Reprinted from *Historia Judaica*, v. 4, no. 2.

NEUMAN, ABRAHAM AARON. *The Jews in Spain; their social, political and cultural life during the middle ages.* Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1942. 2 v. (Morris Loeb series)

A scholarly study by the President of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning. Bibliography: p. 353-370.

ROSENBLATT, SAMUEL. *The people of the Book.* New York, Behrman, 1943. vii, 149 p.

A history of the Jews from biblical times to the present, with emphasis on religion, survival and persecution.

STEINBERG, MILTON. *The making of the modern Jew.* New York, Behrman, 1943. 317 p.

Reissue of an edition first published in 1934.

Contemporary Problems

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON PEACE AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS. *Jewish post-war problems; a study course.* New York, The Committee, 1942-43. 6 v.

Unit 1, Why study post-war problems. Unit 2, The two world wars — a comparison and contrast. Unit 3, How the Jewish communities prepared for peace during the first world war. Unit 4, Europe between the two world wars. Unit 5, The position of the Jews in the post-war world. Unit 6, Palestine in the new world. The completed series will consist of 8 units.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. *Refugee settlement in the Dominican Republic; a survey conducted under the auspices of the Brookings Institution [by Dana G. Munro, and associates]* Washington, The Institution, 1942. xvi, 410 p.

The "report deals only with the economic aspects of the problems with which the settlers are confronted" and the conclusion reached is that the land can never accommodate more than a limited number of them.

COMMITTEE FOR A JEWISH ARMY OF PALESTINIAN AND STATELESS JEWS. *The fighting Jews.* New York, The Committee, 1942. 59, [30] p.

Contains tributes to Jewish valor in battle, as well as a special plea for the establishment of a Jewish army.

——— *Test case for democracy; the American press and the Jewish army.* Washington, The Committee, 1942. 78 p.

DUSHAW, AMOS ISAAC. *Anti-Semitism; the voice and folly of fanaticism.* Brooklyn, Tolerance Press, 1943. 116 p.

A résumé of the causes of anti-Semitism, with suggestions as to how it may be combated.

FINEBERG, SOLOMON ANDHIL. *Overcoming anti-Semitism.* New York, Harper, 1943. ix, 225 p.

A discussion of techniques.

JABOTINSKY, VLADIMIR. The war and the Jew. With a foreword by Pierre van Paassen and a conclusion by John Henry Patterson. New York, Dial Press, 1943. 252 p.

A posthumous volume in which the founder and president of the New Zionist Organization analyzes the Jewish problem in its relation to the war and to the post-war world.

KULISCHER, EUGENE M. Jewish migrations; past experiences and post-war prospects. New York, American Jewish Committee, 1943. 51 p. (American Jewish Committee. Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems. Pamphlet series: Jews and the post-war world, no. 4)

MARKOWITZ, SAMUEL HARRISON. Leading a Jewish life in the modern world. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1943. xv, 320 p.

The author discusses the life of the Jews in the United States in relation to their historical background and to Judaism.

NAMIER, LEWIS BERNSTEIN. Conflicts; studies in contemporary history. New York, Macmillan, 1942. viii, 222 p.

Historical essays dealing with the world situation and the position of the Jews in relation to it.

PILCH, JUDAH. Jewish life in our times. New York, Behrman, 1943. xii, 244 p.

An analysis of the cultural, social and organizational life of Jews in Europe and America.

POLAND. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. The black book of Poland. New York, Putnam, 1942. xiv, 615 p.

A documented account of the German "new order" in Poland from October 1939 to June 1941. The third part deals with the persecution of the Jews, and the ghettos. Published in England under title *The German new order in Poland*.

[SHUB, BORIS] Starvation over Europe (made in Germany); a documented record, 1943 [written by Boris Shub, on the basis of research by Z. Warhaftig] [New York, Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American Jewish Congress and World Jewish Congress, 1943] 109 p. (Jewish affairs, no. 14-20)

In 3 sections, superscribed: Germany eats — Europe is hungry — The Jews starve.

WEDLOCK, LUNABELLE. The reaction of Negro publications and organizations to German anti-Semitism. Washington, Graduate School, Howard University, 1942. 208 p. (Howard University. Studies in the social sciences, v. 3, no. 2)

Contents: Minority group attitudes and prejudices.— The reports of Negro newspapers concerning the anti-Semitic drive in Germany.— Comparisons by Negro publications of the plight of the Jews in Germany with that of the Negro in America.— Negro anti-Semitism as a manifestation of Negro middle-class thinking and aspirations.— General fallacies in the viewpoints of Negro publications toward anti-Semitism in Germany.

WISE, STEPHEN SAMUEL, ed. *Never again! Ten years of Hitler; a symposium.* New York, Jewish Opinion Publishing Corporation, 1943. 104 p.

Contains expressions by Henry A. Wallace, Francis Biddle, Cordell Hull, and others.

Jews in the United States

BROCHES, SAMUEL. *Jewish merchants in colonial Rhode Island.* New York, Bloch, 1942. 80 p. (Jews in New England. Monographs, no. 2)

Includes documentary material.

DAVIDSON, GABRIEL. *Our Jewish farmers and the story of the Jewish Agricultural Society.* New York, Fischer, 1943. ix, 280 p.

A historical account of the Jewish Agricultural Society during its 40 years of activity, together with a brief survey of Jewish agricultural colonization in the United States in the 19th century.

FELDMAN, ABRAHAM JEHIEL. *Remember the days of old; an outline history of the Congregation Beth Israel, 1843-1943 . . .* Hartford, Congregation Beth Israel, 1943. 101 p.

FREDMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE, AND FALK, LOUIS AUSTIN. *Jews in American wars.* [Rev. ed.] New York, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S., 1943. 112 p.

FRIEDMAN, LEE MAX. *Jewish pioneers and patriots. With a preface by A. S. W. Rosenbach.* Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1942. xvii, 430 p.

Also published by Macmillan. An account of the part played by the Jews in the life and history of the United States from colonial times to the present.

JANOWSKY, OSCAR ISAIAH, ed. *The American Jew; a composite portrait.* New York, Harper, 1942. xiv, 322 p.

Contents: Historical background, by O. I. Janowsky.— Judaism and the synagogue, by David de Sola Pool.— Jewish education — achievements and needs, by I. B. Berkson.— The cultural scene: literary expression, by Marie Syrkin.— Hebrew in Jewish culture, by A. S. Halkin.— Structure of the Jewish community, by A. G. Duker.— Economic trends, by Nathan Reich.— Anti-Semitism, by J. J. Weinstein.— Current philosophies of Jewish life, by Milton Steinberg.— Zionism in American Jewish life, by Sulamith Schwartz.— Conclusion, by O. I. Janowsky.— Evaluation of the portrait of American Jewish living: The Jewish community and the outside world, by G. N. Shuster.— The national being and the Jewish community, by H. M. Kallen.— Selected bibliography.

KAGAN, SOLOMON ROBERT. *American Jewish physicians of note.* Boston, Medico-Hist. Press, 1942. 304 p.

LIEBERMAN, JOSHUA. A new approach to the education of American Jewish children. Introduction by Alan M. Stroock. Prepared for the Commission on New Approaches to American Jewish Education. New York, Jewish Education Committee of New York, 1942. viii, 40 p.

The aim of the Committee has been to plan "a curriculum founded in twentieth century America, rather than in eighteenth and nineteenth century European soil."

MYERS, GUSTAVUS. History of bigotry in the United States. New York, Random House, 1943. viii, 504 p.

Of particular interest to Jewish readers are the chapters devoted to manifestations of the Ku Klux Klan and similar movements.

NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR ADULT JEWISH STUDIES. Adult Jewish education in time of war; the proceedings of a National Conference on Adult Jewish Education held Nov. 10, 1942. New York, The Academy, 1942. iv, 92 numb. 1. (mimeogr.) (Adult Jewish education series, v. 2)

ROBISON, SOPHIA M., ed. Jewish population studies, ed. by Sophia M. Robison; with the assistance of Joshua Starr. New York, Conference on Jewish Relations, 1943. xvi, 189 p. (Jewish social studies. Publications, no. 3)

A study of the composition of the Jewish population in ten American cities.

Zionism and Palestine

BICK, ABRAHAM, ed. Exponents and philosophy of religious Zionism; an anthology — selections from the writings of the fathers of religious Zionism with brief biographical sketches and characterizations. Brooklyn, Hashomer Hadati of North America [1942] 79 p.

BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ. Brandeis on Zionism. Foreword by Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter. Washington, Zionist Organization of America, 1942. viii, 3-156 p.

A collection of addresses and statements.

EISENSTEIN, IRA. Palestine in the life of the Jew. Preliminary ed. New York, National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies [1942] v, 47 numb. 1. (mimeogr.)

FEUER, LEON ISRAEL. Why a Jewish state. Introduction by Abba Hillel Silver. New York, Richard R. Smith, 1942. 94 p.

A presentation of "the case for a free Jewish state in Palestine" after the war.

HANNA, PAUL LAMONT. British policy in Palestine. With an introduction by Josephus Daniels. Washington, American Council on Public Affairs, 1942. xv, 214 p.

A documented study of the administration of government in Palestine from the first World War to the present.

HERZL, THEODOR. The Jewish state; an attempt at a modern solution of the Jewish question. Foreword by Chaim Weizmann. New York, Scopus Pub. Co., 1943. 111 p.

A revised edition of a famous work on Zionism first published in 1896.

HESS, MOSES. Rome and Jerusalem; a study in Jewish nationalism. Tr. from the German by Meyer Waxman. New York, Bloch, 1943. 265 p.

A new edition of a well-known work on Jewish nationalism.

IRELAND, PHILIP WILLARD, ed. The Near East; problems and prospects, by Count Carlo Sforza, H. A. R. Gibb, Salo W. Baron, Charles K. Webster, and Quincy Wright. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1942. xiv, 265 p. (Chicago. University. Harris foundation lectures on international relations, 1942)

Of particular interest to Jewish readers are: Prospects of peace in Palestine, by S. W. Baron.— British policy in the Near East, by C. K. Webster.

KESSLER, AHARON. They served their people; biographies of fifteen Zionist leaders. New York, National Young Judaea, 1942. 64 numb. 1. (mimeogr.) (Program portfolio, series 5, v. 1, September 1942)

This is the first of a projected series of three books on Zionism and Palestine. The second will deal with the "shomrim" and "halutzim"; the third with the men of letters.

KURLAND, SAMUEL. Biluim; pioneers of Zionist colonization. New York, Published for Hechalutz Organization of America by Scopus Pub. Co., 1943. 78 p.

The story of the young Russian students who pioneered in the colonization of Palestine.

POALE ZION-ZEIRE ZION OF AMERICA. Palestine and Jewish freedom; a symposium. New York, The Organization, 1942. 64 p.

Participants: L. B. Namier, Berl Locker, David Ben-Gurion and D. Freeman.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL. 1942 yearbook; published on the occasion of "Night of stars." New York, Night of Stars, Inc., 1942. 102 p.

Mainly devoted to articles on the 25th anniversary of the Balfour declaration.

Religion and Philosophy

ADLER, MORRIS. Great passages from the Torah. Preliminary ed. New York, National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies [1942] 2 v. (mimeogr.)

Contents: pt. 1, Genesis; Exodus.— pt. 2, Leviticus; Numbers; Deuteronomy.

BIBLE. The book of psalms. Illustrations by Saul Raskin. [New York, Saul Raskin, 1942] 160 p.

Text in Hebrew, English and Yiddish.

BOKSER, BEN ZION. Introduction to the Talmud. New York, National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies, 1942. 133 numb. l. (mimeogr.)

Contents: What is the Talmud.— The fore-runners of the Talmud.— The Talmud in the perspective of history.— Social values in talmudic Judaism.— Talmudic forgeries.

BOWMAN, JOHN WICK. The intention of Jesus. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1943. 272 p.

The author contends that Jesus' culture was Hebraic and that his teaching was derived from the prophets.

CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION IN THEIR RELATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE, 3d, New York, 1942. Science, philosophy and religion; third symposium. [Ed. by Lyman Bryson and Louis Finkelstein] New York, The Conference, 1943. xix, 438 p.

Of Jewish interest is: The rabbinic tradition and a doctrine of society, by Ben Zion Bokser.

EPSTEIN, LOUIS M. Marriage laws in the Bible and the Talmud. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1942. x, 362 p. (Harvard Semitic series, v. 12)

FREEHOF, SOLOMON BENNETT. In the house of the Lord; our worship and our prayerbook. [Experimental ed.] Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1942. vi, 80 p. (Commission on Jewish Education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Central Conference of American Rabbis. Union graded series)

——— Small sanctuary; Judaism in the prayerbook. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1942. xv, 302 p. (Commission on Jewish Education of the American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Union adult series)

GREENBERG, SIMON. The ideals of the Jewish prayer book. A publication of the National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. New York, Scopus Pub. Co., 1942. 160 p.

GUIBBORY, MOSES. The Bible in the hands of its creators; biblical facts as they are. [v. 1.] Jerusalem, New York, Society of the Bible in the Hands of Its Creators, 1943. xxix, 1979 p.

In Hebrew and English. An "apocalyptic" interpretation of the Hebrew Bible.

HIRSCH, SAMSON RAPHAEL. The nineteen letters of Ben Uziel; being a spiritual presentation of the principles of Judaism; tr. by Bernard Drachman; together with a preface and a biographical sketch of the author by the translator. New York, Bloch, 1942. xxxvii, 222 p.

First published in 1899. An exposition by the founder of "Neo-Orthodoxy."

HOENIG, SIDNEY BENJAMIN, AND ROSENBERG, S. H. A guide to the prophets. New York, Bloch, 1942. xiv, 191 p.

Aims to show the underlying value of the prophetic teachings both for the Jew and for the world at large.

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, v. 33, no. 2-3, 1943. [Saadia Gaon; in commemoration of the 1000th anniversary of his death] Philadelphia, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, 1943. 109-401 p.

Contents: Saadia and his relation to Palestine, by A. A. Neuman.—Saadia's theory of knowledge, by Israel Efros.—A study of inflection in Hebrew from Saadia Gaon's grammatical work *Kutub al-lughah*, by S. L. Skoss.—The double faith theory in Clement, Saadia, Averroes and St. Thomas, and its origin in Aristotle and the stoics, by H. A. Wolfson.—The quest for certainty in Saadia's philosophy, by Abraham Heschel.—Saadia's Siddur, by Louis Ginzberg.—Saadia Gaon — champion for Jewish unity under religious leadership, by Solomon Zeitlin.

JUNG, LEO. Crumbs and character; sermons, addresses and essays. New York, Night and Day Press, 1942. 315 p.

The author discusses the Jewish holidays and various topics of current interest.

KLAUSNER, JOSEPH. From Jesus to Paul. Tr. from the Hebrew by William F. Stinespring. New York, Macmillan, 1943. 640 p.

A study of the beginnings of Christianity.

KNOPF, CARL SUMNER. The Old Testament speaks. New ed. New York, Ronald Press, 1943. xix, 370, 12 p. (Religious series)

First published in 1933.

KOHLER, KAUFMANN. Jewish theology, systematically and historically considered. Cincinnati, Riverdale Press, 1943. xiii, 505 p.

A reissue of a well-known work first published in 1918.

LANDIS, BENSON YOUNG, ed. Religion and the good society; an introduction to social teachings of Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism. [Rev. ed.] New York, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1943. 110 p.

The chapter on Judaism is by Rabbi David de Sola Pool.

LEVINTHAL, ISRAEL HERBERT. A new world is born. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1943. 305 p.

Sermons and addresses by the Rabbi of the Brooklyn Jewish Center.

NEULANDER, ARTHUR H. What is in the prayer book. pt. 1: the Sabbath prayers. Preliminary ed. New York, National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies [1942] 69 numb. 1. (mimeogr.)

OLMSTEAD, ALBERT TEN EYCK. Jesus in the light of history. New York, Scribner, 1942. xiv, 317 p.

The author, a professor of oriental history at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, reconstructs the life of Jesus in terms of Jewish life and history.

REICH, MAX ISAAC. Studies in the psalms of Israel; their message for our day. 2d ed. enl. Harrisburg, Pa., Christian Publications, 1942. 118 p.

The first edition appeared under title *How long*. A missionary work.

SCHARFSTEIN, BEN-AMI. The roots of Bergson's philosophy. New York, Columbia University Press, 1943. viii, 156 p.

A set of holiday sermons, 5703-1942. Cincinnati, Commission on Public Information About Jews and Judaism [of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, 1942] 88 p. (Committee on holiday sermon pamphlet)

SILVERSTONE, HARRY. Guide to the Talmud. Baltimore, Romm Press, 1942. 144 p.

By the Rabbi of Tifereth Israel Congregation, Washington, D. C.

SIMON, RALPH. The Talmud for every Jew; readings in the Talmud, with a brief commentary. Preliminary ed. New York, National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies [1942] 97 numb. l. (mimeogr.)

WALLIS, LOUIS. The Bible is human; a study in secular history. New York, Columbia University Press, 1942. xvi, 330 p.

Aims "to reverse the method of biblical compilation and bring into view the secular history which produced the monotheism common to the Jewish and Christian religions."

WILLIAMOWSKY, CHARLES. Who's who and what's what in the Bible; a new approach to the study of the Bible for the religious school and the home. Washington, The author, 1942. 134 p.

By the Rabbi of the South East Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C.

YATES, KYLE MONROE. Preaching from the prophets. 2d ed. New York, Harper, 1942. xv, 225 p.

The political, social and religious backgrounds of the Hebrew prophets. The author is Professor of Old Testament interpretation at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

ZEITLIN, SOLOMON. Who crucified Jesus? New York, Harper, 1942. xv, 240 p.

The author undertakes to prove that it was not the Jewish nation or their religious leaders who were to blame for the crucifixion, but a band of political leaders who conspired with Pontius Pilate to punish Jesus as a political offender. Parts of text appeared in the *Jewish Quarterly Review* in 1941 and 1942.

Literature

ABELES, CHARLES J. M'hooma; war poems and others. Philadelphia, Dorrance, 1942. 87 p. (Contemporary poets, no. 240)

BLOCH, JOSHUA. Hebrew printing in Naples. New York, New York Public Library, 1942. 28 p.

A chapter in 15th century typographic history.

COLEMAN, EDWARD DAVIDSON, comp. The Jew in English drama; an annotated bibliography. Preface by Joshua Bloch. New York, New York Public Library, 1943. xx, 237 p.

Reprinted, with revisions and additions, from *The Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November 1938 to November 1940.

FEIN, HARRY H. The vineyard keeper; a lyric drama in five scenes, based on the Song of songs of Solomon. Boston, Humphries, 1943. 80 p.

GOLD, ALFRED, ed. The most stupid of all races; dialogues and comments. New York, Bloch, 1942. 138 p.

Sketches illustrating the "spiritual" side of Hitlerism, with special reference to its anti-Jewish excesses.

GREENBERG, JACK. The new Isaiah, Prairie fire and other poems. Boston, Humphries, 1943. 87 p.

HALPER, ALBERT. The little people. New York, Harper, 1942. 402 p.

A novel, the scene of which is laid in Chicago, which concerns itself with "that vast, groping swarm of retail store workers — hat salesmen, shipping clerks, errand boys, elevator operators, package wrappers, and the like."

HARDY, WILLIAM GEORGE. All the trumpets sounded; a novel based on the life of Moses. New York, Coward-McCann, 1942. 501 p.

HEINE, HEINRICH. Works of prose; ed. by Hermann Kesten. With a preface by Louis Untermeyer; in a new translation by E. B. Ashton. New York, Fischer [1943] 346 p.

Selections, in extract, of Heine's best and most characteristic prose pieces.

HOUSMAN, LAURENCE. Palestine plays. New York, Scribner, 1943. 146 p

Contents: Abraham and Isaac.— The story of Jacob.— Ramoth Gilead.— The burden of Nineveh.

KAPLAN, MITCHELL M., ed. Panorama of ancient letters: four and a half centuries of Hebraica and Judaica. Illustrated with reproductions of 300 title pages. New York, Bloch, 1942. 316 p.

Bibliographical notes and descriptions of one thousand rare books and manuscripts which form a part of the Mitchell M. Kaplan collection donated to the New York University Jewish Culture Foundation.

MANOFF, ARNOLD. *Telegram from heaven*. New York, Dial Press, 1942. 307 p.

Novel centering about a young New York stenographer.

SAMUEL, MAURICE. *The world of Sholom Aleichem*. New York, Knopf, 1943. vi, 331 p.

The author reconstructs the period, locale and characters which Sholom Aleichem (Shalom Rabinowitz) depicted in his novels.

SCHWARTZ, DELMORE. *Genesis*. Bk. 1. Norfolk, Conn., New Directions, 1943. ix, 208 p.

The first volume of a narrative poem, in prose and verse, telling of the life of a New York boy, Hershey Green. The work is to be completed in three volumes.

SOKOLOW, NORMAN HASKELL. *Twentieth century psalms and other poems*. Los Angeles, Wetzel Pub. Co., Inc., 1942. 48 p.

The poems in the last section are dedicated to "the descendants of the psalmists and all others who know oppression."

SONNE, ISAIAH. *Expurgation of Hebrew books—the work of Jewish scholars; a contribution to the history of the censorship of Hebrew books in Italy in the sixteenth century*. New York, New York Public Library, 1943. 43 p.

Reprinted, with additions, from *The Bulletin of the New York Public Library* of December 1942.

STERN, GLADYS BRONWYN. *The young matriarch*. New York, Macmillan, 1942. 652 p.

In this novel the affairs of the Rakonitz clan, begun in *The Matriarch*, are brought to date.

TIGAY, BETTY S. *Rich people, and other stories*. Chicago, L. M. Stein, 1942. 273 p.

Seventeen short stories, mostly of Jewish interest.

WALLIS, JAMES HAROLD. *The niece of Abraham Pein*. New York, Dutton, 1943. 320 p.

A tale of refugees, murder, injustice and anti-Semitism set in a rural community in New Hampshire. The author pleads for tolerance and racial understanding.

Juvenile

ARONIN, BEN. *Cavern of destiny*. Illus. by Lillian Fischel. New York, Behrman, 1943. 200 p.

Continues the story of Raphael Drake and his search for the lost Temple treasures which was begun in *The lost tribe*.

BIBLE. Favorite psalms for children; illus. by Marie Stern. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1942. [18 l.]

Eighteen of the best known psalms selected for younger children.

BURSTEIN, ABRAHAM. West of the Nile. New York, Hebrew Pub. Co., 1942.

A novel for young people which commemorates the 1000th anniversary of the death of Saadia Gaon.

CURTIS, MRS. MURIEL ANNE (STREIBERT). The story of the Bible people. Illus. by Raymond Lufkin. New York, Macmillan, 1942. xii, 118 p.

Designed especially for boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 14.

DEUTSCH, BABETTE. The welcome. New York, Harper, 1942. 197 p.

The story of a young refugee, Ernst, and his adjustment to American life through his experiences at a boys' school.

FLIGHT, JOHN W., and FAHS, SOPHIA LYON. Moses: Egyptian prince, nomad sheikh, lawgiver. Drawings by Dorothy Bayley. Boston, Beacon Press, 1942. xi, 146 p.

A story of Moses, for boys and girls.

LANDA, GERTRUDE. Jewish fairy tales and legends, by "Aunt Naomi" [pseud.] New York, Bloch, 1943. 294 p.

First published in 1919.

SMITH, HAROLD P. A treasure hunt in Judaism. Illus. by A. D. Bernstein. New York, Hebrew Pub. Co., 1942. x, 182 p.

A book for boys and girls on the customs, ceremonies and observances of the Jewish religion.

SUSSMAN, SAMUEL. Play with Jewish puzzles. Philadelphia, The author, 1942. 48 p.

A book of puzzles built around Jewish themes.

Textbooks

DERBY, JOSIAH. How Jews will live in a post-war world. New York, Behrman, 1942. 42 numb. l. (mimeogr.)

A study manual for *The Jew faces a new world*, by Robert Gordis.

FRIEDMAN, HELEN MARIE, and LEIKIND, MIRIAM, comps. Popular material on the Jewish festivals; index for religious schools and clubs. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1942. vii, 139 numb. l. (mimeogr.)

Arranged according to holidays, with author index.

GOLUB, JACOB S. *The golden dawn*. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1942. 756 p.

Includes both *Israel in Canaan* and *In the days of the first temple*. Prepared for schools desiring to cover Jewish history from the beginning to 586 B. C. E., in one year.

JACOB, CAROLINE NICHOLSON. *Scholars of Judah*. Philadelphia, Friends General Conference, 1942. 157 p.

Stories based upon Old Testament incidents and characters, designed for use in the upper grades.

LEVINGER, ELMA C., and LEVINGER, LEE JOSEPH. *Folk and faith; the confirmant's guide book*. New York, Bloch, 1942. x, 139 p.

A confirmation manual for one year's study.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA. COMMISSION ON JEWISH EDUCATION. *Model program for the Talmud Torah; a handbook for rabbis, principals, teachers, officers and lay members of the Board of Jewish Education* [ed. by Leo Jung and Joseph Kaminsky] New York, The Union, 1942. x, 11-205 p.

ZELIGS, DOROTHY FREDA. *A child's history of Jewish life; for the first sixteen centuries of the common era*. Maps and diagrams by Reuben Leaf. New York, Bloch, 1942. 250 p.

——— *A child's history of the Hebrew people; from nomadic times to the destruction of the second temple*. New York, Bloch, 1942. 179 p.

——— *The story of Jewish holidays and customs for young people*. New York, Bloch, 1942. xiii, 239 p.

A textbook for use in the intermediate grades. Also for general reading.

Biography

BORGENICHT, LOUIS. *The happiest man; the life of Louis Borgenicht, as told to Harold Friedman*. New York, Putnam, 1942. xi, 414 p.

The life story of a New York clothing manufacturer.

COHEN, LUCY. *Some recollections of Claude Goldsmid Montefiore, 1858-1938*. Forest Hills, N. Y., Transatlantic Arts, 1943. 277 p.

A portrait of the British scholar and philanthropist.

COOPER, ALFRED DUFF. *David*. New York, Harper, 1943. 292 p.

An appreciative biography of David, king of Israel.

HARLOW, ALVIN FAY. *Bret Harte of the Old West*. Illus. by Hamilton Greene. New York, Messner, 1943. ix, 307 p.

A biography of Francis Bret Harte, the short story writer, one of whose grandparents was Bernard Hart, a New York merchant.

JESSEL, GEORGE. So help me; the autobiography of George Jessel. Foreword by William Saroyan. New York, Random House, 1943. 257 p.

An autobiography by the well-known stage personality.

KLAUSNER, JOSEPH. Menahem Ussishkin; his life and work. New York, Scopus Pub. Co., 1942. 158 p.

A biography of the late leader of the Zionist movement.

MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. I remember, I remember. Tr. from the French by Denver and Jane Lindley. New York, Harper, 1942. vi, 310 p.

The reminiscences of a well-known French author, now residing in the United States.

NORDAU, ANNA, and NORDAU, MAXA. Max Nordau; a biography. Tr. from the French. New York, Nordau Committee, 1943. vi, 440 p.

A biography of the noted author and Zionist leader by his widow and daughter.

PARSONS, ROBERT PERCIVAL. Trail to light; a biography of Joseph Goldberger. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1943. 353 p.

The life and achievements of an outstanding American bacteriologist.

SASSOON, SIEGFRIED LORRAINE. The weald of youth. New York, Viking, 1942. 259 p.

Memoirs of the English poet.

SCHWARZ, LEO WALDER, ed. Memoirs of my people; through a thousand years. New York, Farrar, 1943. xxvi, 597 p.

Selections from Jewish autobiographical writings from the early 11th century to the present time.

ULLSTEIN, HERMAN. The rise and fall of the House of Ullstein. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1943. 308 p.

The story of the largest publishing concern in Germany and of its liquidation at the hands of the Nazis.

U. S. SUPREME COURT. Proceedings of the Bar of the Supreme court of the United States and meeting of the Court in memory of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, December 21, 1942. Washington, 1942. 56 p.

ZWEIG, STEFAN. The world of yesterday; an autobiography. New York, Viking, 1943. 466 p.

Personal recollections of the eminent German novelist and biographer.

Reference and Annuals

AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH. Proceedings; v. 12, 1942. New York, The Academy, 1942. xxv, 140, 48 p.

Contents: The Jewish factor in medieval civilization, by S. W. Baron.—The date of the slaughter of the paschal lamb, by J. Z. Lauterbach.—A late Muslim Jewish disputation, by Moshe Perlman.—Jewish life in Crete under

the rule of Venice, by Joshua Starr.— The first mention of Israel, by Eugen Täubler.— Studies in the communal history of Polish Jewry, by B. D. Weinryb.— Documents relating to the communal history of Polish Jewry (in Hebrew).

The American Jewish year book; v. 44, 5703: 1942–43. Ed. by Harry Schneiderman and Morris T. Fine for the American Jewish Committee. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society, 1942. xxix, 522 p.

Besides the usual reference features, the following special articles are included: Louis D. Brandeis, by L. E. Levinthal.— Sol M. Stroock, by J. N. Rosenberg.— Rabbi Saadia Gaon, by Robert Gordis.— Alexander Kohut, by Ismar Elbogen.— Nachman Krochmal, by Max Nussbaum.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS. Yearbook; v. 52, 1942. 53d annual convention, February 24–March 1, 1942, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ed. by Isaac E. Marcuson. [Cincinnati, 1942]

In addition to proceedings, reports, etc., includes: Liberal Judaism in a reactionary world; (a) from the point of view of history, by W. G. Braude; (b) from the point of view of philosophy, by Levi Olan.— The permanent contributions of Isaac M. Wise, by Allan Tarshish.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE. Annual; v. 17, 1942–43. Cincinnati, 1943. 572, 11, [12] p.

Contents: The origin of the week and the oldest West Asiatic calendar, by Julius and Hildegard Lewy.— The ark, the ephod, and the tent of meeting, by Julian Morgenstern.— The biblical prepositions *tahat*, *ben*, *ba'ad*, and pronouns *'anu* (or *'anu*), *zo'tah*, by H. M. Orlinsky.— Problems of the Masora, by Alexander Sperber.— Akiba, "Rescuer of the Torah," by Alexander Guttman.— The prophetic readings according to the Palestinian, Byzantine and Karaite rites, by Louis Finkelstein.— A commentary on Rashi's grammatical comments, by Henry Englander.— New notes on pre-emancipation Jewish artists, by Cecil Roth.— The philosophy and theory of music in Judaeo-Arabic literature (second installment), by Eric Werner and Isaiah Sonne.— Toward the development of the *sugya* and the *halakah* (in Hebrew), by Samuel Atlas.

Jewish book week annual. New York, National Committee for Jewish Book Week, 1942. 81, 42, 68 p.

Contains sections in English, Hebrew and Yiddish.

The Jewish family almanac, 1943–5703. Ed. by B. Z. Goldberg. New York, F. F. F. Publishers, Inc., 1943. 400 p.

Includes articles grouped under such headings as: The American scene; Arts and amusements; Two Christian views of anti-Semitism; Jews in the war-torn world; Religion and culture; Meeting the family problems.

Medical leaves; a review of the Jewish medical world and medical history; v. 5, 1943. Chicago, Medical Leaves, Inc., 1942.

A collection of twenty-two articles by Jewish physicians and scientists which cover many fields of medicine and several countries.

The universal Jewish encyclopedia; an authoritative and popular presentation of Jews and Judaism since the earliest times; v. 7-10. Ed. by Isaac Landman; Louis Rittenberg, executive and literary editor. New York, Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Inc., 1942-43. 4 v.

Contents: v. 7, Levitan-Moserim.— v. 8, Moses-Prophets.— v. 9, Prosbul-Speyer.— v. 10, Spice box-Zweig. (v. 10 scheduled to appear in July).

Miscellaneous

BARON, JOSEPH L., ed. Stars and sand; Jewish notes by non-Jewish notables. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society, 1943. xvii, 555 p.

Includes "selections from more than seven hundred of the world's foremost statesmen, religious authorities, philosophers and artists."

BLACK, ROBERT. The art of Jacob Epstein. Cleveland, World Publication Company, 1942. 251 p.

Contains 175 illustrations of the sculptures and drawings, together with a catalog of the artist's work.

GOLDBLATT, DAVID. The Jew and his language problem. New York, The author, 1943. 202 p.

The author pleads for the preservation of the Yiddish language.

GOLDSTEIN, SIDNEY EMANUEL. The meaning of marriage and foundations of the family; a Jewish interpretation. Rev. and enl. ed. New York, Bloch, 1942. 223 p.

Includes case studies.

ICOR ASSOCIATION. Icor almanac; on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the U. S. S. R., and of the 15th anniversary of Biro-Bidjan. Editor: Isaac E. Rontch. New York, The Association, 1943. 20, 76 p.

In English and Yiddish.

ROSE, GEORGE LEON. Real Israel and Anglo-Israelism. Glendale, Calif., The author, 1942. 185 p.

An exposé of the cult of British Israelism, by a former adherent.

DIRECTORIES AND LISTS

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES*

Academic Committee for the Hebrew University (1941). Pres.: Salo W. Baron; Sec.-Treas.: A. Arthur Schiller, 1140 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 200.

PURPOSE: To disseminate information regarding activities of the Hebrew University and to promote cooperation between that University and academic circles of this country.

Adult Jewish Studies, see National Academy for

Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs of the World Jewish Congress (1942). Chm. Exec. Com.: Stephen S. Wise; Chm. Adm. Com.: Nahum Goldmann; Head Dept. Europ. Jewish Affairs: Leon Kubowitzki, 330 W. 42nd St. (Room 819), N. Y. C. Members: 75. Affiliates: 15 Rep. Com. of European Jewish Communities.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the activities of the various Representative Committees of European Jewry; to establish a united front of European Jewry with regard to its common war, peace and postwar problems; to advise the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress on the problems likely to affect the present and future situation of European Jewry.

PUBLICATION: *News Letter*. (For inner circulation only.)

Agricultural Corporation, see American Jewish Joint

Agudas Israel of America, Inc. (1921). Pres.: Eliezer Silver; Exec. Dir.: S. Eichenstein, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 29,450.

PURPOSE: To act as an international religious organization for the assistance and maintenance of the spiritual life of the Orthodox Jew the world over.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Voice*.

Agudath Israel Youth Council of America (1922). Pres.: Michael G. Tress; Exec. Dir.: Morris Sherer, 616 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Members: 5,000.

PURPOSE: To unite Jewish youth in the spirit of the Torah and in that spirit to solve the problems that confront Jewry in Erez Israel and in the Diaspora.

PUBLICATION: *Orthodox Youth*.

*This directory includes organizations in existence for at least one year before July 1, 1943. The information given herein is furnished by the organizations themselves. The editor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented. Nor does inclusion in this list imply approval of the organizations by the editor or the publisher.

Aleph Zadik Aleph (B'nai B'rith Youth Organization) (1924). Pres.: Philip M. Klutznick; Exec. Dir.: Julius Bisno, 1003 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Chapters: 450 in 240 communities. Members: 12,600; 11,700 alumni.

PURPOSE: Recreational and leisure-time program providing for religious, cultural, and physical development of Jewish adolescents between the ages of 14 and 21.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Shofer*; *A. Z. A. Guide*; *A. Z. A. Leader*.

Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation (1915). Pres.: Alexander Marx; Treas.: Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, 1165 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec.: Shalom Spiegel. Branch Societies: 5. Founded by George Alexander Kohut.

PURPOSE: The furtherance of original research in the field of Jewish studies.

Alliance Israelite Universelle of America Central Committee (1940). Chm.: Samuel Edelman; Sec.: Frank E. Hahn, Jr., 1418 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 2.

PURPOSE: Aid in education and amelioration of conditions of Jews in Oriental countries and eastern Europe.

Alpha Epsilon Phi Women's Fraternity (1909). Dean: Reba B. Cohen; Scribe and Exec. Sec.: Louise Wolbrette Wolf, 2116 Octavia St., New Orleans, La. Members: 5,371.

PURPOSE: To foster close friendship between members, and to stimulate their intellectual, social and spiritual life.

PUBLICATION: *Columns of Alpha Epsilon Phi*.

Alpha Epsilon Pi Fraternity (1913). Supreme Master: David Goldwasser; Exec. Sec.: Irving Levin, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 25. Pledge Chapters: 1. Alumni Clubs: 18. Members: 4,000.

PURPOSE: An intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, maintaining an educational and social service and promoting vigorous participation in university, college and communal affairs.

PUBLICATIONS: Exoteric, *Alpha Epsilon Pi Quarterly*; Esoteric, *The Confidential Bulletin*.

Alpha Eta Phi (1922). Grand Master: Jules Lipitz; Grand Rec. Scribe: Max L. Broder, 277 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Fraternal.

PUBLICATION: *The Mosque*.

Alpha Mu Sigma Fraternity (1914). Grand Prior: Murray Stuart; Grand Scribe: Julius Chudow, 58 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Office: 31 E. Seventh St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 24. Members: 1,300.

PURPOSE: To foster and perpetuate the fraternal spirit among its personnel; to cultivate and promote an ideal social relationship among them; to voluntarily give aid to fraters in distress and to perpetuate the ideals which gave origin to its existence.

PUBLICATION: *The Shield*.

Alpha Omega Fraternity (1907; inc., 1909). Natl. Pres.: S. Albert Sigel; Natl. Pres. Elect: Herbert Margolis; Natl. Sec.: William Rich, 575 Belleville Ave., Belleville, N. J. Chapters: 32. Alumni Clubs: 20.

Members: 5,300. Absorbed the Alpha Zeta Gamma Fraternity, 1932, and the Mt. Sinai Dental Society of Toronto, 1942.

PURPOSE: To promote the highest ethical standards of the dental profession, further the causes of Judaism and promote fraternalism.

PUBLICATION: *The Alpha Omegan*.

Alpha Zeta Omega (1919). Directorum: Roy I. Scott; Signare: Jack M. Reich, 5533 Beacon St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Members: 950.

PURPOSE: To promote good will and friendship among Jewish pharmacists and the profession of pharmacy.

PUBLICATION: *Azoan*.

Alumni Association of the Jewish Institute of Religion (1926). Pres.: Max Maccoby; Sec.: Judah Cahn, 3 E. 65th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To advance the interests of the Institute, to maintain the spirit of fellowship and loyalty among the graduates and the communities which they serve, and to stimulate scholarship among the students and the men in the field.

Alumni of the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work (1926). Chm. Exec. Com.: Philip Houtz, 19 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. Members: 200.

American Academy for Jewish Research (1920; inc. 1929). Pres.: Salo W. Baron; Cor. Sec.: Solomon Gandz, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 205; Honorary Members: 2; Fellows: 24.

PURPOSE: The furtherance of Jewish learning through promotion of scholarly activities, such as presentation of learned papers, the issuance of publications, the establishment of research fellowships, etc.

PUBLICATION: *Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research*.

American Alumni of Hebrew University (1938). Pres.: Meyer Greenberg; Sec.: Meier Engel, 10 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Members: 70.

PURPOSE: To cooperate with the American Friends of the Hebrew University in bringing importance of Hebrew University to American Jewry.

American Association for Jewish Education (1939). Pres.: Mark Eisner; Sec.: Israel S. Chipkin, 1776 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To advance the cause of Jewish education in the United States through cooperative efforts.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Education News Letter*.

American Beth Jacob Committee, Inc. (1928). Chm.: Leo Jung; Exec. Dir.: Meier Schenkolewski, 131 W. 86th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To aid the Beth Jacob Schools in Europe and Palestine, which provide vocational, religious, and academic training for Jewish girls.

American Committee for Relief and Resettlement of Yemenite Jews (1939). Chm.: Moses I. Feuerstein; Exec. Dir.: Zacharia Gluska, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 500. In cooperation with United Yemenite Community of Palestine and Federation of Yemenite Jews in America.

PURPOSE: To raise funds for relief of Jews in Yemen and Aden, and resettlement of Jewish Yemenite refugees in Palestine.

American Committee of Ose (1940). Chm.: A. J. Rongy; Sec.: L. Wulman, 24 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. Affiliated with Toz, Jewish Health Protection Society in Poland.

PURPOSE: To promote health, hygiene and sanitation among Jews, and care of children.

PUBLICATION: *American Ose Review*.

American Committee of the Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem (1924).

Pres.: B. L. Levinthal; Sec.: S. Cohen-Margolis, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To secure contributions for the maintenance of the Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem (Yeshivath Merkaz Harav Kook) and to advance its purpose in America.

American Council of Jewish Fraternal Organizations (1934). Acting

Pres.: Louis Fabricant; Sec.: George O. Arkin, 1 Wall St., N. Y. C. Constituent Members: 5.

PURPOSE: Discussion of the problems mutually concerning the fraternal organizations and of their attitude in all matters affecting Jewry, as a clearing house of thought and opinion and as a basis of unified and co-ordinated action.

American Economic Committee for Palestine (1932). Pres.: Edward A. Norman, 60 Beaver St. (Room 1302), N. Y. C. Members: 200.

PURPOSE: To reveal and bring to utilization the opportunities and the human and material resources available in Palestine and elsewhere for developing the economy of Palestine, in order to increase its capacity to support an increasing number of Jewish settlers.

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs (1939). Chm.:

Stephen S. Wise; Chm. Office Com. (Exec. Body): Louis E. Levinthal;

Exec. Sec.: Arthur Lourie, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Constituent bodies:

Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah, Mizrachi, Poale Zion. Members: 29.

PURPOSE: To further the Zionist cause in America, and in particular to coordinate Zionist public relations in America.

American Federation for Lithuanian Jews, Inc. (1937). Pres.: Elias Fife;

Exec. Dir.: I. Rozovsky; Sec.: Frank Epstein, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Organizations: 35. Members: 4,000.

PURPOSE: To give utmost help to those brethren overseas who are in need; to strengthen old Jewish Lithuanian organizations and organize new ones.

American Federation for Polish Jews (1908). Pres.: Benjamin Winter;

Dir.: M. Blumenstock, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Members: 65,000.

Affiliated with the World Federation of Polish Jews. Absorbs American Committee Appeal for the Jews in Poland.

PURPOSE: To unite all *landmannschaften* in the United States bearing the names of their respective home towns in Poland for the purpose of creating one body of American Jews of Polish extraction; to guard and promote the interests of the Jews in Poland and help them morally and financially; to promote social and cultural activities among their affiliated organizations and extend medical assistance to members.

PUBLICATION: *Polish Jews*.

American Federation of Jews from Central Europe (Inc. 1941). Pres.: Rudolf Callmann; Exec. Sec.: Ernst Fraenkel, 11 W. 42nd St. (Suite 2939), N. Y. C. Organizations and Congregations: 38.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the work of existing agencies organized to promote the welfare of Jewish immigrants in the United States, particularly with reference to immigration and naturalization problems, cultural adaptation, economic protection, maintenance of civil liberties, prevention of discrimination and assistance generally in the readjustment of refugees from Nazi oppression.

American Friends of a Jewish Palestine (1939). Chm. Natl. Exec. Bd.: William G. Stanton; Sec.: Gabriel Wechsler, 511 E. 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Office: 1 E. 44th St., N. Y. C. Societies: 15. Members: 1,000.

PURPOSE: To assist Jewish refugees and other needy Jews desiring to immigrate to the territory comprised within the Palestine Mandate of 1922; adequate defense for Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *The Answer*.

American Friends of Polish Jews (1941). Pres.: George M. Geigin; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Z. Tygel, 515 W. 122nd St.; Office: 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. Branches: 2. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: To render service to Jews of Poland and its refugees; to carry on political negotiations with Polish Government; to establish information bureau about Polish Jews; to organize united committee of Americans, Jews and non-Jews, in interest of a postwar, democratic Poland.

PUBLICATION: *Bulletins*.

American Friends of the Hebrew University, Inc. (1925). Pres.: A. S. W. Rosenbach; Dir.: Samuel B. Finkel, 10 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To receive and maintain funds to aid in the support and development of Hebrew University and to disseminate information concerning the Hebrew University and its activities.

PUBLICATION: *News Bulletin on the Hebrew University*.

American Fund for Palestinian Institutions (Inc. as American Palestine Fund, 1939). Pres.: Edward A. Norman; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Jeanette Schiffer, 60 Beaver St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Formed as a single appeal to replace the increasing number of separate appeals coming each year from Palestine institutions not included in other nationwide appeals.

American Hebrew Congregations, see Union of

American Jewish Committee (1906). Pres.: Joseph M. Proskauer; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Morris D. Waldman; Asst. Sec.: Harry Schneiderman, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: Corporate, 327.

PURPOSE: "... To prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews in any part of the world..." (For full statement see p. 602.)

PUBLICATION: *Contemporary Jewish Record*.

American Jewish Congress (Constituted, 1917; re-constituted, 1922; re-org., 1938). Pres.: Stephen S. Wise; Adm. Sec.: Lillie Shultz, 330 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To protect the equal rights of the Jews in America and else-

where, which rights include complete freedom to pursue as a group and not solely as individuals, the historic aims and aspirations of our people; to secure and safeguard the civil, political, economic and religious rights of Jews; to further the development of the Jewish Homeland.

PUBLICATION: *Congress Weekly*.

American Jewish Congress, *see also* Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs; Institute of Jewish Affairs; Women's Division of

American Jewish Dentists' Committee, Inc. (1936). Chm.: S. L. Kregarman; Sec.: Earl Sherman, 2112 Broadway; Office: 730 Fifth Ave. (Suite 2002), N. Y. C. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: Establishment and maintenance of dental department in the Hebrew University in Palestine.

American Jewish Historical Society (1892). Pres.: Abraham S. W. Rosenbach; Cor. Sec.: Alexander Marx; Librarian: Isidore S. Meyer, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 400.

Has issued thirty-six volumes of publications and an index to publications 1-20. Maintains a collection of books, manuscripts, and historical objects in its rooms in the building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Jacob H. Schiff Memorial Library, N. E. Cor. Broadway and 122nd St., N. Y. C.

PUBLICATION: *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*.

American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation (1924). Pres.: Maurice B. Hexter; Sec.: Robert Pilpel, 50 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To assist Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits and to render other constructive aid to Jews in countries of refuge, by financing and supervising projects conducted by separate organizations.

ACTIVITIES: Formerly operating agency in Russia of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., and of the American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia, Inc. At present financing and superintending the Dominican Republic Settlement Association project in the Dominican Republic, as well as a refugee colonization project in Bolivia, conducted by the Sociedad Colonizadora de Bolivia.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (1914). Chm.: Edward M. M. Warburg; Exec. Vice-Chm.: Joseph C. Hyman; Sec.: Moses A. Leavitt, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Distribution of funds for the rehabilitation and assistance of Jews overseas. War relief; economic aid and rehabilitation; emigration, general and emergency refugee aid, etc., directly and in cooperation with affiliated and associated organizations.

PUBLICATION: *J. D. C. Digest*.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, *see also* Junior Division of

American Jewish Physicians Committee (1921). Pres.: Nathan Ratnoff; Sec.: Israel S. Wechsler, 70 E. 83rd St.; Office: Stuyvesant Park East, N. Y. C. Members: about 700.

PURPOSE: To build and maintain the medical department of the Hebrew University in Palestine.

American Jewish Youth (1939). Natl. Pres.: Carl Robinson; Sec.: Shirley Falk, 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Units: 3. Members: 200.

PURPOSE: To maintain true allegiance to United States of America; to combat dangers to our American institutions; to uphold the fair name of the Jew; to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights and full justice to all men; and to combat the powers of bigotry and racial intolerance.

PUBLICATION: *The Speaker*.

American Ort Federation (1922). Natl. Pres.: George Backer; Exec. Vice-Chm.: Aaron B. Tart; Exec. Dir.: Philip Block, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Promotion of technical trades and agriculture among the Jews in Europe, North and South America, through trade schools, workshops and farm schools.

PUBLICATION: *Ort Economic Review*.

American Ort, *see also* Junior American Ort; Women's American Ort

American Palestine Jewish Legion, *see* Hagdud Haivri League, Inc.

American Pro-Falasha Committee, Inc. (1922; inc. 1923). Chm.: Hyman J. Reit; Cor. Sec.: Joseph Zeitlin; Exec. Dir.: Jacques Faitlovitch, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To carry on educational work among Falashas; to establish normal schools for the education of teachers; to organize schools and synagogues in Falasha communities; to publish educational literature, including the translation of the Bible in their language, and to promote research into the history and literature of the Falashas.

American Red Mogen David for Palestine, Inc. (1940). Pres.: Harry A. Pine; Sec.: Herman Zvi Quittman, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: First aid work in Palestine regardless of race, creed or color.

American Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (1932). Chm. Adm. Com.: Morris Rothenberg, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Members: 115.

PURPOSE: To further purposes of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, Inc. (1940). Pres.: Lazarus White; Exec. Dir.: Judah Wattenberg, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 13. Members: 1,500.

PURPOSE: To promote technological and industrial research and training in Palestine by securing support for Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa; to create in the Hebrew Institute adequate training and research facilities for students and scientists from countries of persecution; to promote the exchange of members, teachers, research workers and scientific information between the Hebrew Institute and technological institutions in the United States.

PUBLICATION: *Technion*.

American Torah Shelemah Committee (1939). Chm.: Solomon B. Freehof; Sec.: Bernard Harris, 2 W. 20th St., N. Y. C. Subscribers: 500. **PURPOSE:** To further the research necessary and implement the immediate publication of the remaining 22 volumes of the *Biblical Encyclopedia Torah Shelemah* of which eight volumes of Genesis have been published.

American Zionist Youth Commissions (1940). Chm.: Herman L. Weisman; Exec. Dir.: Shlomo Bardin, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Established jointly by Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah. Members: 150 local Commissions.

PURPOSE: To give moral, financial and educational direction to the four Zionist youth groups: Avukah, Masada, Junior Hadassah, and Young Judaea.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (1913). Chm.: Sigmund Livingston; Natl. Dir.: Richard E. Gutstadt, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. **PURPOSE:** To eliminate defamation of Jews and to counteract un-American and anti-democratic propaganda; to encourage and advance good will and proper understanding between American groups, with a broad educational program; to preserve and translate into greater effectiveness the ideals of American democracy.

PUBLICATION: *A. D. L. News Letter*.

Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada (1920). Presidium: S. T. Golubowski, M. Margolis, B. S. Trainin; Fin. Sec.: Alexander Levine, 242 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 125.

PURPOSE: To cultivate and promote social and intellectual relationship among the Orthodox rabbis of the United States and Canada; to foster and promote the tenets, beliefs, customs, practices and ceremonials of the Orthodox Jewish religion; to spread among the Jewish people knowledge, appreciation and observance of the basic principles of Judaism.

Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland (1940).

Chm. of Exec.: Jacob Apenszlak; Sec. of Bd.: Ch. Finkelstein; Exec. Sec.: G. Kowarski, 216 W. 100th St., N. Y. C. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: Assistance to, and support of, Jewish refugees from Poland.

Association of Yugoslav Jews in the United States, Inc. (1941). Pres.:

Otto Heinrich; Sec.: Roman Smucer, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 83.

PURPOSE: To solicit contributions and dispose of same for the purpose of furnishing aid and assistance for the relief of human suffering in Yugoslavia and of Yugoslav prisoners, wherever they are; to give every possible aid to poor Jewish immigrants from Yugoslavia to the United States; to aid and assist Jewish communities in Yugoslavia as fully as possible.

Avukah, American Student Zionist Federation (1925). Exec. Sec.: Lillian Schoolman, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Chapters: 65. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: Work for improvement of the situation of Jews on three fronts: defense of Jewish liberties and cooperation against fascism; to develop effective Jewish communal institutions; to support Zionism.

PUBLICATION: *Avukah Student Action*.

Baron De Hirsch Fund (1891). Pres.: George W. Naumburg; Managing Dir.: George Bookstaver, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Endowed by Baron and Baroness de Hirsch in sum of \$3,800,000.

PURPOSE: Americanization and assimilation of Jewish immigrants; their instruction in trades and agriculture and promotion of agriculture among them.

ACTIVITIES: Aid to agriculture through the Jewish Agricultural Society, N. Y. C.; immigration aid port work through subsidized societies; the town of Woodbine, N. J., which was founded by it in 1891.

Beta Sigma Rho (1910). Grand Chancellor: William I. Radner; Grand Recorder: Emanuel Goodman, 304 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Office: c/o D. S. Galton, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 8. Members: 1,500.

PURPOSE: Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

PUBLICATION: *Alumni News*.

Beth Din of America, Inc. (1940). Pres.: Max Felshin; Sec.: Jacob S. Cohen, 75 W. 49th St., N. Y. C. Members: 120.

PURPOSE: Foster, strengthen and safeguard traditional Judaism; act as authority in questions affecting and involving Jewish laws and customs.

Beth Jacob Committee, *see* American

B'nai B'rith (1843). Pres.: Henry Monsky; Sec.: Maurice Bisgyer, 1003 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Members: 163,000, including affiliates: 98,000 in men's lodges; 53,000 in women's auxiliaries; 12,000 in A. Z. A., Junior Order. Lodges: 691 (660 in North America, 31 in Europe, South America, Asia and Africa). Districts: 12 (7 in the United States and Canada).

PURPOSE: Furtherance of a program of youth welfare, community betterment, civic welfare, adult education, defense of Jewish rights, benevolence, war service and Americanism.

PUBLICATIONS: *The National Jewish Monthly*; *B'nai B'rith News*.

B'nai B'rith *see also* Aleph Zadik Aleph; Anti-Defamation League of; Women's Supreme Council of

B'nai B'rith Americanism Commission (1921). Chm.: Sidney G. Kusworm; Sec.: Maurice Bisgyer, 1003 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATION: *B'nai B'rith Americanism Manual*.

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission (1924). Natl. Dir.: Abram L. Sachar, 605 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill. Foundations: 30. Counselorships: 53.

B'nai B'rith maintains Foundations at: Brooklyn College, Cornell University, Florida College for Women, Hunter College, Indiana University, Los Angeles City College, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, Queen's University (Canada), Texas A & M College, University of Alabama, University of California, University of California (L. A.), University of Chicago, University of Connecticut, University of Florida, University of Georgia, University of Illinois, University of Iowa, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of North Carolina,

University of Southern California, University of Texas, University of Virginia, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, University of West Virginia.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hillel Clip Sheet*; *Hillel Brochure*.

B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau (1938). Chm. Natl. Adm. Com.: Alfred M. Benesch, Cleveland, O.; Natl. Dir.: Max F. Baer, 1003 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

PURPOSE: Conduct program of group vocational guidance for Jewish youth of America, by distributing printed matter to groups and individuals throughout the country, sponsoring conferences of groups interested in the field, and advising organizations on methods of establishing and improving group vocational guidance projects.

PUBLICATION: *The Career News*.

B'rith Abraham, *see* Independent Order of

Brith Sholom (1905). Grand Master: Alex F. Stanton; Grand Sec.: Louis I. Gilgor, 506 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Lodges: 124. Members: 14,623

PUBLICATION: *The Brith Sholom Reporter*.

B'rith Trumpeldor of America (1929). Netziv: Aaron Hanin; Sec.: Jack Tauber, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Branches: 85. Members: 4,200 Circles.

PURPOSE: To instruct the Jewish youth in the principles of State Zionism and train them to become pioneers and future citizens of the Jewish State in Palestine and inculcate basic principles of democracy and loyal American citizenship. Activities are of an educational and athletic nature.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hadar*; *Betar*.

Calendar Reform, *see* League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath Against Possible Encroachment by

Cantors and Ministers League, *see* National

Cantors Association of America, Inc., *see* Jewish Ministers

Central Conference of American Rabbis (1889). Pres.: Solomon B. Freehof; Adm. Sec.: Isaac E. Marcuson, 204 Buford Place, Macon, Ga. Members: 475.

Has issued fifty-two volumes of its *Year Book*; as well as the *Union Prayer Book*; the *Union Hymnal*; the *Union Haggadah*; *Prayers for Private Devotion*; *Army Ritual for Soldiers of the Jewish Faith* (1916); and various other publications.

PUBLICATION: *Yearbook*.

Central Europe, *see* American Federation of Jews from

Central Sephardic Jewish Community of America (1941). Pres.: Henry J. Perahia; Sec.: S. Ouziel, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Affiliates: 18. Members: 235.

PURPOSE: To unite all Sephardic Jewry in America into one central, representative body; also to establish contacts with South American

Sephardic Jewry in order to promote union among Sephardim; to engage in cultural religious and social activities for the welfare of Sephardim here and abroad; to perpetuate Sephardic customs and traditions; to cooperate with Jewish organizations in America.

Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists in the United States (1941).

Pres.: Chaim Zhitlowsky; * Sec.: Menashe Unger, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

Organizations: 800.

PURPOSE: To further understanding between Jews of America and Jewish communities throughout the world through cultural medium.

PUBLICATION: *Unity*.

Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations (1929). Chm.: Mrs. Benjamin Spitzer; Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Nathan B. Perlman, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. Member organizations: 10.

PURPOSE: Promote inter-organizational understanding and good will among cooperating national Jewish women's organizations; help bring into being local federations of Jewish women's organizations, and to act as a forum group for constituent groups within the Conference.

Conference on Jewish Relations, Inc. (1933; inc. 1936). Pres.: Salo W. Baron; Sec. Bd. of Dir.: Harry N. Rosenfield; Exec. Sec.: Theodor H. Gaster, 1841 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 800.

PURPOSE: For a better understanding of the position of the Jews in the modern world.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Social Studies*.

Congress for the Sabbath (1942). Chm.: Jacob Levinson; Sec.: Aaron Pechenick, 1133 Broadway (Room 1001), N. Y. C. Members: 4,500.

PURPOSE: To strengthen the Sabbath observance in the United States of America.

Council for Orthodox Jewish Schools (Vaad Hahinuch Hachareidi) (1940).

Pres.: Ephraim Caplan; Exec. Dir.: Reuben Gafni, 5609-15th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Office: 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Affiliates: 300 schools.

PURPOSE: To organize schools throughout the United States for the purpose of unifying their curriculum, standardizing the methods of teaching, improving their financial situation; to organize committees for increasing the registration in the Jewish schools; to issue textbooks and educational literature in the traditional spirit; to represent Orthodox education and to defend its principles; to prepare qualified teachers and improve the position of the teaching profession; to cooperate with the smaller communities for the opening of new schools.

PUBLICATION: *News and Views*.

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (1932). Pres.: Sidney Hollander; Exec. Dir.: H. L. Lurie; Assoc. Dir.: G. W. Rabinoff, 165 W. 46th St., N. Y. C. Member Agencies: 222 in 186 cities.

PURPOSE: A cooperative organization of local federations, welfare funds and Jewish community councils in the United States and Canada. Con-

*Deceased.

cerns itself with the problems involved in organizing Jewish community resources to serve Jewish group needs locally, regionally, nationally and overseas; fosters local leadership in communal projects; encourages lay participation in organized welfare programs and for developing standards, principles and activities in social and communal welfare work.

PUBLICATION: *Notes and News*.

Council of Organizations for Palestine (1924). Pres.: Herman Hoffman; Sec.: Samuel Goldstein; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Leo Wolfson, 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To help the United Palestine Appeal in its fund-raising efforts for Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth; to assist the Zionist Organization of America and propagate the Zionist ideal among fraternal and social lodges, clubs and societies.

Delta Phi Epsilon Sorority (1917). Super-Regina: Mrs. Edith Barash Segal; Alumnae Sec.: Norma Faintuch, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 16 Undergraduate; 12 Alumnae (3 Canadian Undergraduate). Regions: 16. Members: 2,000.

PUBLICATION: *Delta Phi Epsilon Triangle*.

Denver, see National Home for Jewish Children at; National Jewish Hospital at; Ex-Patients Tubercular Home of

Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc. (1939). Chm. of Bd.: James N. Rosenberg; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Rebecca Hourwich Reyher, 50 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Aiding Jewish and non-Jewish refugees to settle and become self-supporting and useful residents and contributors to the life and progress of the Republic; equip themselves for citizenship and secure for themselves and descendants full freedom of religion and equality of opportunity and of civil, economic and other rights.

Dropsie College Alumni Association (1924). Pres.: Mortimer J. Cohen; Sec.-Treas.: Joseph Reider, Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Members: 52.

PURPOSE: To advance the interests of the Dropsie College and further spirit of friendship among its graduates.

PUBLICATION: *Newsletter*.

Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning (1905; inc. 1907). Pres.: Abraham A. Neuman; Sec.: Lessing J. Rosenwald, Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIBRARY: Volumes and pamphlets, about 48,600.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Quarterly Review*.

European Jewish Children's Aid, Inc. (1934). Chm.: Herman W. Block; Dir. of Placements: Lotte Marcuse, 139 Centre St., N. Y. C. Formerly German Jewish Children's Aid, Inc.

Under management control of the National Refugee Service, Inc. and incorporated into the Family Service Department of the National Refugee Service, Inc.

PURPOSE: Admission of Jewish refugee children below 16 years of age,

on the agency's corporate affidavit, who are to enter the United States under the provision of the Immigration Law as unaccompanied children. The agency arranges for their reception care, allocation to designated child welfare services and keeps over-all supervisory responsibility for them until they reach the age of 21. Also functions on a government approved agreement with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.

Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home of Denver, Colo. (1908; inc. 1914).
Pres.: Fred Meyers; Sec.: A. M. Blumberg, 8000 E. Montview Blvd., Denver, Colo. Auxiliaries: 2. Members: 35,000.

PURPOSE: To care for and rehabilitate patients who have been discharged from a tubercular hospital or sanatorium, who are in need of further treatment.

Falasha Committee, *see* American Pro-

Farm School, *see* National

Federated Council of Palestine Institutions (1940). Chm.: Aaron Teitelbaum; Hon. Sec.: Abraham Horowitz, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Raise funds from federations and welfare funds, and congregations in America for support of 133 independent religious educational and welfare institutions in Palestine which receive no support from the various fund-raising agencies of the Zionist Organization.

Federation of Orthodox Rabbis of America, Inc. (1926). Administration Committee: L. Gartenhaus; Exec. Sec.: Aaron Dym, 15a W. 73rd St.; Office: 252 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To promote Judaism in America and to help the *Agunoth* in Europe.

Federation of Palestine Jews (1929). Presidium: Joseph Gabriel, J. L. Moinester, J. Berman; Exec. Sec.: B. Mendelsohn, 145 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Branches: 19. Members: 2,500.

PURPOSE: To extend assistance to Palestinian Jews in America and Canada, and to promote the upbuilding of Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *Year Book*.

Free Sons of Israel (1849). Grand Master: Hermann Stern; Grand Sec.: Max Ogust, 257 W. 93rd St., N. Y. C. Districts: 2. Lodges: 65. Members: 10,054.

PUBLICATION: *The Free Son*.

***Freiland League for Territorial Settlement** (1941). Pres.: Jacob Levin; Sec.: M. Mendelsberg, 3451 Giles Place; Office: 41 Union Square, N. Y. C. Branches: 8. Members: 1,700.

PURPOSE: Creation of movement for purpose of acquiring territory suitable for large-scale Jewish colonization.

PUBLICATION: *Oifen Shvel*.

Galician Jews of America, *see* United

General Jewish Council (1938). Chm.: Edgar J. Kaufmann; Exec. Sec.: I. M. Minkoff, 295 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the activities of the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee, that bear specifically on the safeguarding of the equal rights of Jews.

German Jewish Children's Aid, Inc. *see* European Jewish Children's Aid, Inc.

Graduate School for Jewish Social Work, *see* Alumni of

Habanoth (1937). Pres.: Mrs. Isidor Freedman; Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Abraham Burstein, 46 W. 83rd St.; Office: 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: High school girls in orthodox synagogues. Affiliated with Women's Branch of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

PURPOSE: To inculcate in the Jewish high school girl a love and knowledge of her racial heritage and an understanding of observances.

PUBLICATIONS: *Leaders Broadcast; Hachodesh.*

Habonim — Labor Zionist Youth (1920). Exec. Sec.: David Breslau, 275 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Branches: 160. Members: 3,000. Youth Section of Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, Jewish National Workers' Alliance and Pioneer Women's Organization.

PURPOSE: To strengthen the bonds between American Jewry and Erez Israel, and actively to support the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home; to train young Jews to become Chalutzim in Erez Israel, and, as members of the Histadrut Haovdim, to create a cooperative Jewish Commonwealth. To prepare young Jews for participation in the upbuilding of a new social order throughout the world; to educate young Jews toward the revitalization of traditional Jewish values; to prepare young Jews for the defense of Jewish rights everywhere and for active participation in American Jewish community life.

PUBLICATIONS: *Furrows; Haboneh; Habonim News; Menahel.*

Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America (1912).

Pres.: Mrs. David de Sola Pool; Sec.: Juliet N. Benjamin, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 100,000.

PURPOSE: In America: Supports war effort and fosters Zionist ideals through Jewish education. Sole agency for Youth Aliyah. In Palestine: Conducts medical activities on non-sectarian basis, including hospitals, dispensaries, X-ray and radiology institutes; Straus Health Center, infant welfare stations; medical and social services; special training of doctors and nurses for war duty; first aid courses; medical conferences and seminars for doctors of allied medical corps; cooperation with military and civil health authorities to provide sanitation and service to evacuees. Maintains Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital, Henrietta Szold School of Nursing on Mt. Scopus, and Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School for Girls. Aids Jewish National Fund program of land reclamation.

PUBLICATION: *Hadassah Newsletter.*

Hadassah, *see also* Junior Hadassah

Hagdud Haivri League, Inc. (American Palestine Jewish Legion) (1920).

Natl. Commander: Elias Ginsburg; Natl. Adjutant: Robert Lemberg, c/o. Samuel Marche, 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: To foster American ideals and principles; to work for Jewish homeland in Palestine and for securing equal rights for Jews in other lands; to defend Jewish honor, integrity and interests; to assist needy comrades; to gather and preserve records of the Jewish Legion for Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *Lionnaire*.

Hapoel Hamizrachi of America (1923). Pres.: Simon Federbusch; Exec.

Sec.: Judah G. Heller, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 15,000.

PURPOSE: To propagate and stimulate interest in the Jewish National Ideal, which aims at the development and restoration of Erez Israel as the National Homeland for the Jewish people in the spirit of Jewish traditions on the basis of Torah v'Avodah, Torah and Labor; to observe and disseminate the practices and principles of traditional Judaism; to foster interest in, and support of, Poel Hamizrachi.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Horizon; The Review; Tekoa; Kadimah; Sabbath Voice; Haboneh*.

Hashomer Hadati of North America (1934). *Hanhaga Elyona:* Yaakov

Muskin, Aharon Baskin, Tsvi Reich, Meir Golombek, 516 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Members: 1,500. Affiliated with World Movement of Torah v'Avodah and Hakibbutz Hadati in Erez Israel.

PURPOSE: To rally boys and girls below age of 24 to the banner of Torah and Labor; to educate them to become devoted and loyal to the Torah, people, land and language; to aspire to a free, productive, cooperative, national religious life in Erez Israel.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hamigdal; He-Atid; Bamachaneh; Hamenahel*.

Hashomer Hatzair (1925). Secretariat: Moshe Furmansky, Elana Margolis, Shlomoh Perla, Rivka Weinberg, 305 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Branches: 26; 2 agricultural collectives in Palestine. Members: 3,000.

PURPOSE: To educate Jewish youth along the principles of scouting, Hebrew, *Jugend-Kultur*, and *Chalutz* Zionism so that it will realize the idea of Zionism in the concrete act of *Chalutzit* in Erez Israel *Kibbutzim*.

PUBLICATIONS: *Youth and Nation; Hamenahel; Niv Haboger; Hameorer*.

Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, Inc., *see* American Society for the Advancement of the

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) (1885; reorg. 1901). Pres.: Abraham Herman; Exec. Dir.: Isaac L. Asofsky, 425 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To facilitate the lawful entry of Jewish immigrants in the United States; to provide them with temporary assistance; to prevent them from becoming public charges; discourage their settling in congested cities; prevent ineligibles from immigrating; foster American ideals, and instill knowledge of American history and institutions, and to make better known advantages of desirable immigration and, in conjunction with

ICA (operating under the name HICEM), maintain offices in European countries for purpose of advising Jewish emigrants concerning conditions in lands of immigration and prepare them for life in new countries; and, in the lands of immigration other than United States, to meet them upon arrival, shelter and enable them to become self-supporting therein.

Hebrew Theological College (1922). Pres.: Paul Silber; Exec. Dir.: Samuel S. Siegel, 3448 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Branch Auxiliaries: 12.

PURPOSE: An institution devoted to higher Jewish learning for the promotion and perpetuation of traditional Judaism in America giving its students the opportunity to become well prepared rabbis, teachers, and leaders of American Israel.

ADMINISTRATION: THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE: Chaim I. Korb, Reish Mesivtah; Jacob Greenberg, Dean; Meyer Waxman, Head Biblical Department; Leah U. Mishkin, Acting Librarian. YESHIVAH ETZ CHAIM DEPARTMENTS (Preparatory). GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR JEWISH STUDIES AND TEACHERS INSTITUTE: Nahum N. Glatzer, Registrar. JEWISH ACADEMY: Glenn G. Kelly, Principal.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS: *Hamayon*; *Scribe*.

Hebrew Union College (1875). Chm. Pro-Tem, Bd. of Governors: Hiram B. Weiss; Sec.: Benj. Mielziner, Cincinnati, O.

ADMINISTRATION: Julian Morgenstern, Pres.; Maxwell Lyons, Registrar and Business Manager.

LIBRARY: Printed volumes, about 100,000; manuscripts, over 2,500. Librarian: Walter E. Rothman.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hebrew Union College Annual*; *Hebrew Union College Monthly*.

Hebrew Union College Alumni Association (1884). Pres.: Harry S. Margolis; Sec.: Phineas Smoller, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O. Members: 304.

PURPOSE: To promote the welfare of Judaism, of the Hebrew Union College and of its graduates.

PUBLICATION: *The Hebrew Union College Bulletin*.

Hebrew University, *see* Academic Committee for; American Alumni of; American Friends of

Hechalutz (1932). Central Committee (Mercatz): Pres.: Nachum Guttman; Exec. Sec.: Frances Foster. Exec. Com. Natl. Board for Hechalutz: Chm.: Edward A. Norman; Exec. Vice-Chm.: Isaac Imber, 1140 Broadway, N. Y. C. Groups: 7. Members: 750.

PURPOSE: Vocational training and guidance to members of Hechalutz and affiliated youth groups; to organize and train Jewish youth for work in Palestine; to encourage the occupational redistribution of Jewish youth in this country.

ACTIVITIES: Training farms; industrial centers; Hechalutz Library.

PUBLICATION: *Hechalutz Bulletin*.

Hillel Foundation Commission, *see* B'nai B'rith

Histadruth Hanoar Haivri, *see* Irgun Tarbut.

Histadruth Ha Rabbaneoth (1941). Pres.: Mrs. Herman Rosen; Sec.: Mrs. Emanuel L. Lifschitz, 219 W. 81 St., N. Y. C. Members: 45.

PURPOSE: To pool common experiences of rabbis' wives in terms of relationships and participation in community's religious, educational and social programs; to discover avenues and opportunities for service and influence in the synagogue and community.

PUBLICATION: *Bulletin*.

Histadruth Ivrit, Inc. (1916; re-org. 1922). Pres.: Israel Efros; Dir.: Benjamin Hoffsejer, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 5,000.

PURPOSE: Dissemination of Hebrew language and Hebrew culture in America; postgraduate courses for Hebrew teachers; speakers supplied by lecture bureau; publication of periodicals, books, and literature in English for adults and youth.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES: Haivri Hatzair; Hanoar Hamithlamaid; Hebrew Arts Committee; Tarbut; Massad.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hadoar*; *Hadoar Lanoar*; *Sefer Hashanah*; *Ogen Hebrew Library*.

Icor Association (1924). Pres.: Ch. Kuntz; Sec.: Abraham Jenofsky, 1 Union Square West, N. Y. C. Societies: 110. Members: 12,000.

PURPOSE: Information on the economic, cultural, and social life of Jews the world over.

PUBLICATION: *Nailebn*.

Independent Order B'rith Abraham (1887). Grand Master: Herman Hoffman; Grand Sec.: Abraham H. Hollander, 37 Seventh St., N. Y. C. Lodges: 420. Members: 58,000.

PUBLICATION: *B'rith Abraham*.

Institute of Jewish Affairs (1941). Dir.: Jacob Robinson, 330 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To analyze fundamental aspects of Jewish life since first World War in order to establish facts of the present situation and formulate bases on which rights and freedom for Jews may be secured in a general postwar reconstruction.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Affairs*.

Intercollegiate Menorah Association (1913). Chancellor: Henry Hurwitz; Pres.: Theodore H. Gordon; Cor. Sec.: Frances Grossel, 63 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Societies: 51.

PURPOSE: Study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals in colleges and universities of the United States and Canada.

Iota Alpha Pi Sorority (1903). Dean: Mrs. Martha S. Sagon; Cor. Sec.: Doris Feinstein, 763 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Office: 118 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Chapters in United States and Canada: 12. Members: 1,000.

PURPOSE: To establish and maintain a society for women who are members of colleges and universities, and to maintain a scholarship fund for needy students at a college or university.

PUBLICATION: *Bi-Annual*.

Iota Theta Law Fraternity (1918). Pres.: Cecil A. Citron; Sec.-Treas.: Martin D. Cohen, 45 John St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 6. Members: 850.
PURPOSE: Fraternal and social.
PUBLICATION: *Iota Thetian*.

***Irgun Tarbut** (1936). Presidium: Moshe Davis, Shlomo Shulsinger, Chaim Abramowitz; Sec.: Rivka Wolman, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Branches: 10. Members: 500. Formerly Histadruth Hanoar Haivri.
PURPOSE: To foster and disseminate Hebrew culture and literature among American Jewish youth.
ACTIVITIES: Ivri Hatzair (10 Branches, ages 11-16), Hebrew Student Federation, Hebrew Book Guild, Hebrew Camp Massad, Committee for the Advancement of Hebrew Art.

Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences (1926; inc. 1927). Pres.: Morris Raphael Cohen; Exec. Sec.: Abraham Burstein, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. Members: 75.

PURPOSE: Encouragement of Jewish achievement in scholarship and the arts; publication of writings of value; conferring of honorary fellowships upon older men of great note; presentation of annual Academy medal for achievements in the arts or sciences.

Jewish Agency for Palestine, *see* American Representatives of the

Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc. (1900). Pres.: Richard S. Goldman; Managing Dir.: Gabriel Davidson, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
PURPOSE: Encouragement of farming among Jews in the United States.
PUBLICATION: *The Jewish Farmer*.

Jewish Aviation League (1941). Sec.: Jack Tauber; Exec. Dir.: Aaron Z. Propes, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Members: 460.
PURPOSE: To teach Jewish youth to fly.

Jewish Book Council of America (1940). Chm.: Mordecai Soltes; Sec.-Treas.: Harry Schneiderman, 386 Fourth Ave.; Office: 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
PURPOSE: Diffuse knowledge of, and cultivate sustained interest in, Jewish books.
PUBLICATION: *Annual*.

Jewish Braille Institute of America, Inc. (1931). Pres.: Samuel R. Wachtell; Exec. Dir.: Leopold Dubov, 1825 Harrison Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 3,800.
PURPOSE: Promotion of the cultural and religious welfare of the Jewish blind of America. Beside publication and free distribution of monthly magazine (*Jewish Braille Review*), the Institute maintains a free national circulating library of braille books of Jewish interest.
PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Braille Review*; *Braille Musician*.

Jewish Center Workers, *see* National Association of

Jewish Chaplains in Penal Institutions, *see* National Council of

* No reply received.

Jewish Chautauqua Society (1893; inc. 1899). Chm. Bd. of Dir.: Leon L. Berkowitz; Exec. Sec.: Arthur L. Reinhart, Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Sponsored by National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods.

PURPOSE: To send lecturers to colleges and universities who disseminate information on Jewish lore and culture; to furnish books of Jewish content to college libraries; to dispel prejudice through education.

PUBLICATION: *The Jewish Layman*.

Jewish Conciliation Board of America, Inc. (1930). Pres.: Israel Goldstein; Exec. Sec.: Louis Richman, 225 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 150.

PURPOSE: Adjustment of Jewish cases.

Jewish Consumptive and Expatriates Relief Association of California (1912; inc. 1913). Pres.: P. Karl; Exec. Dir.: Samuel H. Golter, 208 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif. Auxiliary Societies: 80. Members: 85,000. Sanatorium at Duarte, Calif., and Adult and Children's Clinics at Belvedere, Calif.

PURPOSE: To maintain a sanatorium of 250 beds for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

PUBLICATION: *News Letter*.

Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Auxiliaries, see National Council of

Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver (1904). Pres.: Philip Hillkowitz; Sec.: Lewis I. Miller, 266 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo. Contributors: 100,000. Capacity, sanatorium: 300 beds. Auxiliary Societies: 33.

PUBLICATIONS: *J. C. R. S. Bulletin*; *J. C. N. L. (by patients)*.

Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, Inc. (1942). Chm.: Louis Levine; Exec. Sec.: Moses I. Finkelstein, 11 E. 35th St., N. Y. C. Branches: 11.

PURPOSE: An affiliate of the Russian War Relief, Inc., organized for purpose of conducting Russian war relief activity among and through the Jewish organizations. All funds raised by the Jewish Council are turned over directly to Russian War Relief, Inc., after deducting administrative expenses.

PUBLICATION: *For Soviet Russia*.

Jewish Dentists Committee, see American

Jewish Education, see American Association for; National Council for

Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, see Council of

Jewish Fraternal Organizations, see American Council of

Jewish Historical Society, see American

Jewish Information Bureau (1932). Chm. Bd. of Dir.: Bernard G. Richards, 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 350.

PURPOSE: To serve as clearing house of information; to answer inquiries and supply data on all phases of Jewish life and thought. The service is free to the public, Jewish and non-Jewish, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

Jewish Institute of Religion (1922; chartered 1923). Pres.: Stephen S. Wise; Chm. Bd. of Trustees: Julian W. Mack; Dean: Henry Slonimsky; Sec.: Gertrude Adelstein, 40 W. 68th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: A school of training for the Jewish ministry, research and community service. Graduate School and Department of Advanced Studies.

LIBRARY: Approximately 45,000 printed volumes and 200 Hebrew manuscripts. Librarian: Shalom Spiegel.

SUMMER INSTITUTE: Org. 1938 by Alumni Association. Dir.: Max Maccoby; Sec.: Judah Cahn.

PUBLICATION: *Catalogue*.

Jewish Institute of Religion, *see also* Alumni Association of

Jewish Juniors, *see* National Council of

Jewish Labor Committee (1934). Chm.: Adolph Held; Exec. Sec.: Jacob Pat, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.

MEMBERS: National and local units of the Workmen's Circle, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United Hebrew Trades, Forward Association, Jewish Socialist Verband, and Jewish Workers Party-Left Poale Zion.

PURPOSE: To fight Fascism and Nazism; to help the opposition movement in all Fascist countries; to aid Jewish labor institutions overseas; to prevent the spread of Fascist propaganda in America; to aid labor victims and refugees overseas and Jewish labor relief; to represent organized Jewish labor in all Jewish problems.

PUBLICATIONS: *Facts and Opinions*; *Voice of the Unconquered*.

Jewish Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue of America, *see* National Federation of

***Jewish Ministers Cantors Association of America, Inc.** (1896). Pres.: Joseph Mirsky; Rec. Sec.: M. Saravaisky, National Theatre Bldg., 111 E. Houston St., N. Y. C. Branches: 3. Members: 400.

Jewish Music Forum (1939). Chm: A. W. Binder; Sec.: Ruth Kisch Arndt, 845 West End Ave.; Office: 1393 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 40.

PURPOSE: To further the cause of Jewish music.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Music Forum Bulletin*.

Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Le Israel) (1910; inc. 1926). Pres.: Israel Goldstein; Exec. Dir.: Mendel N. Fisher; Sec.: Louis Segal, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. American branch of the Keren Kayemeth Le Israel, Ltd., of Jerusalem, Palestine.

Composition of Administration: Representatives of the Zionist Organization of America, the Order Sons of Zion, Poale Zion-Zeire-Zion, Mizrachi

* Information secured from *Jewish Post* (Paterson N. J.), Feb. 25, 1943.

Organization of America, Hadassah and Junior Hadassah, and representatives of the public at large.

PURPOSE: To accept and receive from any person, firm, corporation, society or association contributions, gifts, legacies, bequests and property for the purposes of acquiring, reclaiming and developing the soil of Palestine as the national property of the Jewish people.

PUBLICATION: *J. N. F. News Bulletin*.

Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America (1912). Pres.: David Pinski; Sec.: Louis Segal, 45 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. Branches: 291. Members: 19,500.

PURPOSE: Fraternal, social, beneficial and educational order.

PUBLICATIONS: *Alliance Voice*; *Yiddische Derziung*.

Jewish Occupational Council (1939). Pres.: Morris R. Cohen; Sec.-Exec. Dir.: Eli E. Cohen, 1841 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 12 national organizations; 28 local agencies in 20 cities.

PURPOSE: A non-profit agency devoted to research, clearance, advisory and coordinative activities for all national and local Jewish organizations engaged in vocational guidance, placement, training or occupational research or combatting employment discrimination in war industries.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Occupational Bulletin*.

Jewish People's Committee for United Action Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism (1936). Act. Pres.: Max Perlow; Natl. Sec.: Bernard J. Harkavy, 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. Branches: 44, representing 300,000 members of affiliated organizations and individual members.

PURPOSE: To unite the Jewish people in a struggle against Fascism and anti-Semitism; to defend Jewish civil rights and Jewish culture in all countries of the world; to assist the Jewish people wherever they are being persecuted; to join with the progressive forces of all nations in defense of democracy.

Jewish Physicians Committee, see American

Jewish Publication Society of America (1888). Pres.: J. Solis-Cohen, Jr.; Exec. Dir.: Maurice Jacobs, 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PURPOSE: Formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, which are to be distributed among the members of the corporation, and to such other persons and institutions as may use the same in the promotion of benevolent educational work. (For Report, see p. 679 ff.)

PUBLICATION: *American Jewish Year Book*.

Jewish Reconstruction Foundation, Inc. (1940). Pres.: Maurice Lindner; Sec.: Leopold J. Sneider, 15 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. Members: 272.

PURPOSE: The advancement of Judaism as a religious civilization; the upbuilding of Israel's ancient homeland; the publication of periodicals and pamphlet literature, and establishment of local chapters for dissemination of the philosophy and program of Reconstructionism.

PUBLICATION: *The Reconstructionist*.

Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, Inc. (1905). Pres.: Bernard Drachman; Exec. Sec.: Wm. Rosenberg, 302 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To promote the observance of the Seventh Day Sabbath; to secure employment for Seventh Day observers; to protect and defend the Seventh Day observing storekeepers against the strict Sunday laws always working to secure proper exemption under such laws.

Jewish Scientific Institute, *see* Yiddish Scientific Institute

Jewish Social Welfare, *see* National Conference of

Jewish State Zionists of America (Jewish State Party) (1933). Pres.: Philip I. Schick; Sec.: I. Raichel, 426 E. 33rd St., Paterson, N. J.; Office: 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Branches: 28. Members: 1,000.

PURPOSE: To recreate the Jewish State (self-governing Jewish Commonwealth) within the historic boundaries of Palestine; to effect a radical change in the occupational pursuits of the Jewish people; to maintain harmonious collaboration and equilibrium between the various economic forces of Palestinian Jewry.

Jewish Statistical Bureau (1932). Chm.: Charles P. Kramer; Dir.: H. S. Linfield, 1181 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Sponsored by Synagogue Council of America, 1940-43. At present sponsored by Natl. Council for Statistics of Jews, representing Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbinical Assembly of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, United Synagogue of America.

PURPOSE: To prepare statistics of Jews for the United States censuses of religious bodies; to collect statistics of the number and distribution of the Jews of America; to maintain directories of Jewish organizations, rabbis, etc., and to maintain a Jewish information service.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc. (1917; re-org. 1935). Pres.: George Backer; Sec.: Jacob Landau; Ed.: Boris Smolar, 101 Park Ave., N.Y.C.; Office: 106 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: A news agency, devoted to the collection and dissemination of authoritative Jewish news all over the world and to the development of a sound, intelligent understanding of Jewish events.

PUBLICATION: *News Bulletins*.

Jewish Theatrical Guild of America, Inc. (1924). Pres.: Eddie Cantor; Exec. Sec.: Dave Ferguson, 1564 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: Perpetuating Judaism in the theatre; aid sick and unfortunate; a non-sectarian theatrical charity.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America (1886; re-org. 1902). Pres.: Louis Finkelstein, Broadway at 122nd St., N. Y. C.

ADMINISTRATION: **RABBINICAL SCHOOL:** Louis Finkelstein, Pres. **TEACHERS INSTITUTE AND SEMINARY COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES:** Mordecai M. Kaplan, Dean; Samuel Dinin, Registrar. **SEMINARY SCHOOL OF ADULT JEWISH STUDIES:** Louis M. Levitsky, Dir. **WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES:** Louis M. Levitsky, Dir.

LIBRARY (Inc. 1924): Printed volumes, 124,137; manuscripts, 7,800. Librarian: Alexander Marx. In charge of Museum: Paul Romanoff.

PUBLICATIONS: *Register*; *Seminary Progress*.

Jewish University Club (1923; re-org. 1934). Pres.: Yonah Harry Geller; Cor. Sec.: Audrey Ziman, 216 W. 89th St.; Office: 131 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. Chapters: 3. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: To unite the orthodox Jewish university youth of America; to promote their understanding and observance of Hebrew religion, and to provide them with a program of adequate Jewish cultural and social activities.

PUBLICATION: *Bulletin*.

Jewish Valor Legion (1921). Commander: Sydney G. Gumpertz; Adjutant: Nat. P. Ruditsky, 3341 Reservoir Oval, N. Y. C. Members: 638. **PURPOSE:** Comprises Jews in armed services of United States decorated for gallantry in action. Compilation of records of Jewish soldiers in American army in wars of the Republic.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States (1896; inc. 1920). Natl. Commander: Benjamin Kaufman; Natl. Sec.: E. M. Fredman, 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Posts: 242. Members: 80,000.

PURPOSE: To maintain allegiance to the United States of America; to uphold the fair name of the Jew; to foster comradeship; to aid needy comrades and their families; to preserve the records of patriotic service of Jews; to honor the memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead; to aid and comfort men and women in military service and to promote and assist our nation's war effort.

PUBLICATION: *The Jewish Veteran*.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States, see also Sons of

Jewish Welfare Board (1917). Pres.: Frank L. Weil; Exec. Dir.: Louis Kraft, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Affiliated national organizations: 37. Regional organizations: 7. Constituent Societies: 315. Member organization of U. S. O. (United Service Organizations, Inc.)

PURPOSE: To promote the social welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States; to promote the religious, intellectual, physical and social well-being and development of Jews, especially young men and women, and to that end to stimulate the organization in the United States of Jewish Centers and other kindred societies.

JEWISH CENTER WORK: Organization of Jewish Community Centers; field service to communities in relation to Jewish Center work; programs for youth groups; surveys of cultural resources of Jewish communities; analyses and evaluations of Jewish Community Center facilities, activities and administration; conduct of membership and other campaigns for local Centers; informal Jewish education; leadership training; architectural bureau; service to community organizations; aid in establishing and supervising country and home camps; vocational guidance; preparation of program bulletins and other program aids; cultural activities for refugees. Chm.: Mrs. Samuel R. Glogower.

ARMY AND NAVY DIVISION: Chm.: Walter Rothschild; Dir.: Benjamin Rabinowitz.

Religious Activities: Recruiting and endorsing of rabbis to serve as chaplains in Army and Navy; preparation and distribution of prayer books, bibles and other devotional literature; aid to chaplains—special funds, religious materials; religious services for members of armed forces. Committee consists of rabbis representing Orthodox, Reform and Conservative rabbinical bodies. Chm.: Dr. David de Sola Pool.

Field Service: Operation of USO Clubs and services; recreation, social activity, home hospitality, hospital visiting, service to soldiers on maneuvers and on guard duty; personal service to men and families. Approximately 250 paid workers and 375 local committees in continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Alaska, Canal Zone, Bermuda, Great Britain, Australia, Palestine, etc.

Personal Service: Deals with problems of armed forces and families; cooperates with Jewish Family Welfare agencies. Chm.: Stanley Ecker.

Veterans Service: Arranges visits to disabled veterans at hospitals; handles claims for veterans and families.

War Records: Bureau of War Records compiles currently information regarding participation of Jews in the War — honors, citations, casualties. Makes studies of communities to ascertain extent of Jewish participation in armed forces. Work supervised by Technical Committee. Chm.: Dr. Louis I. Dublin.

Public Relations: Under supervision of committee composed of American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Congress, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans. Publicizes participation of Jews in war effort, through radio, news releases and other media. Issues regularly *Jews in Uniform, Honor Roll*, and special bulletins and pamphlets. Chm.: Milton Weill.

WOMEN'S DIVISION: Consists of National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, National Ladies' Auxiliary of Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Women's Branch of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Women's Division of American Jewish Congress, Women's League of United Synagogue of America, Hadassah. Supervises Department of Work with Women and Girls (part of USO), War Efforts Services Committee, Speakers Bureau. Sponsors projects through affiliated national organizations. Publishes *Women's Division Bulletin*. Chm.: Mrs. Alfred R. Bachrach.

LECTURE AND CONCERT BUREAU: Non-profit booking bureau that arranges forums, lectures and concerts for Jewish cultural, religious and communal organizations throughout country. Chm.: Louis J. Cohen.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Center*; *JWB Sentinel*; *Program Aids*; *The Jewish Chaplain*.

Jewish Women, *see* National Council of

Jewish Women's Organizations, *see* Conference Committee of National

Jewish Writers and Artists in the U. S., *see* Committee of

Jewish Youth, *see* American

Joint Distribution Committee, *see* American Jewish

Junior American Ort (1935). Pres.: Nathan Dechter; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Katherine Bachenheimer, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To disseminate knowledge of ORT philosophy and program; to raise funds for the benefit of ORT in South America, North and South Africa, Canada, England, Switzerland, China, and elsewhere; to interest young men and women in the problems of modern Jewish life with particular emphasis on economic trends, and to train them for community leadership.

PUBLICATION: *Junior Ort Digest*.

Junior Division of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (1933). Hon. Chm.: Pauline Baerwald Falk, 100 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Organized as integral part of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; stimulates activity and interest of young men and women in the problems of overseas relief and rehabilitation.

Junior Hadassah (The Young Women's Zionist Organization of America) (1920). Pres.: Naomi Chertoff; Exec. Sec.: Alice Bernstein Jacobson, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 20,000.

PURPOSE: To aid in the upbuilding of a Jewish National Home in Palestine and to propagate Zionist ideals in America; to foster democratic ideals and take part in civilian defense activities.

PUBLICATIONS: *Newsletter* (with Senior Hadassah); *News Bulletin*.

Junior Mizrachi Women's Organization of America (1934). Pres.: Sylvia Klepner; Exec. Dir.: Miriam Peiman, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Chapters: 42. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: Establishment and maintenance of nursery schools and children's homes in Palestine in a supervised Orthodox Jewish environment. Cooperation with Mizrachi Women's Organization of America in project of maintaining vacation schools for refugee and homeless girls.

PUBLICATION: *Junior News Letter*.

Kappa Nu Fraternity (1911). Pres.: Garson Meyer; Sec.: Benjamin B. Naumoff, 1760 Andrews Ave., N. Y. C. Chapters: 14. Alumni Assn's.: 12. Members: 2,600.

PURPOSE: A Greek-letter brotherhood for college men of Jewish consciousness.

PUBLICATION: *Kappa Nu Review*.

Keren Hatarbut, *see* Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, Inc.

Keren Hayesod, *see* Palestine Foundation Fund

Keren Kayemeth, *see* Jewish National Fund of America

Kohut Memorial Foundation, *see* Alexander

Lambda Alpha Phi, *see* National Legal Fraternity

***Lambda Gamma Phi Fraternity** (1921). Grand Chancellor: Selig Altschul, 141 W. Jackson St.; Office: 701 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Chapters: 11. Members: 600.

PURPOSE: Law and commerce fraternity.

PUBLICATION: *Lambda Gamma Phi Magazine*.

***Lambda Omicron Gamma National Osteopathic Fraternity** (1924; chartered 1929). Grand Pres.: W. L. Tanenbaum; Grand Sec.: A. N. Levin, 800 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Chapters: Undergraduate, 4; alumni, 6. Members: 325.

PURPOSE: To unite Jewish students and osteopathic physicians for the purpose of maintaining the highest standards of the osteopathic profession and to promote friendship and fraternalism among its members.

PUBLICATION: *National Log Book*.

La Med Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature, see Louis

League for Labor Palestine (1933). Pres.: Herman Seidel; Treas.: Ralph Wechsler, 1140 Broadway, N. Y. C. Chapters: 75. Members: 4,000. Affiliated with Histadrut Haovdim General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine.

PURPOSE: To enlighten the Jewish and general public about the work of the Histadrut and its methods of building a cooperative society in Palestine; to develop a positive attitude towards Jewish values and to foster an understanding and appreciation of the constructive forces in Jewish life in America and throughout the Diaspora; to raise funds for youth training and other institutions of the Histadrut in Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *The Jewish Frontier*.

League for Religious Labor in Palestine (1941). Chm.: Isaac Rivkind; Exec. Dir.: Jacob Greenberg, 1123 Broadway (Suite 410), N. Y. C. Chapters: 7.

PURPOSE: To promote the ideals of religious labor in Palestine among the American Jewish community; to assist morally and materially the religious labor movement in Palestine; to keep members of the League and its friends informed of the cultural, social and political problems of the religious *chalutzim* and workers in Palestine.

League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath Against Possible Encroachment by Calendar Reform (1930). Pres.: Moses Hyamson; Sec.: Isaac Rosengarten, 305 Broadway; Office: 1459 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. Constituent Organizations: 55.

Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association (1910). Pres.: A. B. Frey; Exec. Sec.: Martin M. Perley, Hot Springs, Ark. Members: 13,000.

PURPOSE: To maintain a free non-sectarian hospital (Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital) for the treatment of arthritic and rheumatic diseases in Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

PUBLICATION: *Levi Memorial Messenger*.

Lithuanian Jews, *see* American Federation for

Louis La Med Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature (1940). Chm.: S. Niger, 12804 Broadstreet Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

PURPOSE: To help maintain the unity and wholeness of our bi-lingual literature. Four literary prizes awarded annually for the best Hebrew and Yiddish books of the year; said awards announced by a special Literary Jury selected for the purpose and consisting of Hebrew and Yiddish writers. Jury for 1942: H. Leivick, A. Menes, Hillel Rogof, Harry Sackler, Aaron Zeitlin.

Maccabi Association, *see* United States

Masada, Youth Zionist Organization of America (1933). Natl. Presidium: Herman Imber, Harold Englander, Hertzal Fishman; Exec. Sec.: Sarah A. Kisch, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Chapters: 35. Members: 1,500. Official Youth Section of Zionist Organization of America.

PURPOSE: Establishment of an autonomous Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; strengthening of Jewish community life in America; furtherance of Hebrew renaissance; defense of Jewish rights; *chalutzith*.

PUBLICATION: *Masada News*.

Menorah Association, Inc. (1929). Chancellor: Henry Hurwitz; Sec.: Harry Starr, 116 John St.; Office: 63 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals.

PUBLICATION: *The Menorah Journal*.

Menorah Association, *see also* Intercollegiate

Menorah Educational Conference (1918). Chm.: Henry Hurwitz; Sec.-Treas.: Adolph S. Oko, Ridgefield, Conn.

PURPOSE: Composed of University teachers. To foster and guide Menorah education in American colleges and universities and among university graduates and other men and women in the general community interested in Jewish culture and ideals.

Mizrachi Organization of America (1911). Pres.: Leon Gellman; Exec. Sec.: Max Kirshblum, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Organizations: 312. Members: 27,000.

PURPOSE: Rehabilitation of Palestine in the spirit of Jewish Torah and traditions. Fundamental principle: The land of Israel, for the people of Israel, in the spirit of the law of Israel.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Jewish Outlook*; *Der Mizrachi Weg*.

Mizrachi Women's Organization of America (1925). Pres.: Mrs. Samuel Goldstein; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Ruth Rubin, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Chapters: 149. Members: 35,000.

PURPOSE: Participation in all Mizrachi and Zionist undertakings. The establishment and maintenance of Batei Zeiroth Mizrachi vocational schools in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, where refugee and native girls receive vocational training and guidance in a traditional environment. Participation in social welfare projects.

PUBLICATIONS: *Mizrachi Women's News*; *President's Letter*.

Mizrachi Women's Organization, *see also* Junior Mizraehi Women's Organization

Mohel Association of United States (1942). Pres.: Max Felshin; Exec. Sec.: Samuel L. Skolnick, 1231 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To perpetuate, consecrate, sanctify and carry out that Holy Covenant wherein God commanded Abraham concerning the ritual circumcision of his seed throughout their generations. Branches: 5. Members: 60.

PUBLICATION: *Ritual Circumcision*.

Mu Sigma Fraternity (1906; inc. 1925). Grand Lumen: Arthur S. Wulach; Grand Scriba: Toby DeVries, Long Beach, N. Y.; Office: 591 Summit Ave. (Room 210), Jersey City, N. J.

PUBLICATION: *The Lamp*.

***Mu Sigma Pi Fraternity** (1932). Chancellor: Charles I. Stolar; Scribe: Samuel A. Hauser, Covington, Ky.; Office: 4170 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Alumni: 304. Members: Active, 47.

PURPOSE: To form a close professional, social and fraternal union of Jewish optometrists in the United States for the promotion of ideals which will result in the highest standards of optometry.

PUBLICATION: *The Lens*.

National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies (1940). Pres.: Louis Finkelstein; Natl. Dir.: Israel M. Goldman, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. Under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

PURPOSE: To unify and extend the programs of adult Jewish education in the various congregations throughout the country to which the members of the Rabbinical Assembly minister.

National Association of Jewish Center Workers (1918). Pres.: Meyer E. Fichman; Sec.: Mrs. Ruth Allen Bonder, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 212.

PURPOSE: To promote cooperative effort of Jewish center workers for improvement of their service; to encourage adequate preparation and training for the work; to seek the establishment of professional standards and ideals; to improve working conditions and to aid needy members.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Center Worker*.

National Association of Temple Secretaries (1941). Pres.: Irving I. Katz; Sec.: Samuel D. Schwartz, 20 Gladstone Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PURPOSE: To encourage and promote, through exchange of information and ideas, and by close cooperation, efficient administration of Temples and Synagogues.

National Cantors and Ministers League (1928). Dir.: Charles M. Rubel, 1763 E. 32nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec. of Registry: Charlotte Chassin, 36 E. Seventh St., N. Y. C. Members: 175.

PURPOSE: To organize all cantors; to open first cantors seminary; cantors registry to place cantors in positions.

* No reply received.

National Committee for Jewish Book Week, *see* Jewish Book Council of America

National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare (1899). Pres.: Louis Kraft; Sec.: Marcel Kovarsky, 67 W. 47th St., N. Y. C. Members: Societies, 242; individuals, 585.

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for the consideration and discussion of problems and principles of Jewish welfare and of programs of Jewish social agencies; to formulate principles and programs for the enrichment of Jewish life and for economic welfare.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*; *Proceedings*.

National Council for Jewish Education (1924). Pres.: Samuel M. Blumenfeld; Sec.: Judah Lapson, 102 W. 75th St.; Office: 1776 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To further the creation of a profession of Jewish education, to improve the quality of Jewish instruction, and to develop professional standards in Jewish education.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Education*; *Sheviley Hahinuch*.

National Council of Jewish Chaplains in Penal Institutions (1935). Pres.: Jacob Katz; Sec.: Ph. Heimlich, 228 E. 19th St., N. Y. C. Members: 45.

PURPOSE: To study delinquency of adults for purpose of prevention and rehabilitation; to confer with other groups.

PUBLICATION: *Chaplaincy News Notes*.

National Council of Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Auxiliaries (1904; re-org. 1936). Pres.: Mrs. Mark Harris; Sec.: Mrs. Ben Samuels, 266 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Colo. Branches: 33. Affiliated with Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, Colo.

PURPOSE: Combat tuberculosis in all stages of the disease.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hatikvah*; *J. C. R. S. Bulletin*.

National Council of Jewish Juniors (1919). Pres.: Marian Schuman; Exec. Sec.: Sylvia Kleban, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. Sections: Junior, 110; Councilette, 38. Members: 9,000. Auxiliary to the National Council of Jewish Women.

PURPOSE: To organize, encourage and assist junior sections for the promotion of religious, philanthropic, civic and educational work, in accordance with the program of the National Council of Jewish Women.

PUBLICATION: *The Council Woman*.

National Council of Jewish Women (1893). Pres.: Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman; Exec. Dir.: Flora R. Rothenberg, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 60,000 in 315 Senior and Junior Sections in the United States and Canada.

PURPOSE: Offers its membership a program of education in social legislation, international relations and peace, and contemporary Jewish affairs. Concentrates efforts on opportunities for service in local communities in the field of social welfare and war activities. Its service to the foreign born includes immigration advice, port and dock work, helping newcomers adjust to their new country, and courses in English and naturalization which lead to intelligent citizenship.

PUBLICATION: *The Council Woman*.

National Council of Young Israel (1912). Pres.: J. David Delman;
Exec. Dir.: Israel Upbin, 200 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. Branches: 70.
Members: 25,000.

PURPOSE: Consecrated to the task of preserving and perpetuating traditional Judaism and safeguarding democracy.

PUBLICATION: *Young Israel Viewpoint*.

National Council of Zionist Youth Organizations of America (1939).
Members: Avukah, Habonim, Hashomer Hadati, Hashomer Hatzair,
Junior Hadassah, Masada. Office: c/o. Masada, 111 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To achieve better understanding among Zionist youth organizations; to act in concert on Zionist problems; to coordinate as much as possible educational programs; to work collectively in Zionist funds.

PUBLICATION: *Bulletin*.

National Farm School (1896). Pres.: Louis Nusbaum; Sec.: Miss E. M. Belfield, School and Farms, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.

PURPOSE: To train Jewish Youth in practical and scientific agriculture, for agricultural callings.

National Farm School Alumni (1908). Pres.: David Platt; Sec.-Treas.: S. B. Samuels, School and Farms, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.
Branches: 5. Members: 1,000.

PURPOSE: Welfare and progress of the National Farm School; promotion of interest in agriculture by American Jews.

National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue of America (1929). Pres.: Milton Berger; Exec. Dir.: Samuel M. Cohen, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To further traditional Judaism by means of strengthening and developing the activities of the affiliated clubs and by mustering the strength of these clubs for general Jewish purposes.

PUBLICATION: *The Torch*.

National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods (1923). Pres.: Jesse Cohen; Exec. Sec.: Arthur L. Reinhart, Merchants Bldg., 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. Societies: 130.

PURPOSE: To stimulate interest in Jewish worship, Jewish studies, social service and other kindred activities. Sponsors Jewish Chautauqua Society which sends speakers to colleges and universities to give lectures on Jewish lore and culture. To cooperate with Union of American Hebrew Congregations in its national plans.

PUBLICATION: *The Jewish Layman*.

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods (1913). Pres.: Mrs. Hugo Hartmann; Exec. Dir.: Jane Evans, Merchants Bldg., 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. Units: 385. Countries: 6; Members: 60,000.

PURPOSE: To bring the sisterhoods of the country into closer cooperation and association with one another; to quicken the religious consciousness of Israel by stimulating spiritual and educational activity; to cooperate with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in the execution of

its aims and purposes; to espouse such religious causes as are particularly the work of Jewish women; to further Jewish and humanitarian projects.
PUBLICATION: *Topics and Trends*.

National Federation of Temple Youth (1939). Pres.: Bernard G. Sang; Exec. Dir. (on leave): Selwyn D. Ruslander; Interim Dir.: Helen Louise Goldstrom, 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. Branches: 100. Members: 5,000.

PURPOSE: To unite youth of congregations; to help Jewish youth individually; to promote cause of the synagogue; to cooperate with other youth organizations in promotion of ideals of religion, good citizenship, peace and good will; to cooperate with parent organization, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in execution of its aims and purposes.
PUBLICATION: *The Messenger*.

National Home for Jewish Children at Denver (1907). Pres.: Mrs. J. N. Lorber; Exec. Dir.: Wm. R. Blumenthal, 1457 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Office: 828-17th St., Denver, Colo. Auxiliary Societies: 32. Federations: 218. Members: 43,000.

PURPOSE: Cares for, shelters, and educates dependent Jewish children, particularly the offspring of tuberculous parents, as well as children suffering from asthma and other non-contagious respiratory diseases.
PUBLICATION: *Home Journal*.

National Jewish Committee on Scouting (1926). Natl. Chm.: Frank L. Weil; Sec.: Edward Schifreen, c/o Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Composed of Committees on Scouting from the following organizations: Aleph Zadik Aleph, B'nai B'rith, Independent Order B'rith Sholom, Jewish Welfare Board, Jewish War Veterans, Natl. Council of Young Israel, Jewish Education Committee of N. Y., Synagogue Council of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Rabbinical Assembly of America, United Synagogue of America, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; and various individual members.

PURPOSE: To stimulate Boy Scout activity among Jewish boys, to cooperate with troops under Jewish sponsorship, and to interpret to these organizations the program of the Boy Scouts of America.

PUBLICATION: *Quarterly Bulletin*.

National Jewish Hospital at Denver (1899). Pres.: Wm. S. Friedman; Exec. Sec.: Samuel Schaefer, 3800 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.

PURPOSE: To maintain a free, national, non-sectarian sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, and to conduct tuberculosis research.

CONTRIBUTORS: 75,000 individuals; 225 Federations, embracing 275 communities. Capacity: 210 in-patients and 200 out-patients. Buildings: 16. Collected (1941-42): \$428,636.

National Jewish Welfare Board, see Jewish Welfare Board

National Labor Committee for Palestine (1923). Natl. Chm.: Joseph Schlossberg; Natl. Sec.: Isaac Hamlin, 275 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Affiliated Organizations: 2,000. Contributors: 150,000.

PURPOSE: To assist the *Histadrut*, by providing funds to carry on their cultural, social welfare, agricultural and industrial undertakings, provide with employment the incoming refugees and immigrants and help the labor population in Palestine to establish itself firmly and do its full share in upbuilding the country.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Frontier*; *Histadrut Bulletin*.

National Legal Fraternity Lambda Alpha Phi (1919). Supreme Chancellor: Michael G. Alenick; Supreme Archon: Nathan Herbsman, 305 Broadway (Room 810), N. Y. C. Members: 460.

PURPOSE: To inculcate in Jewish members of the bar the highest principles of legal ethics, in order to maintain the respect of the bench, bar and public.

PUBLICATION: *The Bulletin*.

National Refugee Service, Inc. (1939). Pres.: William Rosenwald; Exec. Dir.: Joseph E. Beck, 139 Centre St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To render services to Jewish and other refugees. For the purposes of the agency, a refugee is a person (adult or child) who seeks assistance in gaining admittance to the United States or to some other place of refuge, or a person who, having been admitted to the United States, has either resided here for less than five years or whose permanent immigrant status has not yet been established. The services of the agency are directed to the adjustment of the refugee to life in America and his establishment as a citizen in his new home.

PUBLICATION: *Community Bulletin*.

Ner Israel Rabbinical College of America (1933). Chm. Bd. of Educ. and Dean: Jacob I. Ruderman; Exec. Manager: S. M. Rubinstein; Exec. Dir.: Herman N. Neuberger, 4411 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore, Md. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: To offer instruction in Talmud, Biblical and Hebrew studies and in higher Hebrew and Semitic learning; to encourage and advance Jewish education in general and the training of rabbis in particular.

Netherlands Jewish Society, Inc. (1940). Pres.: David Abraham Cardozo; Sec.: Alexander Simon Boekman, 2 W. 70th St., N. Y. C. Members: 300.

PURPOSE: To organize social and charitable activities in the interests of Netherland Jews; to assist in Americanization of Netherlands Jewish immigrants; to encourage a stronger fraternal feeling and adherence to Judaism among the members.

PUBLICATION: *Mededeelingen*.

New Zionist Organization of America (1926). Pres.: Morris J. Mendelsohn; Exec. Dir.: B. Netanyahu, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine on both sides of the Jordan.

PUBLICATION: *Zionews*.

North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine (1853). Pres.: Leon Huhner; Sec.: Jehial M. Roeder, 1136 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Income supplies food and clothing to Jewish poor in Jerusalem through various hospitals and charities in that city.

Nu Beta Epsilon Law Fraternity (1919). Grand Chancellor: A. D. G. Cohn; First Grand Scribe: Norman R. Silverman, 39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., Members: 2,500.

PURPOSE: Greek-letter fraternity for Jewish students at credited law schools, class A.

PUBLICATION: *Nu Bate News*.

***Omega Epsilon Phi** (1920). Pres.: Louis F. Raymond; Sec.: Irving J. Stone, 1005 Jerome Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Optometrical.

PUBLICATION: *Omega Epsilon Phi*.

Order of the United Hebrew Brothers (1915). Grand Master: Max E. Greenberg; Grand Sec.: Morris Aaronson, 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Members: 5,500.

Order Sons of Zion (1910). Grand Master: Harry A. Pine; Grand Sec.: Herman Zvi Quittman, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 5,000.

PURPOSE: Fraternal and Zionist.

PUBLICATION: *B'nei Zion Voice*.

Ort Federation, *see* American

Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, *see* Union of

Orthodox Rabbis of America, *see* Federation of

Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada, *see* Assembly of Hebrew

Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada, *see* Union of

Ose, *see* American Committee of

Palestine, *see* American Economic Committee for

American Friends of a Jewish

American Red Mogen David for

Council of Organizations for

League for Labor

League for Religious Labor in

National Labor Committee for

North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Jerusalem

Women's League for

Palestine Appeal, *see* United

Palestine Economic Corporation (1926). Pres.: Julius Simon; Sec.: Aaron Baroway, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. Stockholders: 1,350.

PURPOSE: To afford an instrument through which American Jews and others may give material aid on a strictly business basis to productive Palestinian enterprises and thereby further the economic development of Palestine and the resettlement there of an increasing number of Jews.

Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc. (1922). Pres.: Bernard A. Rosenblatt; Exec. Sec.: Sarah Behrman; Sec.: Herman L. Weisman, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Consolidation of Keren Hayesod and American Palestine Appeal.

PURPOSE: To raise funds for the Keren Hayesod which is a fund-raising instrument for the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund Inc. (Keren Hatarbut) (1938). Chm.: Harry F. Wechsler; Exec. Dir.: Simon Ginzburg, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Branches: 112.

PURPOSE: In Palestine: Helping the Hebrew Publication Society of Palestine, sponsored by the Hebrew Writers Association of Palestine. Constructive war relief to the Hebrew Writers of Palestine. Aiding the World Federation for Hebrew Culture (B'rith Ivrit Olamit). Helping Bet Bialik, national Bialik Museum in Tel Aviv. Assisting the Hebrew Language Academy (Vaad Halashon). In America: Publishing of books in every field of Hebrew literature for the Palestinian writers. Lectures in English, Yiddish and Hebrew, on various phases of Hebrew literature and culture in Palestine.

PUBLICATION: In Palestine: *Moznaim*; In America: *Sforim*.

Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, see also Women's Division of

Palestine Institutions, see Federated Council of

Palestine Jews, see Federation of

Palestine Lighthouse (1927). Pres.: Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman; Sec.: Mrs. Sumner Samuels, Hotel Ansonia, 74th St. and Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 400.

PURPOSE: Feed, clothe, shelter, educate and train the blind in arts and crafts.

Palestine Symphonic Choir Project (1938). Chm.: Myro Glass; Vice-Chm.: Jacob Weinberg, 135 W. 84th St.; Office: 3143 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

PURPOSE: To colonize Jewish artists and their families from distressed countries of Europe in Palestine; colony to be named ASAPH; to establish a Symphonic Choir in Palestine, based on biblical tunes for festivities.

Palestinian Institutions, see American Fund for

Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. (1914). Pres.: Marcy M. Ehudin; Exec. Sec.: Alexander Goodman, 608 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Chapters: 21. Alumni Clubs: 19. Members: 3,478.

PURPOSE: Jewish student fraternal relationships in certain American colleges and universities where established.

PUBLICATIONS: *Phi Alpha Quarterly*; *Phi Alpha Bulletin*.

***Phi Beta Fraternity, Inc.** (1920). Grand Superior: Norman Drazen; Grand Scribe: Edward Messer; Grand Bursar: Martin S. Cherlin, 49 Kent St., Hartford, Conn. Chapters: 41. Members: 4,000.

PURPOSE: National Jewish fraternity with chapters located in high and preparatory schools for boys, meeting for educational, social and fraternal purposes.

PUBLICATION: *Phoebean*.

Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity (1903). Pres. Bd. of Trustees: Aaron Brown; Sec.: James W. Smith, 1016 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 8,000.

PURPOSE: To promote good scholarship, medical ethics, good fellowship and friendship, and to aid needy students and advance medical science.

PUBLICATION: *Phi Delta Epsilon News*.

Phi Delta Mu Fraternity, Inc. (1920). Chancellor: S. Walter Pokart, 225 W. 34th St.; Sec.: Harry Kisver, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Members: 220.

PURPOSE: To promote the intellectual, social and spiritual status of Jewish students at colleges in the United States and Canada.

Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity (1904). Grand Superior: Stanley R. Sundheim; Grand Recorder: Milton E. Harris, 520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa. Chapters: 31. Grad. Chapters: 32. Members: 6,000.

PURPOSE: An intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity of Jewish men.

ACTIVITIES: Annually awards the PHI EPSILON PI NATIONAL SERVICE AWARD to Jew who has made outstanding contribution to Jewish life in America.

Has established a \$10,000 scholarship at the National Farm School. Provides all chapters with Jewish books through The Jewish Publication Society of America; places refugee students in its Chapter Houses.

PUBLICATION: *Phi Epsilon Pi Quarterly*.

Phi Lambda Kappa Medical Fraternity (1907). Grand Superior: B. Bernard Weinstein; Grand Scribe: Harry Epstein, 401 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Chapters: 38. Alumni Clubs: 16. Undergraduates: 22. Members: 3,250.

PURPOSE: To enhance the spirit of Judaism among Jewish physicians and medical students; to assist needy students and to promote scholarship, fellowship and medical ethics.

PUBLICATION: *The Quarterly*.

Phi Sigma Delta Fraternity (1909). Pres.: Alexander Mintz; Exec. Sec.: Joseph Kruger, 55 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. Members: 3,800.

PURPOSE: To promote brotherhood, friendship, good-fellowship and good character.

PUBLICATION: *The Deltan*.

Phi Sigma Sigma Sorority (1913). Grand Archon: Mrs. Arthur Markowitz; Natl. Tribune and Exec. Sec.: Thelma B. Zackin, 124 N. Elm St., Waterbury, Conn. Chapters: 21. Members: 3,175.

PURPOSE: Belief in the furtherance of higher education, the advancement of womanhood through a close union of congenial friends of high character and intelligence and in a mutuality of philanthropic purpose; encouragement of these qualities in its members.

PUBLICATION: *The Sphinx*.

***Pi Alpha Tau** (1919). Grand Chancellor: Frances Schulman; Scribe: Edythe Brofsky, 481 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Chapters: 10. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: College Sorority.

Pi Lambda Phi Fraternity (1895). Pres.: Lawrence A. Steinhardt; Sec.: David A. Croll, 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C. Chapters: 35. Members: 7,000.

PURPOSE: To struggle for elimination of all prejudices and sectarianism.

PUBLICATION: *Tripod of Pi Lambda Phi*.

Pi Tau Pi Fraternity (1908). Pres.: Isidore S. Immerman, 565 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec.: Moise Dennery, New Orleans, La. Chapters: Senior, 31; Junior, 15. Members: 850.

PURPOSE: To promote and encourage Judaism; to advance Hebraic culture; to aid in the abolishment of prejudice against the Jew; to further social and philanthropic activities.

PUBLICATION: *Pitaupian*.

Pioneer Women's Organization (1925). Natl. Sec.: Dvorah Rothbard; Exec. Sec.: Blanche Mogil, 275 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 12,000 in 265 clubs in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

PURPOSE: A Labor Zionist Women's Organization dedicated to the up-building of Palestine along cooperative lines and social improvement in America; participating actively in all phases of Jewish life and in the program for the reconstruction of Jewish life; participating in all national Zionist fund-raising activities; the training and adjustment of women in Palestine for agriculture and industry through the Working Women's Council of the Histadrut in Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *The Pioneer Woman*.

Poale-Zion, Zeire-Zion, *see* United Zionist Socialist Labor Party

Poland, *see* Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from

Polish Jews, *see* American Federation for; American Friends of

Probus National (1926). Pres.: Maxwell Lear; Sec.: Benjamin D. Novak, 1694 Main St., Springfield, Mass. Members: 800.

PURPOSE: Service club of Jewish professional and business men devoted to non-sectarian community and welfare service.

PUBLICATION: *The Telescope*.

Progressive Order of the West (1896). Grand Master: Carl M. Dubinsky; Grand Sec.: Morris Shapiro, 521 Wainwright Bldg., Seventh and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Members: 4,011.

PUBLICATION: *Bulletin*.

Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary (1896) and **Yeshiva College** (1928). Pres.: Samuel Belkin; Chm. Bd. of Dir: Samuel Levy; Sec.: Samuel L. Sar, Amsterdam Ave. at 186th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To disseminate Jewish knowledge; to train rabbis and teachers; to present in a Jewish atmosphere general courses leading to degrees of B.A. and B.S.; and to foster research in Jewish and Semitic studies.

ADMINISTRATION: **YESHIVA** (Rabbinical Seminary): Samuel Belkin, Dean; Samuel L. Sar, Dean of Men; Norman B. Abrams, Administrative Assistant. **YESHIVA COLLEGE** (Liberal Arts and Sciences): Moses L. Isaacs, Dean; Jacob I. Hartstein, Registrar and Sec. of the Faculty. **TEACHERS INSTITUTE:** Pinkhos Churgin, Dean; Joseph S. Noble, Registrar. **BERNARD REVEL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JEWISH AND SEMITIC STUDIES** (Leading to degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature): Samuel Belkin, Dean of the Yeshiva; Jacob I. Hartstein, Registrar. **TALMUDICAL ACADEMY** (academic high school): Shelley R. Safir, Principal; Norman B. Abrams, Administrative Assistant.

LIBRARIES: **YESHIVA:** printed volumes, 40,000; **COLLEGE:** printed volumes, 15,000.

PUBLICATIONS: *Commentator*; *Elchanite*; *Hedenu*; *Horeb*; *Masmid*; *Nir*; *Scripta Mathematica*.

Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, *see also* Yeshiva Synagogue Council

Rabbinical Assembly of America (1900). Pres.: Louis Levitsky; Cor. Sec. Isador Signer, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 301.

Rabbinical Association of the Hebrew Theological College, *see* Rabbinical Council of America.

Rabbinical College of America, *see* Ner Israel

Rabbinical Council of America (1923; re-org. 1935; inc. 1942). Pres.: Joseph H. Lookstein; Sec.: Morris Max, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 250.

Affiliated with Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, in whose behalf it acts as the religious authority.

Merged with Rabbinical Association of the Hebrew Theological College, July 1942.

PURPOSE: An organization of rabbis in the Jewish Orthodox ministry. English speaking religious leaders receive training in most cases from leading *yeshivoth* in America and abroad.

Refugee Economic Corporation (Inc. 1934). Pres.: Charles J. Liebman; Sec.: George W. Naumburg, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To promote and assist the economic reconstruction of refugees from political, racial and religious persecution and to this end to undertake and assist the financing and management of enterprises of ■ banking, credit, industrial, mercantile, agricultural or utility nature; to conduct a comprehensive program of research on settlement questions.

Refugee Service, *see* National

Rho Pi Phi Fraternity (1919). Sup. Councillor: Isaac I. Weiser; Dir. of Public Relations: Maurice Goldsmith, 50 Ivanhoe St., Cranston, R. I. Chapters: 17. Members: 2,500.

PURPOSE: To unite pharmacy students and graduate pharmacists of the Jewish faith in the promotion of higher scholarship standards and the betterment of the public health and welfare.

PUBLICATION: *Rope News*.

Roumanian Jews of America, *see* United

Russian War Relief, *see* Jewish Council for

Sabbath, *see* Congress for the; Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America

Scouting, *see* National Jewish Committee on

Sephardic Brotherhood of America, Inc. (1915; re-org. 1921). Pres.: Sam Benrube; Exec. Dir.: Marius Pilo; Sec.: Louis Matalon, 1380 Jerome Ave., N. Y. C. Branches: 5. Members: Senior, 852; Junior, 419.

PURPOSE: To promote the industrial, social, educational and religious welfare of its members.

PUBLICATION: *El Hermanado*.

Sephardic Congregations, *see* Union of

Sephardic Jewish Community of America, *see* Central

Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity (1909). Pres.: Theodore J. Ignall; Sec.: Samuel C. Lesch; Exec. Sec. and Editor: James C. Hammerstein, 100 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Chapters: Undergraduate, 34; Alumni Clubs, 30. Members: 6,200.

PURPOSE: Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

PUBLICATION: *The Octagonian*.

Sigma Delta Tau Sorority (1917). Pres.: Mrs. Ben Kartman; Sec.: Vera G. Mundt, 727 Franklin St., Helena, Ark. Chapters: 8. Members: 2,265.

PUBLICATION: *The Torch*.

Sigma Epsilon Delta Fraternity (1901). Grand Master: Harry J. Frank; Grand Scribe: Jerome A. Boley, 294 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Members: 900.

PURPOSE: To promote the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches; to bring about a closer acquaintance among the student body and graduates through fraternal cooperation.

PUBLICATION: *Sedeltan*.

Sigma Iota Zeta Fraternity (1933). Pres.: Solomon Mirin; Sec.-Treas.: Alan A. Livingston, 30-76 31st St., Astoria, N. Y. Chapters: Undergraduate, 3; Alumnae, 4. Members: 250.

PURPOSE: To establish fraternalism and spirit of unity among Jewish students of veterinary medicine; to promote highest ethical standards of

the profession; to advance science of veterinary medicine and foster loyalty to ideals of the Alma Mater in which each chapter is situated.
PUBLICATION: *Sigma Iota Zeta News*.

***Sigma Tau Phi** (1917). Sup. Chancellor: Ben V. Schleim; Sup. Scribe: Martin A. Levitt; Sup. Bursar: Harry Katz, 1675 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Members: 1,100.

PURPOSE: College Fraternity.

PUBLICATIONS: *News Despatch*; *Sigma Tau Phi Recorder*.

Society for Advancement of Jewish Musical Culture, *see* Jewish Music Forum

Sons of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States (1936). Natl. Commander: Joseph Bercovitz, 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Outposts: 60. Members: 2,500.

PURPOSE: To perpetuate name and ideals of parent organization (JWV), to teach our youth to be better Jews and better Americans, and inspire them to follow a course of conduct and character that will attract respect and admiration of our neighbors.

PUBLICATION: *Rising Son*.

Sons of Zion, *see* Order

Synagogue Council of America (1925). Pres.: Israel Goldstein; Cor. Sec.: Benjamin Koenigsberg, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Delegates: 84.

PURPOSE: To provide a council comprising national congregational and rabbinical organizations of America for the purpose of speaking and acting unitedly in furthering such religious interests as the constituent organizations in the council have in common.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS: The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue of America, and Rabbinical Assembly of America.

Tau Alpha Omega (1920). Natl. Chancellor: Jack Blum; Natl. Coordinator: Milton Blum, 3871 Alabama Ave., S. E.; Office: 221-15th St., S. E., Washington, D. C. Chapters: 10. Members: 600.

PURPOSE: To foster the friendships made during undergraduate days in an endeavor to create a social background for the future.

PUBLICATION: *TAO Quarterly*.

Tau Delta Phi Fraternity (1910). Grand Consul: Richard R. Isaacs; Grand Scribe: David W. Wasserman; Treas.: Herman L. Mash, 6116 Carpenter St., Philadelphia, Pa. Chapters: 22. Members: 4,500.

PUBLICATION: *The Pyramid*.

Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity (1917). Consul: Louis S. Lebenthal; Exec. Sec.: George H. Bernstein, 618 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. Chapters: Undergraduate, 25; Alumni Clubs, 12. Members: 4,382.

PURPOSE: To foster the spirit of true brotherly love and self-sacrifice.

PUBLICATION: *The Plume of Tau Epsilon Phi*.

**Banta's Greek Exchange*, Jan. 1943.

Tau Epsilon Rho Fraternity (1919). Supreme Chancellor: Leopold C. Glass; Supreme Master of the Rolls: Edmund A. Koblenz, 93 State St., Albany, N. Y. Chapters: Undergraduate, 13; Graduate, 9. Members: 1,700.

PURPOSE: Legal fraternity with undergraduate chapters in accredited law schools and graduate chapters in cities.

PUBLICATION: *The Summons*.

Tel-Hai Fund Inc. (London, Eng., 1929; inc., U. S. A., 1935). Pres.: Morris M. Rose; Sec.: Samuel L. Katz, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Branches: 8.

PURPOSE: To support Palestine program of New Zionist Organization; to help Yishuv in its self-defense and in protection of Palestine; to contribute to educate Jewish youth; to subsidize Betar, Jewish National Youth Movement, in military training; to provide the Jewish National Labor Organization in Palestine with means of maintenance.

Temple Brotherhoods, *see* National Federation of

Temple Secretaries, *see* National Association of

Temple Sisterhoods, *see* National Federation of

Temple Youth, *see* National Federation of

Tomche Torah Society, Inc. (1924). Spiritual Head: Leo Jung; Sec.: H. Friedman, 645 West End Ave.; Office: 155 W. 91st St., N. Y. C. Branches: 10. Members: 1,800.

PURPOSE: Support of *yeshivoth* in Palestine.

Torah Shelema Committee, *see* American

"True Sisters," *see* United Order

Union of American Hebrew Congregations (1873). Pres.: Robert P. Goldman; Chm. Exec. Bd.: Adolph Rosenberg; Sec.: Nelson Glueck; Interim Sec.: Maurice N. Eisendrath; Adm. Sec.: Louis I. Egelson, Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Members: 307 congregations.

PURPOSE: To encourage and aid the organization and development of congregations and synagogues; to promote religious instruction and encourage the study of Jewish history and literature; to maintain the Hebrew Union College; to foster other activities for the perpetuation of Judaism.

COMMISSIONS OF THE UNION: Jewish Education: Solomon B. Freehof, Chm.; Emanuel Gamoran, Educ. Dir.; Nelson Glueck, Sec. Synagogue Activities: Alexander Frieder, Chm.; Jacob D. Schwarz, Dir.; Nelson Glueck, Exec. Sec. Commission on Public Information about Jews and Judaism: Harry W. Ettelson, Vice-Chm.; Louis I. Egelson, Sec.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Teacher*; *The Synagogue*; *Youth Leader*; *The Jewish Layman*; *Topics and Trends*.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, *see also* National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods; National Federation of Temple Youth

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (1898). Pres.: Samuel Nirenstein; Exec. Dir.: Leo E. Hilsenrad, 305 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To organize, develop and assist orthodox congregations; to prepare programs for synagogue activities; to compile and edit pamphlets and books on orthodox education.

PUBLICATION: *The Orthodox Union*.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, *see* also Women's Branch of

Union of Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada (5662; 1902). Presidium: I. Rosenberg, El. Silver, B. L. Levinthal; Exec. Dir. L. Seltzer, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Members: 500.

Union of Sephardic Congregations, Inc. (1929). Pres.: David de Sola Pool; Sec.: Simon S. Nessim, 270 Broadway; Office: 99 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: The promotion of the religious interests of Sephardic Jews.

United Galician Jews of America (1935). Pres.: Samuel Goldstein; Sec.: Solomon Kerstein, 31 W. 31st St.; Office: 175 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Societies: 210.

PURPOSE: Rehabilitation and constructive relief for Galician Jews, in strict cooperation with the J. D. C.; also cooperating with U. J. A., American Red Cross, U. S. O., and Red Mogen David for Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *Unzer Stimme*.

United Hebrew Brothers, *see* Order of the

United Order "True Sisters" (1846). Grand Pres.: Mrs. Miklos Tokaji; Grand Cor. Sec.: Mrs. Richard Silverman, 150 W. 85th St., N. Y. C. Non-sectarian organization, nearly 95 per cent Jewish.

PUBLICATION: *The Echo*.

United Palestine Appeal (1936). Natl. Chm.: Abba Hillel Silver; Exec. Dir.: Henry Montor, 41 E. 42nd St. (Suite 1110), N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To raise funds for the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth). The sole fund-raising instrument in the United States of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized in the League of Nations Mandate as the supreme Jewish authority in the rebuilding of Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *U. P. A. Report*.

United Roumanian Jews of America (1909). Pres.: Chas. Sonnenreich; Sec.: Sol Rosman, 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To further, defend and protect the interests of the Jews in Roumania, to work for their civic and political emancipation and for their economic reconstruction and rehabilitation; and to represent and further the interests of the Roumanian Jews in the United States.

PUBLICATION: *The Record*.

United States Maccabi Association, Inc. (1934). Pres.: Nathan L. Goldstein; Sec.: Albert D. Schanzer, 291 Broadway; Office: 70 Pine St., N. Y. C. Members: 125.

PURPOSE: Education of its members by physical and cultural training for responsible cooperation in all Jewish national enterprises, especially the upbuilding of Palestine.

United Synagogue of America (1913). Pres.: Louis J. Moss; Exec. Dir.: Samuel M. Cohen, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. Founded by Solomon Schechter.

PURPOSE: The promotion of traditional Judaism in America.

PUBLICATIONS: *United Synagogue News*; *Synagogue Center*; *The Jewish School and Democracy*.

United Synagogue of America, *see also* National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs; Women's League of; Young People's League of

United Yeshiva Foundation, Inc. (1938). Act. Chm. and Treas.: Jacob Goodman; Exec. Dir.: Harris L. Selig, 210 W. 78th St.; Office: 1123 Broadway, N. Y. C. Societies: 54. Members: 141,189.

PURPOSE: To assist in support and maintenance of the *yeshivoth* (Hebrew Day Schools); to foster the study of the Jewish religion, particularly by the youth; to foster among all Jews of the United States the study of the Jewish religion and an interest in Jewish learning.

PUBLICATION: *Yeshiva Review*.

United Zionist Socialist Labor Party Poale-Zion Zeire-Zion (Poale Zion, 1905. Zeire Zion, 1921. Re-org., 1931). Gen. Sec.: David Wertheim, 275 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Members: 15,000.

PURPOSE: To rebuild Palestine as a Jewish Homeland on a socialistic basis; to cooperate with the World Zionist Organization; to help the Jewish Federation of Labor in Palestine, and to participate in the activities of the labor movement in America.

PUBLICATIONS: *Yiddisher Kemfer*; *Jewish Frontier*.

Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem, *see* American Committee of

***Upsilon Delta Sigma** (1920). Grand Chancellor: Murray M. Gartner; Master of Records: Arnold Seamon, 69-11 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

PURPOSE: Social and Fraternal.

Upsilon Lambda Phi Fraternity, Inc. (1916; inc. 1917). Master Ulp: Bernard Levy; Secretarial Ulp.: Milton Rozen, Box 681, Binghamton, N. Y. Chapters: 48. Members: 4,000.

PURPOSE: An international fraternity open to male students of the Jewish faith, in attendance at the high and preparatory schools, with the steadfast purpose of uniting the brothers spiritually, socially and fraternally, by means of a better understanding of the cardinal principles of Judaism.

PUBLICATION: *The Hour Glass*.

**Banta's Greek Exchange*, Jan. 1943.

Vocational Service Bureau, *see* B'nai B'rith

Women's American Ort (1927). Pres.: Mrs. Edward B. Gresser; Exec. Sec.: Jean Goldsmith, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Chapters: 50. Members: 7,500. Affiliated with American Ort.

PURPOSE: Creation of a new occupational existence for refugees and the masses of European Jews through trade schools, farm colonies, industrial shops.

PUBLICATION: *Women's Ort News*.

Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (1923). Pres.: Mrs. Isidor Freedman; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Jacob Awner, 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. Affiliated with Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

PURPOSE: The unification of all the Orthodox women and organizations; the intensification and furtherance of orthodox Judaism in the home, the religious school among high school girls, through the Habanoth movement, among students, in institutions of higher learning; the spreading of the knowledge necessary for the understanding and practice of Orthodox Judaism.

PUBLICATION: *Hachodesh*.

Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, *see also* Habanoth

Women's Division of the American Federation for Polish Jews (1932). Pres.: Mrs. A. P. Kaplan; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Alan Friedman, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Branches: 3. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: To guard and promote the interests of the Jews in Poland and to help them morally and financially; to promote social and cultural activities among its members; to aid European refugees.

Women's Division of American Jewish Congress (1933). Pres.: Mrs. Stephen S. Wise; Exec. Sec.: Hilda Kassell, 330 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: Cooperation with American Jewish Congress program, educational and political activities; maintenance of Congress Defense Houses for service men; defense and war relief; education; inter-faith; legislative action; economic discrimination.

PUBLICATION: *Congress Weekly*.

Women's Division of the Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, Inc. (Keren Hatarbut) (1939). Pres.: Mrs. Israel Davidson; Cor. Sec.: Freda I. Burk, 7 W. 74th St.; Office: 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. Branches: 12.

PURPOSE: To serve as an auxiliary to the Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, and help Hebrew literature and Hebrew writers in Palestine.

PUBLICATIONS: *Moznaim*; *Sforim*.

Women's League for Palestine, Inc. (1928). Pres.: Mrs. William Prince; Vice-Pres.: Mrs. David L. Isaacs, 1860 Broadway, N. Y. C. Branches: 16. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: To erect and maintain Communal Centers in Palestine for refugee and pioneer girls. In fourteen years League has ministered to the needs of nearly 15,000 young women refugees and pioneers, most of whom

were sheltered, given vocational training and cultural guidance in the League's Centers. In 1943, undertook establishment of Women's League Settlement on J. N. F. land in Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *Women's League for Palestine Bulletin*.

Women's League of the United Synagogue of America (1917). Pres.:

Mrs. Samuel Spiegel; Cor. Sec.: Mrs. David Kass, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. Founded by Mrs. Solomon Schechter.

PURPOSE: To advance traditional Judaism by furthering Jewish education among women and children by creating and fostering Jewish sentiment in the home, by promoting the observance of Jewish dietary laws and home ceremonials, Sabbath and festivals, and by generally strengthening the religious institutions of the home.

PUBLICATION: *Women's League Outlook*.

Women's Organizations, see Conference Committee of National Jewish

Women's Supreme Council of B'nai B'rith (1940). Pres.: Mrs. Maurice

Turner; Sec.: Mrs. Michael Gordon, 46 Northampton Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; Office: 1003 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Auxiliaries: 342 senior; 261 junior. Members: 53,000.

PURPOSE: Fraternal, cultural, philanthropic, religious and educational.

PUBLICATION: *The B'nai B'rith Woman*.

Workmen's Circle (1900). Pres.: J. Weinberg; Gen. Sec.: Joseph

Baskin, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: 75,000.

PURPOSE: Fraternal insurance and mutual aid.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Friend*; *The Call*.

Workmen's Circle, see also, Young Circle and English Speaking Division of

World Jewish Congress, see Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs; Institute of Jewish Affairs.

Yemenite Jews, see American Committee for Relief and Resettlement of

Yeshiva College, see Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and

Yeshiva Foundation, see United

Yeshiva Synagogue Council (1936). Pres.: Max J. Etra; Exec. Dir.:

Meyer Freed, 269 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Office: 331 Madison Ave. (Suite 701), N. Y. C. Members: 420 Congregations.

PURPOSE: Unification of orthodox congregations and synagogues for promotion of Torah and traditional Judaism in America and to maintain the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College of New York City.

PUBLICATION: *Annual Convention Journal*.

Yiddish Kultur Farband (YKUF) (1937). Pres.: Chaim Zhitlowsky*;

Natl. Sec.: Zion Weinper, 189 Second Ave., N. Y. C. Branches: 200.

*Deceased.

PURPOSE: To carry on cultural and literary activities among Yiddish speaking groups.

PUBLICATION: *Yiddische Kultur*.

Yiddish Scientific Institute — Yivo Inc. (1925. Chartered, 1927; re-chartered, 1940). Pres.: Leibush Lehrer; Sec.: N. Feinerman, 535 W. 123rd St., N. Y. C. Societies: 8. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: To promote research and disseminate knowledge of the Jewish people and stimulate interest in the study and solution of Jewish problems; to maintain a research training division and library, archives, museums and other facilities of research activities.

PUBLICATIONS: *Yivo Bleter*; *Yiddische Shprakh*.

Young Circle League and English Speaking Division of Workmen's Circle (1929). Chm.: Jacob Fishman; Natl. Dir.: Israel Knox, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. Branches and Youth Clubs: 170. Members: 7,300.

PURPOSE: To provide youth with a measure of security through insurance benefits, against hazards of modern industrial life, and with opportunity for physical, intellectual, social and ethical development in atmosphere sympathetic to ideals of the labor movement.

PUBLICATION: *The Workmen's Circle Call*.

Young Israel, see National Council of

Young Judaea (1909). Chm.: A. P. Schoolman; Exec. Dir.: Aharon Kessler, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Clubs: 800. Leaders: 1,500. Members: 20,000.

PURPOSE: To perpetuate the highest ideals and traditions of Judaism; to inculcate a love for Palestine and a desire to participate in its rebuilding; to stimulate our youth to give expression to Jewish interests in an intelligent and creative manner; to develop willingness to render service in behalf of the Jewish people; to emphasize the ideal of democracy.

PUBLICATIONS: *Young Judaeen*; *The Leader*; *The Senior*.

Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America (1925). Pres.: Samuel Melnick; Exec. Dir.: Samuel M. Cohen, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PURPOSE: To bring the Jewish youth nearer to traditional Judaism and to the synagogue.

PUBLICATIONS: *National Young People's League*; *The Junior Y. P. L.*

Yugoslav Jews in the United States, see Association of

Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity (1898). Pres.: Samuel R. Firestone. General Sec.: Lee Dover, 45 W. 45th St., N. Y. C. Members: 7,500. Chapters in thirty-four universities and colleges, and Alumni clubs in forty-two of the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES: Presents the "Gottheil Medal" to the American who does most for Jewry during year for which award is made. On Brotherhood Day of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, honors Roger Williams in a traditional ceremony. Gives to the Hebrew University in Palestine an annual scholarship in memory of Richard

J. H. Gottheil, a past national president, who inspired the founding of this fraternity.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Zeta Beta Tau Quarterly*; *Confidential News*; *Duration News*.

Zionist Affairs, *see* American Emergency Committee for

Zionist Organization of America (1897; Re-org. 1918). Pres.: Louis E. Levinthal; Exec. Dir.: Solomon Shetzer, 1720 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Members: 59,000. (With constituent and affiliated organizations, 207,000).

PURPOSE: To organize mass support for, and actively cooperate in, the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, and to foster interest in the Jewish renaissance.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS: Hadassah; Order Sons of Zion.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS: Young Judaea; Junior Hadassah; Masada; Avukah.

PUBLICATIONS: *The New Palestine*; *Dos Yiddishe Folk*; *Inside Palestine*; *Z. O. A. News Letter*.

Zionist Organization of America, *see also* Avukah; Masada

Zionist Organization of America, *see* New

Zionist Organization of America, Women's *see* Hadassah

Zionist Socialist Labor Party Poale-Zion Zeire-Zion, *see* United

Zionist Youth Commissions, *see* American

Zionist Youth, Labor, *see* Habonim

Zionist Youth Organizations, *see* National Council of

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA*

Actions Committee of the Labour Zionist Movement in Canada (1939).
Pres.: M. Dickstein; Exec. Dir.: A. Shurem, 5116 Park Ave., Montreal.
24 Cecil St., Toronto.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the activities and advance the program in Canada of the Canadian branches of the Poale Zion, the Pioneer Women's Organization, the Jewish National Workers Alliance, the National Committee for Labour Palestine and the League for Labour Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *The Word*.

B'nai B'rith (1875). Lodges: 15.

See reference to B'nai B'rith in United States.

Canadian Jewish Congress (1919; re-org., 1934). Natl. Pres.: Samuel Bronfman; Gen. Sec.: H. M. Caiserman; Natl. Exec. Dir.: Saul Hayes, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. *Eastern Division:* Pres.: Michael Garber; Sec.: H. M. Caiserman, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. *Central Division:* Pres.: A. B. Bennett; Exec. Dir.: Martin M. Cohn, 150 Beverley St., Toronto. *Western Division:* Pres.: A. H. Aronovitch; Exec. Dir.: Louis Rosenberg, 402 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg.

PURPOSE: "To safeguard the civil, political, economic and religious rights of the Jews and to combat anti-Semitism; to study problems relating to the cultural, economic and social life of the Jews and to seek a solution to such problems; to assist the Jewish Agency in its program of work for Palestine; to cooperate with world Jewry as may be deemed advisable."

WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS (1939).
Natl. Chm.: Samuel Bronfman; Exec. Sec.: H. R. Moscoe, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the war effort activities of the Canadian Jewish community and to insure the maximum participation of Canadian Jewry in all patriotic efforts of the Dominion.

PUBLICATION: *Congress Bulletin*.

Canadian Jewish Publication Society (1941). Pres.: Louis Fitch; Gen. Manager, Ed.: Vladimir Grossman, 454 Lagauchetiere W., Montreal.
Members: 194.

PURPOSE: To disseminate works of Canadian Jewish authorship.

PUBLICATION: *Canadian Jewish Year Book*.

Canadian Ort Committee (1937). Chm.: Louis Fitch; Sec.: Vladimir Grossman, 277 Craig St. W., Montreal.

Canadian Young Judaea Federation (1917). Pres.: Mark Zimmerman; Sec.: Miss Shaindle Stipelman, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.
Clubs: 150. Members: 3,000.

PURPOSE: To perpetuate the highest ideals and traditions of Judaism;

*Information supplied by David Rome, Canadian Jewish Congress.

to inculcate a love for Palestine and a desire to participate in its rebuilding; to stimulate our youth to give expression to Jewish interests in an intelligent and creative manner; to develop willingness to render service in behalf of the Jewish people; to emphasize the ideal of democracy.
PUBLICATION: *The Judaean*.

Federation of Polish Jews in Canada (1933). Pres.: Lazarus Phillips;
 Exec. Dir.: M. M. Peters, 3575 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal.

Hadassah Organization of Canada (1917). Pres.: Mrs. A. Raginsky.
 Exec. Sec.: Esther Waterman, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal;
 Chapters: 215. Members: 9,000.

The Canadian Federation of the Women's International Zionist Organization.

PUBLICATION: *Canadian Zionist*.

Hashomer Hadati of Canada (The Religious Guardian) (Re-org., 1943).
 Offices: 5215 Hutchison St., Montreal; 396 Markham St., Toronto.
 Branches: 2.

Youth Organization, affiliated with Torah v'Avodah movement of Canada.

PURPOSE: To educate its members in the principles of scouting and the ideal of the reconstruction of Erez Israel on the foundation of labor in the spirit of the Torah.

PUBLICATION: *Kol Hanoar*.

Jewish Colonization Association of Canada (1907). Pres. Bd. of Governors: Herman Abramowitz; Manager: S. Belkin, 2040 Bleury St., Montreal.

A subsidiary of the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA).

Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada (1919). Natl. Pres.: Samuel Guttman; Exec. Dir.: M. A. Solkin, 4806 Park Ave., Montreal.
 Branches: 3. Members: 4,000.

PURPOSE: To facilitate Jewish migration to and from Canada; to foster the spirit of good citizenship among Jewish arrivals; to promote individual relief and other forms of direct contact between Canadian Jewry and their relatives overseas.

Jewish Labour Committee in Canada (1941). Chm.: Michael Rubinstein; Sec.: M. Lewis, 4607 Esplanade Ave., Montreal.

Jewish National Fund Bureau (1914). Chm.: Michael Garber; Exec. Dir.: J. K. Goldbloom, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

PURPOSE: To direct and foster the work of the Jewish National Fund throughout the Dominion of Canada.

PUBLICATION: *Canadian Zionist*.

Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith in Canada (1936). Natl. Sec.: H. M. Caiserman, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. *Eastern Division:* Chm.: J. H. Fine. *Central Division:* Chm.: J. I. Oelbaum. *Western Division:* Chm.: Solomon Frank.

National Council of Jewish Women, Canadian Division (1933). Pres.: Mrs. J. J. Jacobs, 1265 Stanley St., Montreal. Branches: 12. Members: 3,500.

United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies (1939). Natl. Pres.: Samuel Bronfman; Natl. Exec. Dir.: Saul Hayes, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

PURPOSE: To federate Canadian organizations interested in relief of Jewish refugees and other war victims; to work in conjunction with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and to represent the Canadian Jewish Congress in this undertaking.

PUBLICATION: *Congress Bulletin*.

United Zionist Council (1941). Pres.: A. J. Freiman; Sec.: Jesse J. Schwartz, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

PURPOSE: To coordinate activities of the national Zionist organizations in Canada.

Zionist Order Habonim (1923). Pres.: Nathan Veinish, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Lodges: 12. Members: 600.

PURPOSE: To win and organize adherents to the Zionist cause; to imbue them with a thorough knowledge of the ideals and achievements of the Jewish renaissance in Palestine and, through the existence of lodges having fraternal and social activities of a thoroughly Jewish character, to equip them for cultural and practical Zionist work.

PUBLICATION: *Canadian Zionist*.

Zionist Organization of Canada (1892). Pres.: A. J. Freiman; Exec. Dir.: Jesse J. Schwartz, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Members: 10,000.

PURPOSE: To organize mass support for, and actively cooperate in, the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, and to foster interest in the Jewish renaissance.

PUBLICATION: *Canadian Zionist*.

1943 DIRECTORY OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS, COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURAL AGENCIES

Compiled by

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND
WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

The Council publishes annually a directory of central Jewish communal agencies. Similar to the one published in 1939, the current directory includes in addition to local Federations, Welfare Funds, Community Councils and similar central agencies for the organization and financing of Jewish welfare programs, also the local constituents of such organizations as well as independent social welfare and educational institutions.

The Directory comprises 305 communities in the United States and eight in Canada, containing about 95 and 85 per cent of the total estimated Jewish population of these two respective countries.

The agencies listed for each community are as reported by the local Federation or Welfare Fund. For some of the larger communities, the Directory includes only the major social welfare and educational agencies known to the reporting source.

The information is arranged alphabetically by states and cities with the sequence of listing local organizations as follows: the central agency (Federation, Welfare Fund or Community Council), the organizations affiliated with the central agency, and the independent local organizations.

To facilitate the use of the Directory, the functions of the listed central agencies are designated by letters (a) (b) and (c) to represent:

- (a) Central administration of local welfare programs
- (b) Community planning, coordination and financing of local welfare programs
- (c) Central fund-raising and support of national and overseas programs

Organizations receiving financial support from non-sectarian Community Chests or War Chests are designated by the symbol #.

Listings based on information received in 1942 are designated by the symbol ø.

Membership in the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds is indicated by the symbol *.

1943 DIRECTORY OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS, WELFARE
FUNDS, COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND LOCAL SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURAL AGENCIES

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

- *United Jewish Fund** (includes Ensley, Fairfield, Tarrant City), org. 1937, (b-c), 700 N.
18th St. Lee B. Weil, Pres.; Mrs. B. A. Roth, Ex. Sec.
BETH EL HEBREW SCHOOL, 2179 Highland Ave. Felix Shevinsky, Pres.
BIRMINGHAM HEBREW SCHOOL, 1700 N. 7th Ave. David T. Feidelson, Pres.
#FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 700 N. 18th St.
#YHMA, 700 N. 18th St. Benjamin A. Roth, Ex. Dir.

DOTHAN

- Jewish Welfare Fund Committee** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1942, (a, c),
1401 W. Main St. C. Davis Turner, Pres.; Rabbi A. Wolf, Sec.

FLORENCE (*See* Sheffield, Ala.)

GADSDEN

- Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Alabama City, Attalla), org. 1937, (a, c). Merlin
Hagedorn, Pres.; Hugo H. Hecht, Sec.

MOBILE

- #Federation of Jewish Charities, org. 1914, (b). Paul May, Pres.; Nell R. Hess, Sec.,
6 N. Pine St.
LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT, Mrs. R. Bowman, 467 Michigan Ave.
ORTHODOX FEDERATION OF CHARITIES, I. Prince, Government and Royal Sts.
UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, I. Prince, Government and Royal Sts.
Jewish Welfare Federation, org. 1939, (c). Paul Peterzell, Pres.; Elena Greenfield,
Sec., 1750 Government St.

MONTGOMERY

- *Jewish Federation**, org. 1930, (a, c), Clayton and Sayre Sts. Bernard Lobman, Pres.;
Mrs. E. S. Weil, Ex. Sec.

SELMA

- *Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936, (b-c). Edward
B. Kayser, Chmn.; Jerome E. Siegel, Sec., P. O. Box 36.

SHEFFIELD

- *Jewish Federated Charities** (includes Florence, Tuscumbia), org. 1933, (a, c). Sam J. Israel, Chmn.; Louis Rosenbaum, Treas., Florence

TUSCALOOSA

- *Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1939 (a, c). Ike Winston, Pres.; Mrs. S. Wiesel, Sec.-Treas., 1610 Alaca Place.

ARIZONA**PHOENIX**

- *Jewish Community Council** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1940, (c), 414 Goodrich Bldg. Irving Diamond, Pres.

TUCSON

- *Jewish Community Council**, org. 1942, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**. Raphael Brandes, Pres.; Mrs. A. Ziedman, Ex. Sec., 802 E. 6th St.
TUCSON CHAPTER OF NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD. Mrs. L. Levy, Sec., 2702 E. 4th St.
#TUCSON JEWISH WELFARE, P. O. Box 2015. Mrs. L. Levy, Sec.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION. Jack Rappaport, Sec.

ARKANSAS**FORT SMITH**

- *Jewish Charity Fund**, org. 1921, (b-c), 20 S. 6th St. Louis Cohen, Pres.

HELENA

- *Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Holly Grove, Marianna, Marvell), org. 1934, (a, c), 605 Ohio. Rabbi J. M. Strauss, Pres.; David L. Meyers, Sec.-Treas.

LITTLE ROCK

- #Federation of Jewish Charities** (includes North Little Rock and Levy), org. 1912, (a), 710 Pyramid Bldg. S. M. Brooks, Pres.; Mrs. E. K. Rosenthal, Ex. Dir.
***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes England, North Little Rock, etc.), org. 1930, (a, c), 710 Pyramid Bldg. Sidney M. Brooks, Pres.; Mrs. E. K. Rosenthal, Ex. Dir.

PINE BLUFF

- Jewish Federated Charities**, org. 1941, (a, c). Maurice Cohen, Pres.; Rabbi M. Clark, Sec., Temple Anshe Emeth, 121 S. Popular.

CALIFORNIA**ALAMEDA** (*See* Oakland, Calif.)**BAKERSFIELD**

- *United Jewish Welfare Fund of Kern County** (includes Arvin, Delano, Shafter, Taft, Wasco), org. 1937, (a, c), 1600 H St. Oscar Rudnick, Pres.; Rabbi J. A. Levy, Ex. Sec.
JEWISH CHARITIES, P. O. Box 1046. Rabbi J. A. Levy, Ex. Sec.

BERKELEY (See Oakland, Calif.)**FRESNO**

***United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Fresno, Kings, Madera, Tulare Counties), org. 1937, (a, c), 820 Cambridge Ave. Sam Davidson, Pres.; Rabbi D. L. Greenberg, Ex. Sec.

##JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETIES OF FRESNO, 1836 Tulare St. Paul Newman, Sec.-Treas.

##JEWISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

øHEBREW FREE LOAN

LONG BEACH

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1934, (b-c), 225 Pine Ave. Irving Schneider, Chmn.

LOS ANGELES

#Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations, org. 1911, (b), 610 Temple St. David Tannenbaum, Pres.; Dr. M. J. Karpf, Ex. Dir.

#CEDARS OF LEBANON HOSPITAL, 4833 Fountain Ave. Walter Mezger, Supt.

#FEDERATED EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 11a W. 9th St. Irwin A. Newman, Ex. Dir.

#HAMBURGER HOME, 1225 S. Union Ave. Rose Moss, Supt.

#JEWISH BIG BROTHERS' ASSOCIATION, 610 Temple St. Edna Schuster, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH CENTERS ASSOCIATION, 8008 Beverly Blvd. Jacob M. Alkow, Acting Dir.

BEVERLY FAIRFAX CENTER, 8008 Beverly Blvd. Jacob M. Alkow, Acting Dir.

MENORAH COMMUNITY CENTER, 961 N. Alma St. M. Tolchinsky, Dir.

MICHIGAN SOTO COMMUNITY CENTER, 2317 Michigan Ave. Charles Mesnick, Dir.

WEST ADAMS COMMUNITY CENTER, 2612 Hillcrest Drive. Mrs. B. Borah, Dir.

#JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE (Southern District), 610 Temple St. Edith Reese, Acting Dir.

#JEWISH LOAN FUND, 610 Temple St. Max Goldman, Pres.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 610 Temple St. Freda Mohr, Ex. Sec.

#JULIA ANN SINGER DAY NURSERY, 244 N. Breed St. Anna Sheftelman, Supt.

LEAGUE FOR ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH STUDENTS, 610 Temple St. Rabbi E. F. Magnin, Chmn.

LOS ANGELES CONVALESCENT HOME, 309 Beverly Blvd., Montebello, Cal. Dr. A. A. Kutzman, Pres.

#VISTA DEL MAR CHILDREN'S SERVICE, 10219 Exposition Blvd., Palms, Cal. Joseph Bonapart, Supt.

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1934, (b-c), 610 Temple St. Judge H. A. Hollzer, Pres.; Aaron Riche, Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Los Angeles and vicinity), 939 South Broadway.

BUREAU OF ARBITRATION, 610 Temple St. Henry Herzbrun, Chmn.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 610 Temple St. Rabbi B. Cohen, Dir.

BUREAU OF PASSOVER RELIEF, 610 Temple St. Sydney Tannen, Chmn.

BUREAU ON JEWISH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, Roosevelt Bldg.

HILLEL COUNCIL OF JEWISH STUDENTS, 10845 Le Conte Ave. Rabbi B. Harrison, Dir.

JUNIOR DIVISION OF THE LOS ANGELES JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, 610 Temple St.

May Rosenfield, Ex. Sec.

KASHRUTH BUREAU, 610 Temple St. Rabbi O. Zilberstein, Dir.

LOS ANGELES EMIGRE SERVICE COMMITTEE, 610 Temple St. Ludwig Schiff, Chmn.

LOS ANGELES JEWISH COMMUNITY COMMITTEE, Roosevelt Bldg. Leon L. Lewis, Sec.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL AND CLINIC, 416 W. 8th St. Max E. Mark, Ex. Dir.

#Council of Jewish Women of Los Angeles, Children's Bureau and Department of Service to Foreign Born, 214 Loma Drive. Dora Berres, Ex. Dir. (conducts El Nido Camp Council Lodge, 8745 Appian Way).

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 228 W. 4th St. David Belinkoff, Ex. Sec.
INDUSTRIAL CENTER FOR THE AGED, 228 W. 4th St. Isaac Goldberg, Pres.

#JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE AND EX-PATIENTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION (National), 208 W. 8th St. Samuel H. Golter, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 325 Boyle Ave. Max Goldstein, Ex. Dir.

MODESTO

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Newman, Oakdale, Turlock), org. 1942, (a, c), 916 Eye St. Louis Gilman, Chmn.; Jack Goldburg, Sec.

OAKLAND

***#Jewish Federation** (includes Emeryville, Piedmont, San Leandro), org. 1918, (a), 724 14th St. Leonard J. Meltzer, Pres.; Harry J. Sapper, Ex. Dir. (includes Family Welfare, Refugee and Free Loan Depts. and Jewish Educational Institute).

***United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Alameda, Berkeley, Hayward, Martinez, Pittsburgh, Richmond, San Leandro, etc.), org. 1926, (b-c), 724 14th St. Sidney J. Silverstein, Pres.; Harry J. Sapper, Sec.

AMERICANISM COMMISSION, 724 14th St. Irving Babow, Sec.

ONTARIO

#Ontario-Pomona United Jewish Appeal (includes Upland), org. 1939, (c), 1960 S. Euclid Ave. Dr. N. Rightman, Pres.; Dr. I. Langsner, Sec.

PALO ALTO (See San Jose, Calif.)

PASADENA (See Los Angeles, Calif.)

PETALUMA

#United Jewish Appeal (includes Healdsburg, Santa Rosa and Sonoma County), org. 1939, (b-c), M. Goldman, Pres., 107 Main St., H. Coleman, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 7-9 E. Washington St. M. Fishman, Pres.

POMONA (See Ontario, Calif.)

RIVERSIDE

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1936, (b-c). Philip A. Kistner, Chmn., 3815 Main St.

SACRAMENTO

***United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Chico, Marysville, Oroville, Woodland, etc.), org. 1935, (c). Simon Gartler, Pres.; William B. Berman, Ex. Dir., 1031 Front St.

#JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY, 1611 17th St. Mrs. M. S. Wahrhaftig, Sec.

SAN BERNARDINO

***United Jewish Appeal** (includes Colton, Redlands), org. 1936, (b-c), Box 15. Arthur Harris, Pres.

SAN DIEGO

- ***United Jewish Fund** (includes San Diego County), org. 1935, (b-c), 609 First National Bldg. Jacob Weinberger, Pres.; Sol Stone, Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 509 First National Bldg.
- #JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 645 A St. Mrs. H. Siner, Ex. Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO

- ****Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1910, (b), 1600 Scott St. Joseph M. Bransten, Pres.; Hyman Kaplan, Ex. Dir.
- #EMANU-EL RESIDENCE CLUB, 300 Page St. Mrs. M. V. Michels, Ex. Dir.
- #HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 701 Grove St. William G. Weiss, Ex. Dir.
- #HEBREW HOME FOR AGED DISABLED, 302 Silver Ave. Mrs. F. Switton, Supt.
- #JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS (Regional), 447 Sutter St. Elsie E. Shirpser, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY, 1600 Scott St. Hyman Kaplan, Ex. Officer
- #MOUNT ZION HOSPITAL, Post and Scott Sts. Dr. J. A. Katzive, Dir.
- #HAROLD BRUNN INSTITUTE FOR CARDIO VASCULAR RESEARCH, Post and Scott Sts. Dr. J. A. Katzive, Dir.
- PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC, 1606 Scott St. Dr. J. Kasanin, Dir.
- #PACIFIC HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOME SOCIETY, Homewood Terrace, Ocean and Faxon Aves. Benjamin Bonapart, Supt.
- ***Jewish National Welfare Fund** (includes Marin and San Mateo Counties), org. 1925, (b-c), 476 Mills Bldg. M. C. Sloss, Pres.; Mrs. A. R. Saber, Ex. Sec.
- JEWISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 745 Buchanan. William G. Weiss, Ex. Sec.
- SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE FOR SERVICE TO EMIGRES, 1600 Scott St. Hyman Kaplan, Gen. Sec.
- SAN FRANCISCO JEWISH SURVEY COMMITTEE, 110 Sutter St. Eugene B. Block, Ex. Dir.
- BOARD OF RABBIS AND CANTORS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. Cantor R. Rinder, Sec.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 3200 California St. Louis H. Blumenthal, Ex. Dir. (also conducts Camp Tawonga, Lake Tahoe, Cal.)
- #SAN BRUNO COMMUNITY CENTER, 2574 San Bruno Ave. Grace B. Wiener, Dir.

SAN JOSE

- ***Jewish Federation and Community Council** (includes Santa Clara County), org. 1936, (a, c), Room 29 Grant Bldg. Frank Seelig, Pres.; Henry Korn, Ex. Sec.
- #JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY. Rabbi I. L. Freund, Chmn.

SAN MATEO (See San Francisco, Calif.)**SANTA ANA**

- ***United Welfare Fund of Orange County**, org. 1939, (a, c), 110 E. 4th St. Ivie Stein, Pres.; Sam Hurwitz, Sec.

SANTA MONICA (See Los Angeles, Calif.)**STOCKTON**

- ***National Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Lodi, Tracy, Sonora), org. 1936, (b-c), 33 W. Rose. Dr. A. Barron, Chmn.; Rabbi J. A. Levy, Sec.
- JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 6 W. Adams St. Mrs. P. Levy, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1705 N. San Joaquin. Mrs. S. Frankheimer, Sec.

VALLEJO

ø**Jewish Welfare Board**, org. 1938, (b-c), 300 Georgia St. Dr. M. Zlot, Pres.; Herman Stern, Sec.

VENTURA

***Ventura County Jewish Council** (includes Oxnard, Santa Paula, etc.), org. 1939, (a, c), P. O. Box 908. Edward D. Burgard, Pres.; Edward Kraus, Sec.

COLORADO

DENVER

#**Allied Jewish Council**, org. 1936, (b-c); sponsors **Allied Campaign**, 226 Empire Bldg. Henry Frankel, Pres.; Ben M. Blumberg, Ex. Dir.

ø#**United Health Appeal**, org. 1933, (b), 838 Symes Bldg. David E. Harlem, Chmn.; Ben M. Blumberg, Sec.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL AND HOME SOCIETY, 1601 Lowell Blvd. S. S. Golden, Supt.
EX-PATIENTS' TUBERCULAR HOME (National), 8000 E. Montview Blvd. Dr. A. M. Blumberg, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY (National), Spivak, Colo. Dr. L. I. Miller, Sec.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER (National), 3800 E. Colfax Ave. Samuel H. Schaefer, Ex. Sec.

ø#**CENTRAL JEWISH AID SOCIETY**, 314-14th St. Mrs. S. H. Dunievitz, Sec.

#**GOLDMAN COMMUNITY CENTER**, 1601 Irving St. Mrs. A. F. Goldberg, Ex. Dir.

ø#**NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN** (National), 3447 W. 19th Ave. Wm. Cohen Supt.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

***Jewish Community Council** (includes Fairfield, Stratford), org. 1936, (b-c), 360 State St. Jack Olinsky, Pres.; Mrs. C. M. Stern, Ex. Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**. Sam Carp, Chmn.

BRIDGEPORT REFUGEE COMMITTEE, 881 Lafayette St. Fred Stern, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 360 State St. Harold Morris, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH EDUCATORS COMMITTEE, 360 State St. Fred Stern, Chmn.

AHAVATH ACHIM TALMUD TORAH, 725 Hancock Ave. Rabbi Felman, Prin.

HEBREW SHELTERING SOCIETY, 504 E. Main St. Simon Seltzer, Sec.

#**JEWISH WELFARE BUREAU AND CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION**, 881 Lafayette St. Fred Stern, Ex. Sec.

MACHZIKAH TALMUD TORAH, 308 Kossuth St. Abraham Pollock, Prin.

NORTH END TALMUD TORAH, 224 Charles St. I Bowman, Prin.

PARK AVENUE TEMPLE SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1100 Park Ave. Rabbi A. A. Martin, Prin.

RODOPH SHOLOM TALMUD TORAH, 541 Irinstan Ave. Rabbi Chertoff, Prin.

WORKMAN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, Charles St. A. Gelinsky, Prin.

HARTFORD

Jewish Community Council, org. 1940; 11 Asylum St. Judge A. S. Bordon, Pres.
***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Ellington, Rockville), org. 1938, (b-c), 11 Asylum St.
 Jerome H. Kohn, Chmn.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, 119 Capitol Ave. Grace Kelly, Supt.

HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED, 276 Washington St. James Mintz, Supt.

#HEBREW WOMEN'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, 185 Westbourne Pkwy. Mrs. E. Copelan,
 Ex. Dir.

#UNITED JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 97 Vine St. Jacob Little, Ex. Dir.

NEW BRITAIN

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1936, (c), 81 W. Main St. Samuel M. Davidson, Pres.;
 George L. Gans, Sec.

NEW HAVEN

***Jewish Community Council** (includes West Haven), org. 1927, (b-c); sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, 70 College St. Bernard P. Kopkind, Pres.; Norman B. Dockman, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 7 Dwight St. Sidney Nelson, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE, 152 Temple St. Isidor E. Offenbach, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 169 Davenport Ave. Jacob Abrams, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH HOME FOR CHILDREN, Sherman Ave. and Ford St. Hyman W. Hess, Supt.

NEW LONDON

***United Jewish Appeal** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1938, (c), 60 Blackhall St. M. A. Savin, Chmn.; Rabbi M. S. Kripke, Sec.

ROCKVILLE (*See* Hartford, Conn.)**STAMFORD**

United Jewish Appeal (includes Darien, New Canaan), (c), 132 Prospect St. Rabbi D. W. Pearlman, Chmn.; Paul Kulick, Sec.

#JEWISH CENTER, 132 Prospect St. Paul Kulick, Ex. Dir.

WATERBURY

***Jewish Federated Appeal**, org. 1938, (c). David Stein, Pres.; Perry Graicerstein, Sec.,
 193 Grand St.

WEST HAVEN

United Jewish Appeal (included in New Haven Jewish Welfare Fund) Jewish Community Center, 12 New St. Rabbi J. Schimelman, Ex. Dir.

DELAWARE**WILMINGTON**

***Jewish Federation of Delaware** (State-wide), org. 1935, (b-c), 100 E. 7th St. Milton Kutz, Pres.; Ben V. Codor, Ex. Dir.

BICOR CHOLEM SOCIETY, 209 Washington St. Esther Ast, Supt.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 100 E. 7th St. Ben V. Codor, Dir.

YM & YWHA, 515 French St. Isidore I. Sollod, Ex. Dir.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

- ***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1939, 1131 Spring Road, N. W. Hymen Goldman, Pres.; Jacob M. Kammen, Sec.
- ***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1935, (a, c), 1529 16th St. N. W. Milton King and E. I. Kaufmann, Co-Chmn.; Louis E. Spiegler, Dir. (Army and Navy Committee).
- HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 4015 Georgia Ave. N. W. Leo Braver, Sec.
- #HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED, 1125 Spring Rd., N. W. Maurice Maser, Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW TRAVELERS SHELTERING SOCIETY, 407 Massachusetts Ave. N. W. A. L. Schiller, Pres.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1529-16th & Que Sts. N. W. Edward Rosenbloom, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 1131 Spring Road, N. W. Jacob M. Kammen, Dir.
- #JUANITA K. NYE COUNCIL HOUSE, 609-6th St. S. W. Mrs. I. Tashof, Pres.

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

- Broward County United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1941, (a, c). Dr. A. A. Shapira, Pres.; Rabbi S. H. Baron, Sec., c/o Temple Emanu-El.

JACKSONVILLE

- ***Jewish Community Council** (includes Jacksonville Beach, Fernandina, Starke), org. 1935, (b-c), P. O. Box 872. David H. Lasarow, Pres.; Wm. I. Boxerman, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 29 Mutual Life Bldg. Mrs. E. G. Stern, Sec.
- YMHA, 219 W. Third St. Samuel Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

MIAMI

- ***Greater Miami Jewish Federation** (including Miami Beach, Coconut Grove, Coral Gables, Hialeah), org. 1938, (b-c), 1002 Congress Bldg. Benjamin E. Bronston, Pres.; Benjamin B. Goldman, Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Congress Bldg. Louis Heiman, Pres.
- JEWISH WELFARE BUREAU, Fashion Mart Bldg. Mrs. S. G. Rose, Ex. Sec.
- MIAMI SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Congress Bldg. Mrs. M. Selig, Pres.
- YMHA, 1567 S. W. 5th St. Maurice Grossman, Ex. Dir.

PENSACOLA

- ***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1942. Max L. Bear, Chmn.; Rabbi L. J. Mervis, Sec., 1001 N. Palafox St.

ST. AUGUSTINE

- Federated Jewish Charities**, (c), 165 Cordova St. J. Jaffe, Pres.; H. J. Eff, Sec.
- HEBREW SCHOOL OF THE CONGREGATION SONS OF ISRAEL. M. Wexler, Pres.; M. I. Pincus, Rec. Sec., 68 Weeden St.

ST. PETERSBURG

- ¶**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1938, (c). I. E. Bermant, Chmn.; Harry Magil, Sec., 872 Central Ave.

TALLAHASSEE

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1943, (c). Hyman Myers, Box 346.

TAMPA

***Jewish Welfare Organization**, org. 1941, (b-c), P. O. Box 281. Ernest Maas, Pres.

#**UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES**, 2406 Watrous Ave. Mrs. J. Waterman, Sec.

#**YMHA**. A. S. Finkelstein, Sec., P. O. Box 281.

WEST PALM BEACH

Federated Jewish Charities of Palm Beach County, org. 1940, (b-c), P. O. Box 814.
Sam Schutzer, Sec.

GEORGIA**ATLANTA**

***Federation for Jewish Social Service** (includes Fulton and DeKalb Counties), org. 1905, (a), 318 Capitol Ave. S. E. A. L. Feldman, Pres.; Edward M. Kahn, Ex. Dir. (includes Montefiore Family Service Bureau, Morris Hirsch Clinic and Jewish Educational Alliance).

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Fulton and DeKalb Counties), org. 1936, (a, c), P. O. Box 855. Henry A. Alexander, Pres.; Edward M. Kahn, Ex. Sec.

GEORGIA FARM SCHOOL AND RESETTLEMENT BUREAU, First National Bank Bldg.
Edward M. Kahn, Welfare Administrator.

#**CHILDREN'S SERVICE BUREAU OF THE HEBREW ORPHANS' HOME** (Regional), 78 Marietta St. N. W. Armand Wyle, Ex. Vice-Pres.; Mrs. A. Wyle, Dir.

COLUMBUS

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1941, (a, c), P. O. Box 883. Simon Schwob, Pres.; Mrs. B. Rothstein, Sec.

MACON

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1942, (a, c). H. Marshall, Chmn.

SAVANNAH

Jewish Council, org. 1943. Edmund H. Abrahams, Pres.; Rabbi J. Labovitz, Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**.

***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1934, (b-c), 328 Barnard St. Rabbi G. Solomon and Rabbi Wm. Drazin, Co-Chmn.; Rabbi J. Labovitz, Sec.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Savannah Section.

HEBRAH GEMILUTH HESED.

HEBREW WOMEN'S AID SOCIETY

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 328 Barnard St. Rabbi J. Labovitz, Ex. Dir.

ILLINOIS**ALTON**

Jewish Community Council, includes East Alton, Grafton, Woodriver (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Louis Victor, Pres.; Isadore Wien-shienk, Sec., 931 Main St.

AURORA

Jewish Community Drive, org. 1935, (c), 20 N. Lincoln Ave. Irwin Lisberg, Pres.; Rabbi A. N. Troy, Sec.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Mrs. J. Alschuler, Chmn.

SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE OF THE TEMPLE SISTERHOOD. Mrs. C. Willner, Chmn.

#WELFARE FUND. Morris Weisman, Chmn.

YMHA TEMPLE, 20 N. Lincoln Ave. Ruth Maltz, Ex. Sec.

BELLEVIEW

Jewish Community Council, includes Freeburg, Marissa, O'Fallon (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Nathan Hiken, Pres.; Mrs. P. Peskind, Sec., 308 Abend.

BENTON

Benton Area Jewish Community Council, includes Christopher, Duquoin, Eldorado, Fairfield, Harrisburg, Herrin, Johnson City, Marion, McLeansboro, Mt. Vernon, Sessor, Wayne City, West Frankfort (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Harold Kaiser, Pres.; Irwin Senturia, Sec., West Frankfort, Ill.

CAIRO

Jewish Community Council, includes Anna, Metropolis, Mounds, Vienna (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Lee J. May, Pres.; Hyman Edelstein, Sec.

CARBONDALE

Twin-Cities Jewish Community Council includes Murphysboro (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Sidney Schoen, Pres.; Sam Kucher, Sec., 405 S. Forest.

CENTRALIA

Centralia Area Jewish Community Council, includes Altamont, Dietrich, Effingham, Flora, Greenville, St. Elmo, Salem, Vandalia (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Wm. Linkon, Pres.; Charles Gross, Sec.

CHAMPAIGN

Champaign-Urbana Federated Jewish Charities, org. 1934, (a, c). J. Gould, Pres.; Julius Davis, Sec., Box 300.

CHESTER

Jewish Community Council (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Marcus Katz, Pres.; Mrs. I. D. Newmark, Sec.

CHICAGO

***#Jewish Charities**, org. 1900, (b), 130 N. Wells St. Harris Perlstein, Pres.; George W. Rabinoff, Assoc. Ex. Dir.

AID ASSOCIATION FOR INCURABLE ORTHODOX JEWS, Oak Forest, Ill. Samuel H. Palmer, Sec.

BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 220 S. State St. Dr. L. L. Honor, Ex. Dir.

COUNCIL ON CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONIC SICK, 130 N. Wells St. Mrs. R. A. Robinson, Sec.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS, 6140 Drexel Ave. Ben L. Grossman, Supt.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 130 N. Wells St. Jacob Kepecs, Ex. Dir. (Home: Marks Nathan Hall, 1550 S. Albany Ave.)

JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, 3500 Douglas Blvd. Dr. P. L. Seman, Gen. Dir. (also operates Max Straus Center; Camp Chi, Loon Lake, Antioch, Ill.)

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 130 N. Wells St. Virginia C. Frank, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT CENTER, 130 N. Wells St. Dr. W. A. Lurie, Ex. Dir.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, Ellis Ave. and 29th St. Dr. H. Smith, Supt. (conducts Mandel Clinic)

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, California and Ogden Aves. Dr. S. Manheimer, Ex. Dir. (conducts Dispensary).

ORTHODOX JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1648 S. Albany Ave.

WEIL LOAN FUND COUNCIL, 130 N. Wells St. Luba J. Robin, Sec.

WINFIELD TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE, Mrs. M. L. Novak, Ex. Dir. Office: 29th St. and Ellis Ave.; Sanatorium: Winfield, Ill.

WOMAN'S LOAN ASSOCIATION, 4003 W. Roosevelt Rd. Mrs. M. P. Seidner, Pres.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1936, (b-c), 128 N. Wells St. Judge U. S. Schwartz, Pres.; George W. Rabinoff, Asst. Ex. Sec.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR JEWISH REFUGEES, 130 N. Wells St. Hamilton Loeb, Pres.; Esther Beckenstein, Sec.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN — SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN, 130 N. Wells St. Harriet Aries. (also conducts Camp Council, Wauconda, Ill.)

BUREAU ON JEWISH EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS, 130 N. Wells St. Arnold Aronson, Ex. Dir.

FOX RIVER SANATORIUM, Batavia, Ill.

***YOUNG MEN'S JEWISH COUNCIL**, 5 N. Wabash Ave. Charles S. Desser, Ex. Dir. (operates Albany Park Boys' Club, American Boys' Commonwealth, Deborah Boys' Club, Humboldt Park Boys' Club; also Camp Henry Horner, Round Lake, Ill.)

COLLINSVILLE

Jewish Community Council, includes Edwardsville, Glen Carbon (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Jere Glass, Pres.; Margaret Hiken, Sec.

DECATUR

***Jewish Federation**, (a, c). G. J. Wolfe, Treas.

EAST ST. LOUIS

Jewish Community Council (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Dr. W. E. Crystal, Pres.; Mrs. D. Hartstein, Sec., 1441 Summit.

ELGIN

***Jewish Welfare Chest** (includes St. Charles), org. 1938, (a, c). Ian Rubenstein, Chmn., 22 Douglas Ave.; Rabbi J. Stotland, Sec.

GRANITE CITY

Tri-Cities Jewish Community Council, includes Madison, Venice (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Ben Schermer, Pres.; Mrs. E. Rosenberg, Sec., 2330 Cleveland.

JOLIET

Jewish Federation, (a), 148 E. Clinton. Gus Miller, Pres.; Edward Minkus, Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Chest** (includes Coal City, Dwight, Morris, etc.), org. 1937, (a, c), 148 E. Clinton. Abe Aronin, Pres.; Rabbi M. M. Hershman, Sec.

JEWISH WOMEN'S COUNCIL, 148 E. Clinton. Mrs. S. Eisler, Sec.

MOLINE (See Rock Island, Ill.)**PEORIA**

Jewish Community Council (includes Canton, Pekin), org. 1933, (a, c); sponsors

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, 701 Lehmann Bldg. M. L. Bork, Pres.; Oscar A. Mintzer, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH TRANSIENT SHELTER. Office: 318 Third Ave.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 318 Third Ave. Oscar A. Mintzer, Caseworker

QUINCY

United Jewish Appeal, (a, c). Rabbi L. Kuppin and Irving Rosen, Co-Chmn.

ROCK ISLAND

***United Jewish Charities** (includes Moline), org. 1938, (a, c), 1804 Seventh Ave. I. C. Gellman, Pres.; Rabbi I. B. Faden, Ex. Sec.

TRI-CITY JEWISH CENTER, 1804 Seventh Ave. Rabbi I. B. Faden, Ex. Dir.

ROCKFORD

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1937, (a, c). Max Liebling, Pres., 206 S. Main St.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

***Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois** (includes Alton, Belleville, Benton, Cairo, Carbondale, Centralia, Chester, Collinsville, East St. Louis, Granite City, Stauton, etc.), org. 1942, (a, c), 208 Murphy Bldg., East St. Louis. Avery Carp, Pres.; Julian Stone, Ex. Sec.

SPRINGFIELD

***Jewish Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1941, (a, c), 1000 S. Fourth St. M. J. Kellner, Pres.; Rabbi H. E. Snyder, Ex. Sec.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, P. O. Box 33. Rabbi H. E. Snyder, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD (Army and Navy Committee). Mrs. S. Reinheimer, P. O. Box 33.

STAUNTON

Staunton Area Jewish Community Council, includes Carlinville, Gillespie, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Mt. Olive, Worden (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), (a). Sol Novik, Pres.; Joe Gomberg, Sec., Litchfield, Ill.

URBANA (See Champaign, Ill.)**WEST FRANKFORT** (See Southern Illinois)

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1936, (b-c), 100 Washington Ave. Samuel L. Sater, Pres.; Rabbi M. Greenwald, Sec.

JEWISH WELFARE COMMITTEE, 100 Washington Ave. Mrs. A. Blacker, Sec.

FORT WAYNE

***Jewish Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1922, (a, c), 322 Cal-Wayne Bldg. Dr. N. Salon, Pres.; Harry M. Rosen, Ex. Dir. (Committees on Army and Navy, Family Service, Group Work and Public Relations)

GARY

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1940, (a, c). C. David Cohen, Pres.; Herbert Rosenbloom, Sec.-Treas., 504 Broadway

HEBREW EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 804 Connecticut St. M. D. Lieberman, Treas.

JEWISH LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Edna Braman, Sec.-Treas., 619 Grant St.

HAMMOND

***United Jewish Appeal of Hammond, Inc.**, org. 1939, (a, c), Rm. 828-5231 Hohman Ave. Phillip Mossler, Pres.; Charles Levin, Ex. Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1905, (a, c), 401 Pennway Bldg. Samuel Mueller, Pres.; H. Joseph Hyman, Ex. Dir.

BIG EAGLE CAMP, 401 Pennway Bldg. H. Joseph Hyman, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION, 2314 N. Meridian St. Allan Bloom, Gen. Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION, 401 Pennway Bldg. H. Joseph Hyman, Sec.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY, 17 W. Morris St. H. Joseph Hyman, Ex. Dir.

JOSEPH AND ANNA BORINSTEIN HOME FOR AGED, Mrs. S. Messing Stern, Pres. Office: 401 Pennway Bldg.; Home: 3516 Central Ave.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1926, (b-c), 401 Pennway Bldg. William L. Schloss, Pres.; H. Joseph Hyman, Ex. Dir.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Mrs. M. M. Cohen, Pres., 3057 Washington Blvd.

INDIANA REFUGEE SERVICE (Regional), 401 Pennway Bldg. H. Joseph Hyman, Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, 401 Pennway Bldg. H. Joseph Hyman, Sec.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 749 Union St. Meyer Gallin, Supt.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL, 10th and Delaware Sts. Rabbi M. Goldblatt, Ex. Dir.

LAFAYETTE

***Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Attica, Frankfort), org. 1924, (a, c). Jacob Singer, Pres.; Mrs. B. A. Stein, Sec., Fowler Hotel.

JEWISH PROGRESS CLUB, 24 N. 3rd St. Jacob Singer, Pres.

LAFAYETTE COORDINATING COMMITTEE. Mrs. A. N. Mazor, Sec., 1007 Central Ave.

MARION

Jewish Federation, org. 1933, (a, c), N. E. Corner Square. Sam Fleck, Pres.; R. H. Berman, Sec.

MICHIGAN CITY

ø**United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937, (a, c). Irving Salomon, Pres.; Alan Joseph, Sec., 115 York St.

MUNCIE

ø**Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Hartford City, Portland, Winchester), org. 1938, (a, c), 405 S. Walnut St. Sam Gold, Pres.; Bernard W. Freund, Sec.

SOUTH BEND

***Jewish Welfare Fund of St. Joseph Valley**, org. 1936, (a, c). Abe Hurwich, Pres.; H. L. Maza, Sec., 205 Poledor Bldg.

B'NAI B'RITH LADIES AUXILIARY

HACHNOSIS ORCHIM

ø**HEBREW INSTITUTE**

MAMRE BOYS CAMP

INDIANA UNION OF JEWISH YOUTH, 602 S. Michigan Ave. Henry Feferman, Pres.

TERRE HAUTE

***Jewish Federation** (includes Marshall, Paris), org. 1922, (a, c). David Rubin, Pres.; Mrs. J. Tatelman, Sec., 1619 S. 4th St.

IOWA**CEDAR RAPIDS**

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1941, (c). J. Ohsman, Chmn.; Rabbi H. E. Schaalman, Sec., 347 19th St. S. E.

COUNCIL BLUFFS

Associated Jewish Charities (includes Southwest Iowa), org. 1941, (a, c). Samuel Meyerson, Chmn.; B. I. Seldin, Sec.

AGUDAS ACHIM

TALMUD TORAH. Sam Sacks, Sec.

DAVENPORT

***Jewish Charities**, org. 1921, (a, c), 632 Union Bank Bldg. Ben Comenitz, Pres.; Mrs. F. G. Blum, Ex. Dir.

DES MOINES

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1914, (b-c), 712 Des Moines Bldg. Rabbi E. Mannheimer, Pres.; Sidney Speigman, Ex. Dir.

ø**DES MOINES TALMUD TORAH**, 801 Forest Ave.

IOWA JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1620 Pleasant St. Rose Gottstein, Supt.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 801 Forest Ave. Mrs. M. Mayer, Dir.

ø**UNITED HEBREW ORTHODOX ASSOCIATION**, 1120-5th.

#**JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE**, 615 Empire Bldg. Sidney Speigman, Ex. Dir.

MASON CITY

Jewish Council of Mason City, org. 1937, (a, c), 113 S. Delaware Ave. Sam Richer, Pres.; Wm. Larner, Sec.

SIOUX CITY

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1943, (b-c), 421-25 Pearl St. E. N. Grueskin, Pres.; Dorothy Merlin, Ex. Dir.

EMERGENCY LOAN FUND, A. M. David, Chmn.

#FAMILY CARE AGENCY, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Chmn.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Mrs. P. Sherman, Chmn.

JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES, A. M. Davis, Chmn.

TALMUD TORAH, 16th and Douglas. R. H. Emlein, Pres.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, E. E. Baron, Chmn.

KANSAS

KANSAS CITY (See Kansas City, Mo.)

TOPEKA

United Jewish Appeal (includes Emporia, Lawrence, St. Marys), org. 1939, (c), 822 Topeka Blvd. Harry R. Nightingale, Pres.; Rabbi B. Bernfield, Sec.

WICHITA

ø***Mid-Kansas Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Augusta, El Dorado, Eureka, Dodge City, Great Bend, Hosington, Hutchinson, McPherson), org. 1935, (b-c), 1104 Union National Bank Bldg. Max M. Levand, Pres.; Leonard A. Levand, Sec.

KENTUCKY

ASHLAND

ø**Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Ironton, O.), org. 1937, (a, c), P. O. Box 184. Max Steckler, Pres.; S. Kaplan, Treas.

LEXINGTON

ø**Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1917, (a, c), 319 Dudley Road. I. Allen Paritz, Pres.; Louis R. Ades, Sec.-Treas.

LOUISVILLE

***Conference of Jewish Organizations** (includes New Albany, Jeffersonville, Ind.), org. 1934, (b-c), 600 Marion E. Taylor Bldg. Charles W. Morris, Pres.; Clarence F. Judah, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW SCHOOL, 208 E. Walnut St. Jack Badesch, Pres.

KENTUCKY REFUGEE COMMITTEE (State Committee), 101 Realty Bldg. Alexander W. Erlen, Sec.

#YMHA, 729 S. 2nd St. Alexander W. Erlen, Gen. Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes New Albany, Jeffersonville, Ind.), org. 1908, (a), 215 E. Walnut St. Herman G. Handmaker, Pres.; Alexander W. Erlen, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 1135 S. 1st St. Alexander W. Erlen, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, Floyd and Kentucky. H. A. Cross, Supt.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA

- ***Jewish Welfare Federation of Central Louisiana**, org. 1938, (a, c), P. O. Box 612
Max Hineburg, Pres.; Mrs. I. Goldstein, Ex. Sec.

BATON ROUGE

- ***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes surrounding territory), org. 1937, (c), 447 Main St.
Sam Scheinuk, Chmn.; Julien S. Mendelsohn, Sec.

MONROE

- ***United Jewish Charities of North East Louisiana**, org. 1938, (a, c), P. O. Box 1663.
F. Strauss, Pres.; Alan F. Sugar, Acting Sec.

NEW ORLEANS

- ***Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation**, org. 1913, (b), 211 Camp St. Walter
M. Barnett, Jr., Pres.; David Fichman, Ex. Dir.
#**JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME** (Regional), 5342 St. Charles Ave. Harry L. Ginsburg,
Supt.
#**TOURO INFIRMARY**, 3500 Prytania St. Dr. A. J. Hockett, Supt.
#**YM & YWHA**, 1634 Clio St. Harry Norr, Ex. Dir.
***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1933, (b-c), 211 Camp St. Frank S. Rosenthal, Pres.; David
Fichman, Ex. Sec.
#**COMMUNAL HEBREW SCHOOL**. Abe Slabot, Pres., 1630 Josephine St.
#**NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES**, 211 Camp St. Harold S. Mayer, Chmn.
#**NEW ORLEANS SECTION COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN**. Mrs. M. Cahn, 40 Versailles
Blvd.
#**INDEPENDENT HEBREW ASSOCIATION**. Philip Friedman, Pres., 1501 Orleans St.
#**MENORAH INSTITUTE**, 1631 Euterpe St. Aaron Lubritz, Pres.

SHREVEPORT

- ***Jewish Federation**, org. 1941, (a, c), 802 Cotton St. S. L. Herold, Pres.; Mrs. N. Pfeifer,
Ex. Sec.
#**HEBREW INSTITUTE**, 721 Texas St. Mr. Renov, Sec.

MAINE

AUBURN (*See Lewiston, Me.*)

BANGOR

- #**Jewish Welfare Federation** (a), 28 Somerset St. Moe Byer, Pres.; Dr. H. O. H. Levine,
Ex. Sec.
#**United Jewish Appeal**, (c), 28 Somerset St. Myer Segal, Chmn.; Dr. H. O. H. Levine,
Sec.
#**HEBREW COMMUNITY CENTER**, 28 Somerset St. Sidney Schiro, Pres.; Dr. H. O. H.
Levine, Ex. Dir.

LEWISTON

Lewiston-Auburn Jewish Federation (a, c). David V. Berman, Chmn.; Philip W. Lown, Campaign Dir. and Treas.

PORTLAND

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1942, (b-c), 341 Cumberland Ave. Abraham S. Levey, Pres.; Norman I. Godfrey, Ex. Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**. Israel Bernstein, Pres.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE. Israel Bernstein, Chmn., 119 Exchange St.

#COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Mrs. C. Sutton, Pres.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 341 Cumberland Ave. Norman I. Godfrey, Ex. Dir.

PORTLAND HEBREW SCHOOL. Charles Cohen, Pres.

#UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES. Irving Rothstein, Pres.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 158 North St. Max Shereshevsky, Ex. Dir.

MARYLAND**BALTIMORE**

***Associated Jewish Charities**, org. 1920, (b), 319 W. Monument St. Lester S. Levy, Pres.; Milton E. Gundersheimer, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE BUREAU, 319 W. Monument St. Anna Himelfarb, Acting Dir.

BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 1201 Eutaw Place. Dr. L. L. Kaplan, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW FREE LOAN, 1200 E. Baltimore St.

HEBREW HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, Belvedere and Greenspring Aves. Sigmund Feinblatt, Supt.

HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID, 319 W. Monument St. Martha Reizenstein, Dir.

JEWISH BIG BROTHER LEAGUE, 16 W. Saratoga St. Meyer D. Levin, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH COURT OF ARBITRATION, 1216 E. Baltimore St. S. Richard Nathanson, Sec.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 1216 E. Baltimore St. Alvin Neuberger, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 319 W. Monument St. Edith Lauer, Ex. Dir.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Westminster Pike, Reisterstown. Dr. A. F. Shrier, Med. Supt.

SINAI HOSPITAL OF BALTIMORE, INC., Monument St. and Rutland Ave. (conducts

Sinai Hospital Home for Aged and Infirm).

WOODLANDS COUNTRY HOME, 16 W. Saratoga St. S. Richard Nathanson, Sec.

YM & YWHA, 305 W. Monument St. Gustave Bisgyer, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1941, (b-c), 319 W. Monument St. Martin B. Kohn, Pres.; Milton E. Gundersheimer, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COUNCIL, 1817 Munsey Bldg. Leon Sachs, Ex. Dir.

REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

CUMBERLAND

***Jewish Community Fund of Western Maryland** (includes Frostburg, Md. and Keyser, W. Va.), org. 1939, (c), 107 Union St. Dr. S. M. Jacobson, Pres.; Rabbi A. H. Lefkowitz, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY. Harvey H. Weiss, Ex.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

****Associated Jewish Philanthropies** (sponsors, jointly with the United Jewish Campaign, the Combined Appeal for the support of local and non-local activities for Boston and surrounding communities), org. 1896, (b), 24 Province St. Hon. A. K. Cohen, Acting Pres.; B. M. Selekman, Ex. Dir.

BENOTH ISRAEL SHELTERING HOME, 6 N. Russell St. Morris L. Morrison, Pres.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, 330 Brookline Ave. Dr. C. F. Wilinsky, Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 6 N. Russell St. Louis Hurwich, Dir.

CAMP CHEBACCO ASSOCIATION, Samuel A. Nemzoff, Dir. Office: 24 Province St.; Camp: Essex, Mass.

COUNTRY WEEK ASSOCIATION, Mrs. A. A. Abrams, Pres. Office: 24 Province St.; Camp: Foster and Stanley Sts., Beverly, Mass.

HEBREW FREE BURIAL ASSOCIATION, 24 Province St. Simon Rosen, Pres.

HEBREW FREE LOAN, 532 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass. Harry H. Fein, Mgr. Dir.

HECHT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 160 American Legion Highway, Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. H. Saftel, Ex. Dir. (conducts Hecht Pioneer Camp, Westwood, Mass.)

JEWISH BIG BROTHER ASSOCIATION, 6 N. Russell St. Philip Slepian, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 6 N. Russell St. Dora Margolis, Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 6 N. Russell St. Dora Margolis, Dir.

JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 45 Townsend St., Roxbury, Mass. Mrs. I. Cooper, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL AID SOCIETY, 19 Green St., Brookline, Mass. Mrs. M. Sapers, Pres.

RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION, 190 Ruthven St., Roxbury, Mass. Rabbi B. L. Grossman, Sec.


UNITED MOATH CHITIM ASSOCIATION, 80 Federal St. Henry Friedman, Pres.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 24 Province St. Selma Landsman

YMHA OF BOSTON, 108 Seaver St., Roxbury, Mass. William Pinsker, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Campaign** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1937, (b-c), 24 Province St. Israel Friedlander, Chmn.; Sidney S. Cohen, Ex. Sec.

BOSTON COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, 24 Province St. Walter H. Bieringer, Chmn.

 BOSTON JWB ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 17 Commonwealth Ave. Daniel Brown, Dir.

#HEBREW LADIES MOSHEV ZEKAINIM ASSOCIATION, 21 Queen St., Dorchester, Mass. Morris Citrin, Supt.

LADIES HELPING HAND HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN, 35 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton, Mass. Ella V. Feldman, Ex. Dir.

BROCKTON

***Brockton Conference for United Jewish Appeal** (includes Rockland, Stoughton, Whitman), org. 1939, (c), 66 Green St. A. B. Yaffe, Gen. Chmn.; Abraham Cohen, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE, 66 Green St. Mrs. Edith Kovner, Sec.

#YM & YWHA, 71 Legion Pkwy. Abraham Cohen, Ex. Dir.

CAMBRIDGE

United Jewish Campaign included in **Boston Combined Appeal**

#Jewish Community Council, org. 1941. Edward Cohen, Pres.; Morris Frankel, Sec., 678 Massachusetts Ave.

EVERETT (See Boston, Mass.)

FALL RIVER

Jewish Community Council, org. 1938, (b-c). Max Kaplan, Pres.; David L. Gourse, Sec., Box 167; sponsors ***United Jewish Appeal**. Harry Gottlieb, Chmn.
 HACHNOSAS ORCHIM
 HEBREW FREE SCHOOL
 JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 46 Forest St.
 JEWISH SHELTER HOUSE
 TALMUD TORAH INSTITUTE
 UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES

FITCHBURG

***Jewish Community Council of Fitchburg-Leominster**, org. 1939, (c). John J. Meyer, Pres.; Mrs. M. Kaufman, Sec., 717 Main St., Fitchburg.
 YM & YMHA, 456 S. Main St. Albert Shane, Pres.

HOLYOKE

United Jewish Appeal (includes Easthampton), org. 1938, (c), 378 Maple St. J. L. Barowsky, Chmn.; Rabbi A. A. Lasker, Ex. Sec.
 YM & YWHA, 378 Maple St. Rabbi A. A. Lasker, Ex. Dir.

LAWRENCE

Jewish Community Council, (c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 483 Lowell St. Sidney Fish, Ex. Sec.
 HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, 48 Concord St. Mrs. P. Goldstein, Pres.
 HEBREW LADIES FREE LOAN, 48 Concord St. Mrs. H. Simon, Pres.
 HEBREW LADIES SHELTERING HOME. Mrs. J. Spector, Pres.
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE. David Kahn, Ex. Sec.
 LAWRENCE HEBREW SCHOOL, 483 Lowell St. Alexander H. Weiner, Pres.
 #YMHA COMMUNITY BUILDING, 48 Concord St. David Kahn, Ex. Sec.

LEOMINSTER (See Fitchburg, Mass.)**LOWELL**

Jewish Community Chest, org. 1941, (b), 105 Princeton St. Calvin Robinson, Treas.
***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1940, (c), 105 Princeton St. Archie Barlofsky, Pres.; Rabbi J. Warren, Ex. Dir.
 HEBREW COMMUNITY CENTER, 105 Princeton St. Rabbi J. Warren.

LYNN

***United Jewish Appeal** (includes Nahant, Saugus, Swampscott), org. 1938, (b-c), 22 City Hall Square. Eli A. Cohen, Pres.; William M. Pruss, Ex. Sec.
 #FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 22 City Hall Square. Mrs. E. Cheskis, Case Worker.
 HEBREW SCHOOL, 46 Blossom St. Dr. J. Loewenbach, Prin.
 #YMHA COMMUNITY CENTER, 22 City Hall Square. William M. Pruss, Ex. Dir.

MALDEN

United Jewish Appeal included in **Boston Combined Appeal**, Dr. M. O. Berman, Chmn., 320 Ferry St.
 GEMILATH CHESD, 49 Walnut St. Louis Stavits, Pres.
 HEBREW SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY CENTER. Samuel H. Dinsky, Ex. Dir., 2 Hancock St.

NEW BEDFORD

***Jewish Community Council** (includes Acushnet, Dartmouth), org. 1939, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, Judge S. Barnet, Pres.; Raphael Mutterperl, P. O. Box 830.

KADIMAH YMHA, 108 Union St. Abraham Shuster, Cor. Sec.

NORTHAMPTON

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1939, (c). Samuel B. August, Chmn.; Herman Wolfe, Sec.

PEABODY

United Jewish Appeal (c). David Kirstein, Chmn.; Samuel Snider, Sec.

HEBREW COMMUNITY CENTER, 42 Washington St. Rabbi I. H. Perlman, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW SCHOOL. Mrs. A. Bender, Sec.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 116 Main St. Maurice Hillman, Sec.

PITTSFIELD

Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1940, (b-c), 173 Robbins Ave. Monroe B. England, Chmn.; Dr. G. Gelbart, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 173 Robbins Ave. Dr. G. Gelbart, Ex. Dir.

QUINCY (See Boston, Mass.)

REVERE (See Boston, Mass.)

SOMERVILLE (See Boston, Mass.)

SPRINGFIELD

Jewish Community Council, org. 1938; sponsors ***United Jewish Welfare Fund**; Committees on Army and Navy, Public Relations and Jewish Refugees, (b-c), 130 Maple St. Max Katz, Pres.; Sidney Simon, Ex. Dir.

DAUGHTERS OF JACOB FREE LOAN, 1910 Main St. Mrs. S. Block, Sec.

HEBREW INSTITUTE, 61 Massasoit St. Simon Kantarof, Prin.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 130 Maple St. Sidney Simon, Ex. Dir.

MATZOH FUND, 267 Chestnut St. Allis Freedman, Pres.

UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS, 29 Oakland St. Morris D. Benathan, Ex. Dir.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE YIDDISH SCHOOL, 8 Round Hill. Michael Forem, Prin.

Y DAY CAMP, North Wilbraham, Mass. Sidney Simon, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 44 Copely Terrace. Uriah Tchack, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 145 State St. Jessie Josolowitz, Ex. Dir.

WALTHAM

United Jewish Appeal included in **Boston Combined Appeal**.

BETH ISRAEL COMMUNITY CENTER, 25 Harvard St. David Beecher, Pres.

WINTHROP (See Boston, Mass.)

WORCESTER

Jewish Community Council, org. 1936, 10 Waverly St. Joseph Talamo, Pres.; Jacob Gross, Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, (c), 10 Waverly St. George W. Farber, Pres.; Jacob Gross, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH YOUTH ACTIVITIES, 10 Waverly St. Rabbi G. Appel, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED AND ORPHANS, 1029 Pleasant St. John D. Beller, Supt.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 10 Waverly St. Jacob Gross, Ex. Dir.

#WORCESTER IVRIAH SCHOOL, 12 Waverly St. Hyman Steinberg, Princ.

MICHIGAN

BAY CITY

- *Northeastern Michigan Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Alpena, East Tawas, Midland, West Branch, etc.), org. 1940, (b-c). Theodore S. Friedman, Chmn.; Rabbi I. Ganz, Sec., 610 N. Van Buren St.

HEBREW LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

BENTON HARBOR

- United Jewish Charities**, org. 1942, (c). David J. Ross, Pres., c-o Duv Company, Fair Ave.

DETROIT

- Jewish Community Council**, org. 1937, 803 Washington Blvd. Bldg. James I. Ellmann, Pres.; Isaac Franck, Ex. Dir.

- *#Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1926, (b-c); sponsors **Allied Jewish Campaign**, 51 W. Warren Ave. Abraham Srere, Pres.; Herman M. Pekarsky, Acting Ex. Dir.

#COUNCIL CAMP. Florence Israel, Off. Sec. Office: 8904 Woodward Ave.; Camp: Lake Huron, near Jeddo, Mich.

#FARBAND SCHOOLS, 1912 Taylor Ave. A. Meyerowitz, Dir.

#FRESH AIR SOCIETY. Alvin G. Skelly, Dir. Office: 8904 Woodward Ave.; Camp: Blaine Lake, near Brighton, Mich.

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 8641 Linwood Ave. Mrs. I. B. Colton, Ex. Sec.

#HOUSE OF SHELTER, 1622 Taylor Ave. Mrs. G. Croll, Sec.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 51 W. Warren Ave. Clarice Freud, Dir.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 8904 Woodward Ave. Herman Jacobs, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 11501 Petoskey Ave. Dr. O. A. Hirsch, Supt.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 5737 Second Ave. Harold Silver, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 5737 Second Ave. M. William Weinberg, Dir.

#NORTH END CLINIC, 936 Holbrook Ave. Selma J. Sampliner, Dir.

#RESETTLEMENT SERVICE, 5737 Second Ave. Harold Silver, Dir.

#SHOLEM ALEICHEM FOLK INSTITUTE, 3574 Monterey Ave. Shloime Bercovich, Dir.

#UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS, 13226 Lawton Ave. Bernard Isaacs, Supt.

#WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOLS, 11529 Linwood Ave. Herman M. Raden, Dir.

#YESHIVATH BETH YEHUDAH, 12301 Dexter Blvd. Dr. S. R. Weiss, Dean.

FLINT

- *#Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1936, (a, c), 716 N. Saginaw St. Isaac Schnider, Pres.; Gilbert Fienberg, Sec.

GRAND RAPIDS

- *#Jewish Community Fund**, org. 1940 (b-c). Manuel Brown, Pres.; M. M. Weiss, Sec., 246 Monroe St.

JACKSON

- *#Jewish Federation**, org. 1937, (a, c). Louis Glick, Pres.; Julius Levin, Sec.

LANSING

- *Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1939, (c). Max Kramer, Pres.; Sam Edelson, V. Pres., 209 S. Washington Ave.

MUSKEGON

- ***United Jewish Charities**, org. 1941, (a, c). Leo S. Rosen and Paul S. Wiener, Co-Chmn.; Morton L. Wolfe, Sec., 712 Hackley Bank Bldg.

PONTIAC

- ***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1936, (a, c). Irving Steinman, Chmn.; M. J. Kaplan, Sec., 146 Chippewa Road.

SAGINAW

- ***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1939, (a, c). Morris Nover, Pres.; Henry Merdler, Ex. Sec., 712 Holden St.

HACHNOSSOS ORCHIM SOCIETY

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

MINNESOTA**DULUTH**

- ***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1937, (b-c), 223 New Jersey Bldg. Harry K. Goldenberg, Pres.; Joseph M. Papo, Ex. Dir.

DULUTH BIKUR CHOLIM, Benjamin Karon, Pres., 2011 E. 2nd St.

DULUTH COMMITTEE, MINNESOTA JEWISH COUNCIL, 223 New Jersey Bldg. Joseph M. Papo, Sec.

DULUTH HEBREW INSTITUTE, 310 E. 3rd St. Alex J. Lurye, Pres.

DULUTH MOAS CHITIM, Rabbi P. J. Bender, 712 E. 8th St.

DULUTH RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 210 Moore Welfare Bldg. Joseph M. Papo, Sec.

FEDERATION YOUTH COMMITTEE, 223 New Jersey Bldg. Joseph M. Papo, Sec.

HACHNOSSATH ORCHIM, Mrs. S. Karon, Pres., 20 E. 2nd St.

TEMPLE EMANUEL SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1902 E. 4th St. Maurice M. Cohen, Chmn.

GEMILOTH CHESSED SOCIETY, 302 E. 3rd St. Jack Meyers, Pres.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 305 Moore Memorial Bldg. Joseph M. Papo, Ex. Sec.

HIBBING

- ***Federation of Jewish Charities**, (a, c). H. Bloom, Pres.; I. R. Sher, Treas., 311 Howard St.

MINNEAPOLIS

- ***Federation for Jewish Service**, org. 1930, (b-c), Andrus Bldg. Rabbi A. I. Gordon, Pres.; Charles I. Cooper, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME

MINNEAPOLIS REFUGEE COMMITTEE, 404 S. 8th St. Ann Kaufman, Dir.

TALMUD TORAH OF MINNEAPOLIS, 725 Fremont Ave. N. Dr. J. Diamond, Educational Dir.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Dr. F. Brown, Dir.; Camp Council, Hinckley, Minn.

#EMANUEL COHEN CENTER, 909 Elwood Ave. N. Jacob Mirviss, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 816 Girard Ave. N. Jacob Braverman, Pres.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, 1229 Logan Ave. N. Isaiah Guttman, Pres.

#JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 404 S. 8th St. Ann Kaufman, Ex. Sec. (includes Children's Dept., Employment Service, Vocational Guidance Dept.)

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED OF NORTHWEST, 1554 Midway Pkwy., St. Paul. Mrs. H. M. Libbey, Sec.

OAK PARK HOME, 1708 Oak Park Ave. N. Gerda Epstein, Supt.

ST. PAUL

- Council of Jewish Agencies**, org. 1931, 744 Ashland Ave. Rabbi H. M. Cohen, Pres.; Helen Grodinsky, Sec.
- *United Jewish Fund**, org. 1935, (b-c), 641 Endicott Bldg. Harry K. Wolkoff, Pres.; Mrs. S. Stameshkin, Ex. Sec.
- HILLEL FOUNDATION, University of Minnesota, 1507 University Ave. S. E. Rabbi A. E. Millgram, Dir.
- JEWISH EDUCATIONAL CENTER HEBREW SCHOOL, Holly and Grotto Aves. Jesse B. Calmenson, Pres.
- JEWISH PLACEMENT SERVICE, 641 Endicott Bldg. Mrs. S. Stameshkin, Dir.
- PASSOVER RELIEF FUND, Mount Zion Temple, Holly and Avon Sts.
- ST. PAUL HEBREW INSTITUTE, 295 Kentucky St. George Kaplan, Pres.
- ST. PAUL JEWISH COUNCIL, 641 Endicott Bldg. Mrs. S. Stameshkin, Sec.
- ST. PAUL REFUGEE SERVICE DIVISION, 200 Wilder Bldg. Helen Grodinsky, Ex. Dir.
- TWIN CITY ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, 1760 St. Clair Ave. I. E. Gottlieb, Chmn.
- #JEWISH EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 741 Holly Ave. George Samansky, Dir.
- #JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1554 Midway Pkwy. Mrs. J. Fredgant, Sec.
- #JEWISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 200 Wilder Bldg. Helen Grodinsky, Ex. Dir.

VIRGINIA

- *Federation for Jewish Service**, org. 1939, (a, c), P. O. Box 965. M. E. Finkelstein Pres.; Mrs. B. Dorfman, Sec.

MISSISSIPPI**HATTIESBURG**

- Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937, (a, c). Max M. Mabel, Pres.; Simon London, Sec.

NATCHEZ

- United Jewish Appeal** (includes surrounding communities in Louisiana and Mississippi), org. 1938, (c). Rabbi M. H. Marx, Sec.-Treas.

VICKSBURG

- *Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Anguilla and Brunswick), org. 1937, (a, c), 1209 Cherry St. Isadore Marcus, Pres.; Rabbi S. R. Brav, Ex. Sec.
- LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 1517 Cherry St. Mrs. R. Weil, Pres.

MISSOURI**JOPLIN**

- *Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1938, (c). Samuel Miller, Pres.; Irven P. Epstein, Sec., P. O. Box 241.

KANSAS CITY

- Jewish Community Council** (includes Independence, Mo., Kansas City, Kan.), org. 1937, 1600 Linwood Blvd. Joseph Cohen, Pres.; Max Bretton, Ex. Dir.

***#Jewish Welfare Federation of Greater Kansas City** (includes Independence, Mo., Kansas City, Kan.), org. 1933, (b-c), 1600 Linwood Blvd. Louis S. Myers, Pres.; Max Bretton, Ex. Sec.

BETH HATVILAH, 3336 Paseo. Rabbi J. Braver.

HEBREW LADIES' RELIEF LOAN ASSOCIATION. Reuben Peltzman, 1721 Holmes.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1600 Linwood Blvd. Max Bretton, Ex. Dir.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS RELIEF. Dr. J. H. Rabin, Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

MENORAH HOSPITAL, 4949 Rockhill Rd. F. A. Tobin, Mgr.

MICHAEL APPLEMAN HOME FOR JEWISH AGED, 2850 Troost Ave. Joseph Ross, Supt.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY FOR JEWISH CHILDREN. Lawrence E. Goldman, Pres., Rialto Bldg.

***#UNITED JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICES**, 1000 Admiral Blvd. Emelie Levin, Ex. Dir. (Departments: Family and Children's Service, Refugee Services, Alfred Benjamin Dispensary, Kansas City Placement Council and Jewish Child Welfare Association)

ST. JOSEPH

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1916, (a, c). Samuel Hassenbusch, Pres.; Edith Reznik, Ex. Dir., 210 S. 6th St.

TALMUD TORAH. Louis Kranitz, Pres.

ST. LOUIS

***#Jewish Federation** (includes St. Louis County), org. 1900, (b); sponsors ***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1934, (b-c), 1220 Chemical Bldg. Jesse A. Wolfort, Pres.; Samuel Gerson, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED HEBREW SCHOOLS, 1220 West End Ave. Leon Lander, Ex. Dir.

CAMP HAWTHORN, Kaiser, Mo. Gilbert Harris, Ex. Dir.

COUNCIL HOUSE, 5625 Wells Ave. William H. Riback, Ex. Dir.

GERMAN-JEWISH CHILDREN'S AID, 5654a Easton Ave. Mrs. M. Esrock, Acting Dir.

JEWISH AID ASSOCIATION, 1220 Chemical Bldg.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 6630 Oakland Ave. Samuel Black, Supt.

JEWISH COORDINATING COUNCIL, 1003 Chemical Bldg. Thelma Marcus, Adm. Sec.

JEWISH EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 317 Chemical Bldg. Morris J. Appelman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, 216 S. Kingshighway. Florence King, Adm.

JEWISH ORTHODOX OLD FOLKS HOME, 1438 E. Grand Ave. Joseph Kleiman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH SANATORIUM, Fee Fee Road, Robertson, Mo. Dr. S. Simon, Med. Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 5654a Easton Ave. Frieda C. Romalis, Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU REFUGEE DIVISION, 5654a Easton Ave. Frieda C. Romalis, Dir.

MIRIAM CONVALESCENT HOME, 501 Bacon Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. Mrs. A. P. Gresham, Dir.

SOMMERS CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 5654a Easton Ave. Mrs. M. Esrock, Acting Dir.

YMHA-YWHA, 724 N. Union. Gilbert Harris, Ex. Dir.

SEDALIA

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1935, (a, c). R. R. Jiedel, Chmn.; J. L. Rosenthal, Treas.

MONTANA

BUTTE

***Jewish Welfare Chest** (includes Anaconda), org. 1939, (a, c). Phil Judd, Sec., 83 E. Park St.

HELENA

Jewish Community Chest, org. 1938, (c), 361 North Main St. Norman Winestine and George Grossberg, Co-Chmn.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN

***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Beatrice), org. 1931, (a, c), 1726 Pepper. Louis B. Finkelstein, Pres.; Mrs. B. Polsky, Sec.

OMAHA

***Federation for Jewish Service**, org. 1919, (a); sponsors **Jewish Philanthropies**, org. 1930, (b-c), 101 N. 20th St. Sam Beber, Pres.; Paul Veret, Ex. Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 101 N. 20th St.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN REFUGEES, 101 N. 20th St.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 101 N. 20th St.

JEWISH FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 101 N. 20th St.

JEWISH WELFARE BUREAU, 101 N. 20th St.

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, 101 N. 20th St.

NEVADA

RENO

ø**United Jewish Appeal** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936, (a, c). Bert Goldwater, Chmn.; A. H. Melner, Sec., P. O. Box 2402.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

United Jewish Appeal, (c), 275 Hanover St. Martin E. Danzig.

HEBREW SHELTERING AID SOCIETY, 275 Hanover St. Nathan Ekman, Pres.

*YM & YWHA COMMUNITY CENTER, 275 Hanover St. Martin E. Danzig, Ex. Dir.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1925, (a, c), 119 States Ave. Harry Cassman, Pres.; Kate Rosenberg, Gen. Sec.

#ATLANTIC CITY FREE HEBREW SCHOOL, 1016 Pacific Ave. Solomon Kaufman, Pres.

#HEBREW OLD AGE AND SHELTERING HOME, 33 S. Vermont Ave. Louis Lipson, Pres.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 119 States Ave. Harry Segel, Ex. Dir.

BAYONNE

- *Jewish Community Council**, org. 1938, (a, c); sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 21 Lincoln Pkwy. Charles H. Dembe, Pres.; Henry Wellman, Ex. Dir.
FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 21 Lincoln Pkwy. Henry Wellman, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 21 Lincoln Pkwy. Henry Wellman, Ex. Dir.
GLUCKMAN HEBREW HOME FOR AGED OF BAYONNE, 735 Ave. C. J. Jerome Schneiderman, Sec.

BELLEVILLE (See Newark, N. J.)**CAMDEN**

- *Federation of Jewish Charities** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936, (a, c); sponsors **Allied Jewish Appeal**, 621 Kaighn Ave. Isadore H. Hermann, Pres.; Dan S. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.
BETH-EL HEBREW SCHOOL, Park and Bellevue Blvds. Rabbi M. Weine, Prin.
BETH ISRAEL HEBREW SCHOOL, 28th and High Sts. Rabbi F. D. Plotke, Prin.
BETH SHOLOM HEBREW SCHOOL, 19 White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights. Rabbi G. Vida, Prin.
CAMDEN ANTI DEFAMATION COUNCIL, 621 Kaighn Ave. Dan S. Rosenberg, Sec.
CAMDEN JEWISH YOUTH CENTER, 621 Kaighn Ave. Max Grossman, Dir.
CAMDEN TALMUD TORAH, 621 Kaighn Ave. Dr. P. Birnbaum, Prin.
HEBREW WELFARE SOCIETY, 621 Kaighn Ave. Dan S. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH FREE LOAN FUND, 621 Kaighn Ave. Dan S. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.
WORKMEN' CIRCLE SCHOOL, 502 Broadway. Joseph Epstein, Pres.

CLIFTON (See Passaic, N. J.)**EAST ORANGE** (See Newark, N. J.)**ELIZABETH**

- *Jewish Council**, org. 1940, (a, c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 1034 E. Jersey St. Samuel Koestler, Pres.; Harry Lebau, Sec.
CENTRAL TALMUD TORAH, 1034 E. Jersey St. Rabbi E. M. Preil
ELIZABETH REFUGEE COMMITTEE
#UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, 1034 E. Jersey St. Frances Seidel, Ex. Sec.
#YM & YWHA, 1034 E. Jersey St. Harry Lebau, Ex. Dir.

ENGLEWOOD

- United Jewish Appeal**, (c), 107 Elmore Ave. Hyman Greenstein, Chmn.
HEBREW INSTITUTE. Mrs. L. Rogovin, Sec.

HACKENSACK

- United Jewish Appeal**, (c), 211 Essex St. Samuel G. Sirotin, Chmn.; Irving Warshawsky, Camp. Dir.
#BERGEN COUNTY YMHA, 211 Essex St. Irving Warshawsky, Ex. Dir.
HEBREW INSTITUTE, State and Myer Sts. Rabbi Irving Silman.

JERSEY CITY

- *United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1939, (a, c). Emanuel Weitz, Chmn.; George Clott, Sec., 26 Journal Square.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 604 Bergen Ave. Samuel Shair, Ex. Dir.

LONG BRANCH

United Jewish Appeal, (c), Second and North Bath Aves. Samuel M. Heimlich, Chmn.; Josef Perlberg, Campaign Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Second and North Bath Aves. Josef Perlberg, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Mrs. G. Schwartzstein, Sec.

HEBREW SCHOOL, Second and North Bath Aves. Josef Perlberg, Prin.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

***Essex County Council of Jewish Agencies**, org. 1922, (c), 682 High St. Samuel I. Kessler, Pres.; Mrs. E. Jameson, Ex. Dir.; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal of Essex County**, org. 1937, (b-c), 30 Clinton St. Jacob Rich, Campaign Dir.

BELLEVILLE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL. Rabbi R. R. Dobin, Chmn., 317 Washington Ave., Belleville, N. J.

COMMUNITY VOCATIONAL SERVICE OF ESSEX COUNTY, 682 High St. Samuel H. Flowerman, Ex. Dir.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 682 High St. Mrs. R. L. Stein, Ex. Dir.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF NEWARK AND ENVIRONS, 50 Clinton Place. Mrs. D. H. Yonneff, Corr. Sec.

FULD NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 21-17th Ave. Mrs. S. Lauterbach, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW MATERNITY AID SOCIETY. Mrs. F. Walkenberg, Treas.-Sec., 193 Johnson Ave.

HEBREW SHELTERING ASSOCIATION. A. Popick, Pres., 64 Morton St.

HEBREW SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU OF IRVINGTON. Mrs. F. V. Friedlander, Ex. Dir., 560 Sinclair Terrace, South Orange, N. J.

JEWISH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE. Michael G. Alenick, Sec.-Treas., 11 Commerce St.

JEWISH CHILD GUIDANCE BUREAU, 682 High St. Simon Doniger, Sec.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 534 Clinton Ave. Jacob L. Trobe, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY, 682 High St. Sylvan H. Kohn, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 682 High St. Mrs. I. S. G. Segal, Ex. Dir.

NEWARK BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, 201 Lyons Ave. I. E. Behrman, Dir.

NEWARK BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, VOLUNTEER LEAGUE. Mrs. M. Lazarus, Corr. Sec., 371 Irving Ave., South Orange, N. J.

NEWARK U. O. T. S. LEAGUE FOR CARDIAC CHILDREN. Mrs. J. Fishman, Corr. Sec., 119 Bailey Ave., Hillside, N. J.

PERSONAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION. Mrs. A. A. Adler, Corr. Sec., 67 Midland Blvd., Maplewood, N. J.

RUTH KOHN SUMMER HOME. Mrs. T. C. Kaufman, Corr. Sec., 115 Pomona Ave.

SUMMER CAMP COMMITTEE. Mrs. J. Gordon, Sec., 16 Hazel Place.

THERESA GROTTA HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. Mrs. S. Kay, Corr. Sec., 7 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.

YM & YWHA, 652 High St. Harold Herman, Ex. Dir.

DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL HOME FOR AGED, 651 High St. William H. Brauman, Supt.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION. Ike Lilien, Pres., 127 Howard St.

HEBREW ORPHANAGE AND SHELTERING HOME, 141 Lincoln Ave. Mrs. L. Goldfarb, Sec.

PALISADES PARK

United Jewish Appeal, (c). Benjamin Levy, Chmn., 278 Broad Ave.

PASSAIC

***Jewish Community Council of Passaic and Vicinity** (includes Clifton, Garfield, Lodi, Wallington), org. 1933, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Relief Campaign**, 184 Washington Place. Benjamin Ackerman, Pres.; Morris Novitsky, Ex. Sec.

AHAVAS ISRAEL SCHOOL

BIALIK FOLK SCHOOL

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

HEBREW FREE SHELTERING HOME

HEBREW INSTITUTE OF PASSAIC

HOME OF DAUGHTERS OF MIRIAM, 160 Hazel Road. Lillian N. Geld, Ex. Sec.

TIFERETH TZVI HEBREW SCHOOL

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL

YM-YWHA COMMUNITY CENTER, 184 Washington Place. Mrs. B. Leipold, Ex. Sec.

PATERSON

***Jewish Community Council** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1933, (c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal Drive**, 179 Ellison St. Louis E. Schotz, Pres.; Dr. S. Geld, Ex. Dir.

BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 179 Ellison St. Dr. S. Geld, Ex. Dir.

DAUGHTERS OF MIRIAM HOME FOR AGED AND ORPHANS OF PASSAIC COUNTY, 160 Hazel Road, Clifton, N. J. Mrs. L. N. Geld, Supt.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 121 Broadway. Morris Rosenblatt, Sec.

#HEBREW LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 336 — 17th Ave. Mrs. I. I. Jaffe, Pres.

#N. AND M. BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 680 Broadway. Louis Roth, Supt.

#YM & YWHA, 152 Van Houten St. Harry S. Albert, Ex. Dir.

PERTH AMBOY

Council of Jewish Organizations (includes South Amboy, Woodbridge), org. 1939, (c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 316 Madison Ave. Albert Leon, Pres.; David Bonder, Ex. Sec.

YMHA, 316 Madison Ave. David Bonder, Ex. Dir.

BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION.

JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED. Mrs. S. Saltman, Sec., 130 Catalpa Ave.

PERTH AMBOY HEBREW SCHOOL. Martin Sobel, Pres., 213 State St.

SHOLEM ALEICHEM FOLK SHULE. Mrs. S. Saltman, Sec., 130 Catalpa Ave.

UNITED HEBREW ASSOCIATION. Herman Turteltaub, Pres., 318 Watson Ave.

PLAINFIELD

Council of Jewish Organizations (includes North Plainfield), org. 1937, (c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 403 W. 7th St. Edward Sachar, Pres.; Aaron Allen, Ex. Dir.

#COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Mrs. W. Goldstein, Pres., 1007 W. 6th St.

HEBREW INSTITUTE. S. Weinstein, Pres., Salem Rd.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 403 W. 7th St. Aaron Allen, Ex. Dir.

RUTHERFORD

United Jewish Appeal of East Rutherford, (c). Benjamin Labov, Pres.
SOUTH BERGEN HEBREW INSTITUTE. Rabbi P. Silman.

TEANECK

United Jewish Appeal, (c), 1075 Queen Anne Road. Herman B. Levine, Chmn.; Henry Stampleman, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1075 Queen Anne Road. Rabbi S. Geffen, Ex. Dir.

TRENTON

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1929, (a, c), 18 S. Stockton St. Bernard Alexander, Pres.; Louis B. Greenberg, Ex. Dir.

DR. HERZL ZION HEBREW SCHOOL, Market and Cooper St. I. Louis Finkle, Pres.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, Market and Cooper St. Leon Kasman, Sec.

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME OF TRENTON, Market and Mill Sts. Leon Kasman, Sec.

#JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU, 18 S. Stockton St. Louis B. Greenberg, Ex. Dir.

TRENTON REFUGEE SERVICE, 18 S. Stockton St. Mrs. L. D. Kind, Chmn.

#YMHA, 18 S. Stockton St. Louis B. Greenberg, Ex. Dir.

UNION CITY

United Jewish Appeal (includes Weehawken), (c). John Platoff, Chmn.; Paul Salzman, Sec., c/o Jewish Community Center of North Hudson, 3400 New York Ave.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF NORTH HUDSON, 3400 New York Ave. Paul Salzman, Ex. Dir.

NORTH HUDSON COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (includes North Bergen, Weehawken, West New York and Secaucus), c/o Paul Salzman, Ex. Dir., Jewish Community Center, 680 New York Ave.

WESTWOOD

United Jewish Appeal, (c). Dr. D. Goldberg, Chmn.

NEW MEXICO**ALBUQUERQUE**

***Federation of Jewish Charities** (Albuquerque and vicinity), org. 1938, (a, c), P. O. Box 564. Leopold Meyer, Pres.; Rabbi S. E. Starrels, Sec.

NEW YORK**ALBANY**

#Jewish Community Council, org. 1938, 111 Washington Ave. Hon. S. Rubenstein, Pres.; Mrs. M. M. Solomon, Sec.

United Jewish Appeal (includes Rensselaer), (b-c), 78 State St. Nathan M. Medwin, Chmn.; Mrs. C. Michelove, Sec.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE. Dr. M. Aronowitz, Chmn., 143 Washington Ave.

CAPITOL DISTRICT AND DAUGHTERS OF SARAH JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 366 Western Ave. Samuel Harrison, Pres.

#HEBREW WELFARE AGENCY, 62 Franklin St. Mrs. R. Herman, Sec.

#CLARA DE HIRSCH SOCIETY

#HEBREW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

#HEBREW SHELTERING SOCIETY

#ISRAEL GUARDIAN SOCIETY

#MOAS CHITIM SOCIETY

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 111 Washington Ave. Dr. M. H. Chaseman, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 78 State St. Mrs. R. B. Freund, Ex. Sec.

BEACON

United Jewish Appeal, (c). Israel Lewittes, Chmn.

BEACON HEBREW ALLIANCE, Main St. Rabbi M. Posnansky, Ex. Dir.

BINGHAMTON

Jewish Community Council (includes Endicott), org. 1937, (c); sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 155 Front St. Samuel H. Pearis, Pres.; Isidore Friedland, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 155 Front St. Isidore Friedland, Ex. Dir.

BUFFALO

***Jewish Federation for Social Service**, org. 1903, (b-c), 1104 Walbridge Bldg. Eugene Warner, Pres.; Cecil B. Wiener, Ex. Vice-Pres.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 434 Prudential Bldg. Dr. U. Z. Engelman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 323 Hickory St. Louis Shocket, Ex. Dir. (Camp: Allegany State Park, Quaker Bridge, N. Y.)

JEWISH FRESH AIR CAMP. Mrs. B. Raikin, Ex. Sec. Office: 25 E. Huron St.; Camp: Angola-on-the-Lake, Buffalo.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 25 E. Huron St. Cecil B. Wiener, Ex. Dir.

MINUTE MEN SALVAGE SHOP, 109 Seneca St. Edward White, Mgr.

YM & YWHA, 277 Linwood Ave. Harry Bluestone, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Fund** (includes surrounding suburbs), org. 1933, (c), 1104 Walbridge Bldg. David Diamond, Pres.

ROSA COPLON JEWISH OLD FOLKS HOME, 310 North St. Simon Perlman, Supt.

ENDICOTT (See Binghamton, N. Y.)**GLENS FALLS**

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, (c). William I. Hehlze, Chmn.

GLENS FALLS HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 68 Bay St. Mrs. B. Nonkin, Sec.

GLENS FALLS JEWISH BROTHERHOOD, c/o Hebrew Association, 68 Bay St. J. Saidel, Pres.

TALMUD TORAH, c/o Hebrew Association, 68 Bay St. Rabbi J. Handler.

GLOVERSVILLE

Jewish Community Fund (includes Johnstown), (c), 28 E. Fulton St. Daniel H. Higier, Chmn.; Rabbi M. Kramer, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF FULTON COUNTY, 28 E. Fulton St. Rabbi M. Kramer, Ex. Dir.

HUDSON

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1939, (c). Adolph Lorch, Chmn.; Theodore H. Kline, Sec., 431 Warren St.

MIDDLETOWN

***United Jewish Appeal** (includes Florida, Goshen and Warwick), org. 1937, (a, c), P. O. Box 424. Falk Levine, Chmn.; Rabbi A. Simon, Ex. Dir.

MONTICELLO

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1939, (c), 186 Broadway. Dr. J. M. Rosenthal, Chmn.; Bernard Weiss, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 186 Broadway. Rabbi A. Walden, Ex. Dir.

YM & YWHA, 186 Broadway. Nathan Cristt, Pres.

MOUNT VERNON

United Jewish Appeal (included in New York City, N. Y.)

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL. Jacob Zinovoy, Pres.; Nathan Wilchins, Sec., 11 S. 4th Ave.

YWHA, 38 N. 10th Ave. Mrs. R. Silverman, Ex. Dir.

NASSAU COUNTY (*See* New York City, N. Y.)**NEWBURGH**

Jewish Community Council, org. 1938. Seymour S. Cohen, Pres., 60 Bay View Terrace; Jack Haber, Sec.; sponsors ***United Jewish Charities**, org. 1925, 56 Second St. Sol Reiter, Pres.; M. J. Rider, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY

United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York (includes New York City and Metropolitan areas), org. 1939, (c), 250 W. 57th St. Sylvan Gotshal, Pres.; Henry C. Bernstein and Samuel Blitz, Ex. Vice-Pres.

(BROOKLYN)

***#Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1909, (b-c), 71 W. 47th St., N. Y. C. Michael G. Appel, Pres.; Irwin Rosen, Ex. Dir.

#BETH MOSES HOSPITAL, Stuyvesant Ave. and Hart St. Dr. A. A. Karan, Ex. Dir.
BROOKLYN HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 732 Flushing Ave. Miss M. Freedman, Sec.

#BROOKLYN SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 285 Schermerhorn St. Grace Grossmann, Ex. Dir.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE BUREAU, 150 Court St. Hon. Aaron L. Jacoby, Ex. Dir.
EAST NEW YORK DISPENSARY, 131 Watkins St. Bertha Dichter, Dir.

#FIRST HEBREW DAY NURSERY, 221 Division Ave. Mrs. L. Lax, Dir.

GLORY OF ISRAEL HEBREW INSTITUTE, 363 Pennsylvania Ave. M. D. Cohen, Sec.

#HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 564 Hopkinson Ave. Alter F. Landesman, Supt.
HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, 402 Stone Ave. Harry Handler, Prin.

HEBREW NATIONAL SCHOOL, 687 Lafayette Ave. Moe Werbelovsky, Sec.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY HOUSE OF BENSONHURST, 7802 Bay Parkway. Benjamin Fox, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY, 80 Willoughby St. Mrs. G. R. Davis, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH HOSPITAL OF BROOKLYN, 555 Prospect Pl. Dr. M. Hinenburg, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOSPITAL OF BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, 555 Prospect Pl. Charles Jaffa, Pres.

MACHZIKE TALMUD TORAH, 1319-43rd St. Samuel J. Borowsky, Prin.

NEW HEBREW SCHOOL, 145 Stockton St. Jacob H. Hain, Ex. Dir.

#YMHA OF BORO PARK, 14th Ave. and 50th St. William Cohen, Ex. Dir.

#YM & YWHA OF WILLIAMSBURG, 575 Bedford Ave. Saul Ellenbogen, Ex. Dir.

AHAVATH CHESED DAY NURSERY, 394 Hendrix St. Bertha Horowitz, Ex. Sec.

#BETH-EL HOSPITAL, 9702 Avenue A. Max de Kaye, Supt.

BROOKLYN HEBREW HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED, 813 Howard Ave. Isidore Greenspan, Ex. Dir.

#BROOKLYN WOMENS HOSPITAL, 1395 Eastern Parkway. Miriam Watnick, R. N., Supt.

#CAMP SUSSEX. Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Sec. Office: 80 Willoughby St.; Camp: Sussex, N. J.

#EAST NEW YORK YM & YWHA, 645 Sheffield Ave. Myron Blanchard, Ex. Dir.

FIRST UNITED LEMBURGER HOME FOR AGED, 608 Bedford Ave. Mrs. S. Silber, Supt.

- HEBREW LADIES' DAY NURSERY OF BROWNSVILLE, 521 Hopkinson Ave. Edward Todres, Ex. Dir.
- INFANTS' HOME OF BROOKLYN, 1358-56th St. Sidney Saperstein, Ex. Dir.
- ISRAEL-ZION HOSPITAL, 4802 Tenth Ave. Dr. J. Prager, Supt.
- #JACOB D. POSNER MEMORIAL-BROOKLYN JEWISH HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. Office: 130 Clinton St.; Home: 609 Beach 9th St., Far Rockaway, L. I. Bella R. Dillon, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, 86 E. 49th St. Bernard Lebovitz, Ex. Dir.
- #MENORAH HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, 871 Bushwick Ave. Mrs. S. B. Rosenthal, Supt.
- MOHILEV ON DNIEPER AND VICINITY MOSHAV ZKEINIM, 5810 Snyder Ave. Barnet Woolf, Supt.
- PRIDE OF JUDEA CHILDREN'S HOME, 992 Dumont Ave. George Goldenberg, Ex. Dir.
- STOCKTON STREET HEBREW DAY NURSERY, 296 Stockton St. Gertrude Epstein, Off. Sec.
- UNITY HOSPITAL, 1545 St. Johns Place. Peter S. Berlind, Ex. Dir.
- #WILLIAMSBURG SETTLEMENT, 316 S. 5th St. Mary D. Weinberg, Ex. Dir.

(MANHATTAN, BRONX AND QUEENS)

- *#Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, org. 1917, (b-c), 71 W. 47th St. George Z. Medalie, Pres.; Dr. M. B. Hexter and Joseph Willen, Ex. Vice-Pres.
- #BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, Stuyvesant Park E. Dr. N. Ratnoff, Med. Dir.
- BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, Stuyvesant Park E. Elizabeth Gaiger, Ex. Dir.
- #BLYTHEDALE HOME, Valhalla, N. Y. Ceil Witover, Supt.
- #BRIGHTSIDE DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN, 89 Cannon St. Kathleen Cockburn, Headworker
- #BRONX HOUSE, 1637 Washington Ave. Graenum Berger, Ex. Dir.
- #CAMP EMANUEL, 228 Second Ave. David Brody, Ex. Dir.
- #CANNON STREET HEALTH CENTER, 89 Cannon St. Ethel S. Beer, Treas.
- CENTRAL JEWISH INSTITUTE, 125 E. 85th St. Albert P. Schoolman, Ex. Dir. (Cejwin Camps, Port Jervis, N. Y.)
- CERES SEWING CIRCLE, 31 W. 110th St. Belle Schwab, Rec. Sec.
- #COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF JEWISH TUBERCULOUS, 71 W. 47th St. Edward Hochhauser, Ex. Dir.; Altro Work Shops, 1021 Jennings St. Theodore B. Richter, Sec.
- #CONVALESCENT HOME FOR HEBREW CHILDREN, Beach 110th St. Rockaway Park, L. I. Annie Hunter, Supt.
- DEBORAH BENEVOLENT SEWING SOCIETY. Mrs. J. Rothschild, Rec. Sec., 38 Mersereau Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- DOWN TOWN TALMUD TORAH, 394-396 E. Houston St. Israel Konovitz, Prin.
- EAST SIDE DAY NURSERY, 197 E. Broadway. Mrs. D. Lee, Dir.
- #EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 197 E. Broadway. Samuel S. Fishzohn, Ex. Dir. (includes Pre-Kindergarten School).
- #EMANU-EL BROTHERHOOD, 309-11 E. 6th St. James E. Gellert, Treas.
- #FEDERATION EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 67 W. 47th St. Roland Baxt, Dir.
- #FREE SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL SERVICE, 40 W. 68th St. Dr. S. E. Goldstein, Ex. Dir.
- #FREE SYNAGOGUE CHILD ADOPTION COMMITTEE, 40 W. 68th St., Mrs. R. F. Brenner, Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 108 Second Ave. Abraham Gribetz, Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, 36 Stuyvesant St. Arthur Gross, Sec.

- #HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS, 121 W. 105th St. Newman M. Biller, Ex. Dir.
- #HOSPITAL FOR JOINT DISEASES, 1919 Madison Ave. Dr. J. J. Golub, Dir.
HOSPITAL FOR JOINT DISEASES, WOMEN'S DIVISION, 1919 Madison Ave. Dr. J. J. Golub, Dir.
- #JANE ELKUS HOME, 40 W. 68th St. Eve Baker, Dir.
- #JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS. Dr. J. Slawson, Ex. Dir. Office: 228-230 E. 19th St.; Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne, N. Y.; Lakeview Home, Arrochar, S. I.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES QUEENS-NASSAU, 89-31 161st St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Irwin Rosen, Administrator.
JEWISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK, 1776 Broadway. Dr. A. M. Dushkin, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH SABBATH ALLIANCE OF AMERICA, 302 E. 14th St. William Rosenberg, Ex. Sec. & Dir.
- #JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 71 W. 47th St. Frances Taussig, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH VACATION ASSOCIATION, 228 Second Ave. Ida Oppenheimer, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH WORKING GIRLS VACATION SOCIETY. Mrs. M. Steinhardt, Pres. Office: 33 E. 70th St.; Bay House, Bellport, L. I.; Lehman House, Big Indian, N. Y.
LAVANBURG-CORNER HOUSE, 331 E. 12th St. Frank J. Cohen, Ex. Dir.
- #LEBANON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Westchester and Cauldwell Aves. Lionel J. Simmonds, Ex. Dir.
LEBANON HOSPITAL LADIES AUXILIARY AND SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, Westchester and Cauldwell Aves. Mrs. L. V. Weil, Pres.
- #LEXINGTON SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, 904 Lexington Ave. Clarence D. O'Connor, Prin.
MACHZIKEI TALMUD TORAH SCHOOL, 225-27 E. Broadway. Solomon Uselaner, Prin.
- #MATERNAL AID ASSOCIATION, 239 E. Broadway. Anna Harkavy, Headworker.
- #MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES. Dr. E. M. Bluestone, Dir. Hospital: Gun Hill Rd. and Bainbridge Ave.; Country Sanatorium: Bedford Hills, N. Y.
MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, LADIES AUXILIARY, Gun Hill Rd. and Bainbridge Ave. Dr. E. M. Bluestone, Ex. Dir.
- #MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, 5th Ave. and 100th St. Dr. J. Turner, Dir.
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING, Madison Ave. and 101st St. Grace A. Warman, Supt.
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, 5th Ave. and 100th St. Mrs. L. Mendelsohn, Dir.
- #NATIONAL DESERTION BUREAU (National), 71 W. 47th St. Charles Zunser, Sec.
NATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, 206 E. Broadway. Litman Rubinstein, Supt.
- #NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH CHILDREN, 71 W. 47th St. Dr. M. B. Hexter, Admin.
- #NEW YORK SERVICE FOR ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED, 120 E. 89th St. Mrs. A. Steckler, Jr.
- #RECREATION ROOMS AND SETTLEMENT, 86 E. 1st St. Mildred Z. Gutwillig, Headworker.
SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE JEWISH DEAF, 150 W. 85th St. Mrs. T. Nash, Dir.
- #STUYVESANT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 74 St. Marks Place. Lydia Banning, Headworker.

- #SURPRISE LAKE CAMP, Cold Springs-on-Hudson, N. Y. Max Oppenheimer, Admin.
 TEMPLE ISRAEL SISTERHOOD, 202 W. 91st St. Mrs. M. Goodman, Treas.
 UPTOWN TALMUD TORAH ASSOCIATION, 112-116 W. 89th St. Sadie Friedman, Sec.
 #VOCATIONAL SERVICE FOR JUNIORS, 95 Madison Ave.
 YMHA OF 92ND STREET, Lexington Ave. and 92nd St. Jack Nadel, Ex. Dir.
 #YM & YWHA OF THE BRONX, 1511 Fulton Ave. Abraham W. Rosenthal, Ex. Sec.
 #YM & WHA OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 410 Ft. Washington Ave. Samuel S. Solender,
 Ex. Dir.
 YWHA, Lexington Ave. and 92nd St. Lillian D. Robbins, Dir.
- #BETH ABRAHAM HOME FOR INCURABLES, 612 Allerton Ave. Meyer J. Gill, Supt.
 #BETH DAVID HOSPITAL, 159-163 E. 90th St. Samuel G. Ascher, Supt.
 BIALYSTOKER HOME FOR THE AGED, 228 E. Broadway, David Sohn, Sec. and Supt.
 #BIKUR CHOLIM CONVALESCENT HOME. Office: 1036 Prospect Ave. Terese Ringer, Off.
 Sec.; Home: 107 W. 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Meyer Levine, Ex. Dir.
 #BRONX HOSPITAL, Fulton Ave. and E. 169th St. William B. Seltzer, Supt.
 BRONX MATERNITY AND WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, 1072 Grand Concourse. Louise M. Wagner,
 R. N., Supt.
- #CLAREMONT HOUSE, 3732 Park Ave. Vivian Sampson, Dir.
 COUNCIL HOUSE, 1122 Forest Ave. Lillian J. Strauss, Headworker.
 DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL DAY NURSERY, 220 E. Fifth St. Mrs. S. Landes, Matron.
 ELDRIDGE STREET DAY NURSERY, 227 Eldridge St. Mrs. M. Silverman, Supt.
 #FEDERATION SETTLEMENT, 115 E. 106th St. Matilda Dreifus, Headworker.
 HARLEM HEBREW DAY AND NIGHT NURSERY, 51 W. 113th St. Esta Sternberg, Sec.
 HARLEM HEBREW INSTITUTE, c/o Federation Settlement, 115 E. 106th St. Jacob Mani-
 coff, Headworker.
- HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF STATEN ISLAND, 1548 Castleton Ave., Port Richmond,
 S. I. Jacques Lang, Sec.
- HEBREW CHILDREN'S HOME, 1682 Monroe Ave. Pauline Fisher, Supvr.
- #HEBREW CONVALESCENT HOME, 3573 Eastern Blvd. Dr. J. L. Gabel, Ex. Dir.
 HEBREW DAY NURSERY OF NEW YORK, 61 E. 107th St. Beatrice L. Goldwasser, Supvr.
 HEBREW HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS, 1776 Clay Ave. Moses Ben Buchen, Supt.
 HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED OF HARLEM, 116 E. 105th St. Isaac Spira, Sec. and Ex. Dir.
 HEBREW KINDERGARTEN AND INFANTS' HOME, 35 Montgomery St. Flora Elstein, Ex. Sec.
- #HEBREW NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME. Office: 152 W. 42nd St. Claire Fiance, Dir. Social
 Service Dept.; Home: 407 Tuckahoe Rd., Yonkers, N. Y. Reuben Koftoff,
 Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY (National), 425 Lafayette St. Isaac
 L. Asofsky, Dir.
- #HOME AND HOSPITAL OF DAUGHTERS OF JACOB, Teller and Findlay Aves. and 167th St.
 Herbert A. Seltzer, Supt.
- #HOME OF DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL, 1260 Fifth Ave. Max Braun, Ex. Dir.
 HOME OF OLD ISRAEL, 70 Jefferson St. Saul Liebman, Supt.
- #HOME OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL, 233 E. 12th St. Rabbi B. Bergman, Dir.
- #HUNTS POINT YM & YWHA, 926 Simpson St. Barnett Lambert, Ex. Dir.
 ISAAC GERSON FOUNDATION HEBREW NURSERY, 726 Beck St. Mrs. A. Meisler, Sec.
 ISRAEL ORPHAN ASYLUM, 274-282 E. 2nd Ave. Mrs. G. Hartman, Pres. and Ex. Dir.
 JACOB H. SCHIFF CENTER, 2510 Valentine Ave. Rabbi A. Abrams.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 475 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, N.Y. Matthew Elson,
 Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. Office: 215 Second Ave. Etta Cohen, Sec.; Home:
 Grand-View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. Morton Berk, Supt.

JEWISH LADIES' DAY NURSERY OF THE BRONX, 1697 Washington Ave. Sarah Lamm, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Broadway and 196th St. Louis Miller, Supt.

#JEWISH SETTLEMENT HOUSE OF THE EAST SIDE, 128 Stanton St. Al Harris, Ex. Dir.

#JOSEPHINE HOME. Office: 41 E. 42nd St. Mrs. L. Pizer, Ex. Sec.; Home: Peekskill, N. Y. Mrs. E. R. Downs, Supt.

#JUVENILE HOUSE, 974 E. 156th St. Louise Meyerovitz, Ex. Sec.

#NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, New York Section, 1819 Broadway. Mrs. C. N. Lewis, Ex. Dir.

NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE (National), 139 Centre St. Joseph E. Beck, Ex. Dir.

NEW YORK GUILD FOR THE JEWISH BLIND, 200 W. 72nd St. Mrs. S. E. Pollack, Adm. Dir.

#NEW YORK METROPOLITAN SECTION, JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Ave. Meyer E. Fichman, Field Sec.

SHIELD OF DAVID, 718 Bryant Ave. Dr. I. Rees, Supt.

SOLOMON AND BETTY LOEB MEMORIAL HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. Mary A. Creed, Supt. Office: 1041 Madison Ave.; Home: East View, N. Y.

#SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 565 Manhattan Ave. Emil Greenberg, Supt.

#UNITED HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS, 391 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y. Louis B. Bloomstein, Supt.

#WARSCHAUER HAYM SALOMON HOME FOR THE AGED, 136 Second Ave. Morris Roth, Pres.

NIAGARA FALLS

*Jewish Federation, org. 1935, (a, c), 685 Chilton Ave. Franklin C. Wisbaum, Pres.; Mrs. J. H. Chinkers, Ex. Sec.

PORT CHESTER

Jewish Community Council, org. 1941, (b-c); sponsors Jewish Welfare Fund, 258 Willett Ave. Maurice Singer, Pres.; Louis M. Shanok, Ex. Sec.

HACHNOSIS ORCHIM, 258 Willett Ave. Louis Falk, Chmn.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 258 Willett Ave. Mrs. M. Singer, Pres.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, c/o Jewish Synagogue, Traverse Ave. Abraham Langer, Sec.

HEBREW LADIES BENEVOLENT AID SOCIETY, 258 Willett Ave. Mrs. S. Rudolph, Pres.

#JEWISH CENTER, 258 Willett Ave. Louis M. Shanok, Ex. Dir.

POUGHKEEPSIE

*Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1941, (b-c). Lewis Ratner, Pres.; Mrs. B. L. Rosen, Ex. Sec., 211 Mansion St.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 54 N. Hamilton St. Lewis M. Moroze, Ex. Dir.

ROCHESTER

*United Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1937, (b-c), 144 Baden St. Jack H. Rubens, Pres.; Elmer Louis, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, 144 Baden St. Elmer Louis, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 144 Baden St. Judah Pilch, Ex. Dir.

ROCHESTER REFUGEE SERVICE, 144 Baden St. Stella Schiffrin, Sec.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 144 Baden St. Israel G. Jacobson, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 27 Gorham St. Jacob S. Hollander, Supt.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1162 St. Paul St. Belle Fenig, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH WELFARE COUNCIL, 144 Baden St. Israel G. Jacobson, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH SHELTERING HOME, 99 Kelly St. Harris Nusbaum, Pres.

#JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Andrews and University Ave. Tobias Roth, Ex. Sec.

SCARSDALE (See White Plains, N. Y.)

SCHENECTADY

Jewish Community Council (includes surrounding communities), org. 1938, (b-c); sponsors ***United Jewish Appeal**, 300 Germania Ave. Lewis Lurie, Pres.; Samuel Weingarten, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION. Mrs. E. Carlick, Sec.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 300 Germania Ave. Samuel Weingarten, Ex. Dir.

SUFFOLK COUNTY (See New York City, N. Y.)

SYRACUSE

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1918, (b); sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1933, (b-c), 201 E. Jefferson St. Alexander E. Holstein, Pres.; Max Stern, Ex. Dir.

#FRESH AIR CAMP, 222 Cedar St. (Camp Bradley Brook, West Eaton, N. Y.) Aaron E. Rose, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 601 Irving Ave. Sadie Braude, Sec.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, 601 Irving Ave. Irving Schwartzman, Pres.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 222 Cedar St. Aaron E. Rose, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED OF CENTRAL NEW YORK, 4101 E. Genesee St. Mrs. S. Smith, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH NATIONAL PEOPLES' SCHOOL. Isadore Shapiro, Treas.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 201 E. Jefferson, St. Max Stern, Ex. Dir.

SYRACUSE FREE BATH ASSOCIATION. Louis Simon, Pres.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 512 Harrison St. Samuel Greenberg, Treas.

TROY

Jewish Community Council, org. 1935, 87 First St. Albert E. Snyder, Pres.; Fred A. Glass, Ex. Sec.

***United Hebrew Charities** (includes Green Island, Mechanicville, Waterford, Water-vliet), org. 1936, (a, c), 87 First St. David Lipsky, Pres.; Fred A. Glass, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 87 First St. Fred A. Glass, Ex. Dir.

LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 87 First St. Mrs. B. Apple, Sec.

TUCKAHOE

Genesis Hebrew Center, (a, c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 273 Columbus Ave. Morris L. Schwartz, Pres.; Dr. J. Moses, Sec.

UTICA

***Jewish Community Council** (includes Ilion, Ft. Plain, Herkimer, Little Falls, Oneonta, Stamford), org. 1933, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 131 Genesee St. Arthur Markson, Pres.; Arthur Abelson, Ex. Sec. (Public Relations and JWB. USO Army and Navy Committees).

#FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 131 Genesee St. Beatrice N. Goldbas, Ex. Sec.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, 131 Genesee St. Beatrice N. Goldbas, Case Worker. (sponsors Bertha G. Krohngold Vacation Home, Holland Patent, N. Y.)

YWHA, 1607 Genesee St. Dorothy Levine, Pres.

WATERTOWN

Jewish Federation of Charities, org. 1930, (a, c), 142 Court St. Isadore Herr, Chmn.; Edward H. Lebovsky, Sec.-Treas.

United Jewish Appeal (includes Jefferson County), org. 1935, (c), 142 Court St. Joseph Ellis, Pres.; Edward H. Lebovsky, Sec.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (*See* New York City, N. Y.)**WHITE PLAINS**

Jewish Community Council (includes Scarsdale), org. 1927, (a, c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, Post Rd. and Sterling Ave. P. Irving Grinberg, Pres.; Mrs. H. M. Miller, Ex. Sec.

YONKERS

Jewish Federation, org. 1936, (a, c), 122 S. Broadway. A. H. Elkind, Pres.; Isidore Beierfeld, Ex. Dir.

B'NAI B'RITH HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, 3 Lehman Terrace. Irving Newman, Supt.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 122 S. Broadway. Isidore Beierfeld, Ex. Dir.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

NORTH CAROLINA**ASHEVILLE**

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1935, (b-c). Mrs. J. Dave, Pres., 337 Midland Drive; Sara I. Sheptowitch, Sec.

JEWISH AID SOCIETY, 337 Midland Drive. Mrs. J. Dave, Treas.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 236 Charlotte St. Julius Levitch, Pres.

JEWISH FREE LOAN SOCIETY

TALMUD TORAH

CHARLOTTE

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1940, (a, c), P. O. Box 2612. David Nabow, Pres.; Melvin A. Brown, Sec.

DURHAM

Federation of Jewish Charities, (a, c). Nathan Lieberman, Pres.

GREENSBORO

***Jewish United Charities**, (a, c). Milton H. Zauber, Pres., c/o G. Overall Co.

RALEIGH

Federated Jewish Charities, org. 1936, (a, c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 229 S. Wilmington St. Ben Goldberg, Pres.; Mrs. H. Shor, Sec.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Mrs. A. Weinstein, Sec., 8 Dixie Trail.

WINSTON-SALEM

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1937, (a, c), 219½ W. 5th St. Eli Katzin, Pres.; Rabbi F. Rosenthal, Ex. Sec.

NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO

***Fargo Welfare Fund** (includes Jamestown, Moorhead, Valley City, Wahpeton), org. 1939, (b-c). Hugo Stern, Pres.; M. H. Aved, Sec., 55½ Broadway.

BETH EL CENTER

#JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY

OHIO

AKRON

Jewish Community Council (includes Barberton), org. 1939, 501 Buckeye Bldg. H. B. Harris, Pres.; Malvyn Wachner, Sec.

***#Jewish Social Service Federation**, org. 1914, (a, c), 501 Buckeye Bldg. George Nobil, Pres.; Malvyn Wachner, Ex. Sec.

SHELTER HOUSE. Meyer Lifshitz, Sec., 428 Wooster Ave.

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, etc.), org. 1935, (b-c), 501 Buckeye Bldg. Charles Schwartz, Pres.; Malvyn Wachner, Sec.

AKRON JEWISH CENTER, 220 S. Balch St. Howard Adelstein, Ex. Dir.

AKRON TALMUD TORAH. Charles Schwartz, Pres.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, 501 Buckeye Bldg. George Nobil, Chmn.

COUNCIL COMMUNITY CAMP. Mrs. S. M. Kasse, Sec., 1084 Jefferson Ave.

JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE SCHOOLS

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 428 Wooster Ave. Meyer Lifshitz, Pres.

BELLAIRE

#Jewish Welfare Council (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936, (c). Max Duga, Pres.

CANTON

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1935, (b-c), 1528 N. Market Ave. Reuben F. Jacobson, Pres.; Ben M. Dreyer, Sec. (Family and Refugee Service)

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME, 1528 N. Market Ave. Fishel S. Rudner, Pres.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1528 N. Market Ave. A. Harold Murray, Ex. Dir.

SHAARAH TORAH SUNDAY SCHOOL AND TALMUD TORAH, 1013 Walnut Ave. N. E. Rabbi I. Fine, Prin.

CINCINNATI

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1929, (b-c); sponsors **#Jewish Welfare Fund**, 1430 Central Parkway. Herbert R. Bloch, Pres.; Maurice J. Sievers, Sec.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 658 Rockdale Ave. Mordecai Halevi, Dir.

CINCINNATI REFUGEE COMMITTEE

CINCINNATI YESHIVAH

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 317-19 Keith Bldg. Dinah Connell, Ex. Sec.

PRICE HILL CENTER

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE. Robert E. Segal, Ex. Sec.

YOUNG JUDEA

***#United Jewish Social Agencies** (includes Hamilton County and adjacent Kentucky towns), org. 1896, (a), 1430 Central Parkway. Troy Kaichen, Pres.; Maurice J. Sievers, Ex. Sec.

BAKE SHOP

CHILD GUIDANCE HOME, 3149 Harvey Ave. Dr. L. A. Lurie, Dir.

FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU, 1430 Central Parkway. Miriam Dettelbach, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION

JEWISH CENTER, 3800 Reading Rd. and 610 Forest Ave. Cyril L. Slesnick, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME. Esther Thumim, Supt.

JEWISH SHELTER HOME

ROBERT KROHN LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL CAMP, Remington, Ohio.

SOCIETY FOR POOR SICK

WILHELM AND GETTE BECKMAN DISPENSARY, 15th and Central Parkway. Dr. Helen Glueck, Dir.

BIG BROTHERS ASSOCIATION, 610 Forest Ave.

#HOME FOR JEWISH AGED AND INFIRM, Burnet and Union Sts.

#JEWISH HOSPITAL, Burnet Ave.

#ORTHODOX JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, Maple and Knott Sts.

CLEVELAND

Jewish Community Council, org. 1935, Chester-Twelfth Bldg. Philmore J. Haber, Pres.; Harry I. Barron, Sec.***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1904, (b-c), 320 Chester-Twelfth Bldg. Joseph M. Berne, Pres.; Samuel Goldhamer, Ex. Dir.; sponsors ***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Painesville), org. 1931, (b-c).

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS. George J. Segal, Ex. Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 10323 Superior Ave. Dr. A. L. Eisenberg, Dir.

CAMP WISE ASSOCIATION. George Hays, Pres. Office: 9210 Buckeye Rd.; Camp: Painesville, O.

COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 13512 Kinsman Rd. Sanford Sollender, Ex. Dir. (Conducts Camp Henry Baker, Painesville, O.)

INDEPENDENT MONTEFIORE SHELTER HOME, 5912 Scoville Ave. Louis Levin, Sec.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 1001 Huron Road. Leon Richman, Dir.

JEWISH DAY NURSERY, 642 E. 102nd St. Jeanette Sheifer, Supt.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 500 Huron-Sixth Bldg. Rae Carp, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH ORTHODOX OLD HOME, 736 Lakeview Road. Rabbi M. Goldman, Supt.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 1404 E. 9th St. A. L. Sudran, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH YOUNG ADULT BUREAU, 9801 Euclid Ave. Charles Miller, Ex. Sec.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, 1800 E. 105th St. Dr. H. L. Rockwood, Dir.

ORTHODOX JEWISH ORPHAN HOME, 879 Parkwood Drive. Joseph Fox, Supt.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOLS, 503 Prospect-4th Bldg. Julius Weisberg, Sec.

YESHIVATH ADATH B'NAI ISRAEL, E. 105th St. and Westchester. M. L. Fine, Prin.

JEWISH CENTER, 1117 E. 105th St. Maurice Osber, Ex. Dir.

COLUMBUS

Jewish Community Council, org. 1940, 555 E. Rich St. Dr. E. J. Gordon, Pres.; Leonard Sebrans, Ex. Sec.***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes adjacent counties), org. 1908, (a), 555 E. Rich St. E. J. Schanfarber, Pres.; Rose Sugarman, Sec.

#HERMINE SCHONTHAL CENTER, 555 E. Rich St. Rose Sugarman, Sec.

*UNITED JEWISH FUND, org. 1925, (c), 150 E. Broad St. E. J. Schanfarber, Pres.; Leah Rosenfeld, Sec.

COLUMBUS HEBREW SCHOOL. Ben Greenberg, Pres., 890 S. 22nd St.

SCHONTHAL CAMP, 555 E. Rich St. Rose Sugarman, Sec.

DAYTON

- *#Jewish Federation for Social Service**, org. 1910, (a), 1006 U. B. Bldg. A. B. Sacks, Pres.; Jane G. Fisher, Ex. Sec.
- *United Jewish Council**, org. 1934, (b-c), Biltmore Hotel. J. R. Silverman, Pres.; Miriam Rosenthal, Ex. Sec.
- JEWISH COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, 620 Miami Savings Bldg. Leon Office, Pres.

EAST LIVERPOOL

- øJewish Federation** (includes Wellsville), org. 1940, (a, c). Dr. J. W. Schoolnic, Pres.; 130 W. 5th St.; Ben Berman, Sec.

LIMA

- *Allied Jewish Appeal**, org. 1935, (a, c). Simon S. Fishel, Pres.; Albert L. Negin, Sec., 408 Dominion Bldg.

LORAIN

- Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, (b-c). Edward J. Gould, Pres; Jacob Levin, Sec.

MASSILLON

- Jewish Welfare Fund**, (c). Max Kanner, 32 Lincoln Way E.

PORTSMOUTH

- Jewish Welfare Association** (includes New Boston), org. 1935, (a, c), 2625 Grandview Ave. Wm. Atlas, Pres.; Mrs. L. Goldberg, Sec.

SALEM

- *Jewish Federation**, (c). A. Hansell, Pres.; Alroy Bloomberg, Sec., 420 E. State St.

SPRINGFIELD

- United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Bellefontaine, Urbana, Yellow Springs), org. 1941, (a, c). Robert Adler, Pres.; Mrs. A. Buchfirer, Sec., 101 E. High.

STEUBENVILLE

- *Jewish Community Council** (includes Mingo Junction, Toronto), org. 1938, (b-c). Harry Pokras, Pres., 426 Market St.; Gertrude Rosen, Sec.

TOLEDO

- Jewish Community Council**, org. 1936, (a, c); sponsors ***United Jewish Fund**, 1900 Linwood Ave. J. Eugene Farber, Pres.; Albert M. Brown, Adm. Sec.
- *#Jewish Federation of Toledo**, org. 1913, (a), 1900 Linwood Ave. Earl Rosengarten, Pres.; Albert M. Brown, Ex. Dir.
- TOLEDO RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE. Alfred H. Billstein, Chmn.

WARREN

- *Jewish Federation** (includes Niles), org. 1938, (a, c), 605 Union Bank Bldg. Jack W. Heller, Pres.; Bernard W. Rosenberg, Sec.
- #HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY**. Mrs. Rosenberg, Main St.

YOUNGSTOWN

- *Jewish Federation** (includes Girard, Struthers, etc.), org. 1935, (a, c), 646 Bryson St.
 Clarence J. Strouss, Pres.; Leonard Seliger, Ex. Dir.
 COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 646 Bryson St. Leonard Seliger, Sec.
 FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, 646 Bryson St. Stanley Engel, Social Worker.
 JEWISH ARMY-NAVY COMMITTEE, 646 Bryson St. Rosalyn Block, Sec.
 #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 646 Bryson St. Leonard Seliger, Ex. Dir.

OKLAHOMA**ARDMORE**

- *Jewish Federation**, org. 1934, (c). Louis Fischl, Pres.; Ely Greenberg, Sec.

OKLAHOMA CITY

- *Jewish Community Council**, org. 1941, (a, c), 305½ Grand Ave. Samuel J. Singer,
 Pres.; Ben Stark, Ex. Dir.

TULSA

- *Jewish Community Council**, org. 1938, (a, c); sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**,
 P. O. Box 396. Julius Livingston, Pres.; Emil Salomon, Ex. Dir.
 #JEWISH CHARITIES, 602 S. Cheyenne Ave. Mrs. E. Salomon, Ex. Sec.
 TULSA HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 602 S. Cheyenne Ave. Mrs. E. Salomon, Ex. Sec.

OREGON**PORTLAND**

- *Federated Jewish Societies** (includes State of Oregon and adjacent Washington commu-
 nities), org. 1920, (a), 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Max S. Hirsch, Pres.; Mrs. Isaac
 Swett, Ex. Sec.
 #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Theodore M. Swett, Ex. Dir.
 (also conducts B'nai B'rith Summer Camp, Neotsu, Ore.)
 #JEWISH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, Second and Wood Sts. Ida Loewenberg, Ex. Sec.
 #JEWISH OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Theodore M. Swett, Sec.
 #JEWISH RELIEF AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Isaac Swett,
 Sec.
 #JEWISH SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Isaac Swett, Ex. Sec.
 #JEWISH SHELTER HOME, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. B. Ettelson, Sec.
***Oregon Jewish Welfare Fund** (State-wide), org. 1936, (b-c), 1636 S. W. 13th Ave.
 Abe Eugene Rosenberg, Pres.; Mrs. Isaac Swett, Sec.
 JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 3030 S. W. 2nd Ave. H. I. Chernichowsky, Prin.
 OREGON EMIGRE COMMITTEE, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Isaac Swett, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA**ALLENTOWN**

- *United Jewish Campaign** (includes Bath, Catasauqua, Northampton), org. 1934, (a, c),
 245 N. Sixth St. Joseph Leonard, Chmn.; George Feldman, Sec.
 ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, 245 N. Sixth St. Louis Stamberg, Chmn.
 HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 719 Hamilton St. Morris Perkin, Solicitor.
 JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 245 N. Sixth St. Joseph Leonard, Chmn.

JEWISH SHELTERING HOME, 205 Tilghman. Max Senderowitz, Pres.

REFUGEE COMMITTEE, 245 N. Sixth St. Simon Brone, Chmn.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 245 N. Sixth St. George Feldman, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH WELFARE AGENCY, 245 N. Sixth St. Mrs. I. Schwartz, Corr. Sec.

ALTOONA

*#Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, org. 1920, (b-c), Commerce Bldg. Isaac Slutzker, Pres.; Rose Diamond, Sec.

BUTLER

*Jewish Welfare Fund (includes Butler County), org. 1938, (a, c), 234 E. Cunningham St. M. A. Berman, Chmn.; Morton Israel, Sec.

CANONSBURG

Jewish Charities, org. 1934, (a, c), 45 E. Pike St. Dr. B. Cantor, Pres.; Albert Fickman, Sec.

CARBONDALE (See Scranton, Pa.)

CHESTER

*#Jewish Community Council, org. 1939, (a, c); sponsors Allied Jewish Appeal, 8th and Welsh Streets. Maurice Swimmer, Chmn.; Archie Levy, Sec.
FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES. Maurice Swimmer, Pres.

COATESVILLE

Federated Jewish Charities, (c), c/o Congregation Beth Israel. Mark Sugarman, Pres.; Abe Margolis, Sec.

THE BENEVOLENT, c/o Congregation Beth Israel. Abe Endy, Pres.; Nate Levine, Sec.

EASTON

*Jewish Community Council (includes Bangor, Pen Argyl, Pa.; Phillipsburg, Washington, N. J.), org. 1939, (b-c); sponsors Allied Jewish Welfare Fund, 660 Ferry St. Rabbi J. Trachtenberg, Pres.; Jack Sher, Sec.

DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA

#YM & YWHA, 660 Ferry St. Jack Sher, Ex. Dir.

ERIE

*Jewish Community Council, org. 1936, (b-c); sponsors Jewish Welfare Fund, 133 W. 7th St. Walton L. Strauss, Pres.; Benjamin Wolf, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 133 W. 7th St. Benjamin Wolf, Ex. Dir.

B'NAI B'RITH HOME FOR CHILDREN (Regional), 620 Marine Bank Bldg. Mrs. E. P. Marks, Sec.

FARRELL (See Sharon, Pa.)

HARRISBURG

*#United Jewish Community (includes Carlisle, Middletown, Steelton, etc.), org. 1933, (a, c), 1110 N. Third St. Henry H. Brenner, Pres.; Ned Goldberg, Ex. Dir.

HARRISBURG HEBREW SCHOOL, 1110 N. Third St. Harold Gologor, Prin.

HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, 1110 N. Third St. Mrs. J. Levinsohn, Pres.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1110 N. Third St. Ned Goldberg, Ex. Dir.

MEMORIAL LOAN FUND, 223 N. Second St. Jacob Miller, Chmn.

TRANSIENT HOME, 1110 N. Third St. Ned Goldberg, Ex. Dir.

HOMESTEAD

Homestead District Aid Committee, org. 1939, (a, c), E. A. Keizler, Chmn.; Miss E. Green, Sec., 333 E. 8th Ave.

JOHNSTOWN

***United Jewish Appeal and Jewish Community Council** (includes Barnesboro, Nanty Glo, Portage, Windber), org. 1938, (a, c), 630 Napoleon St. Solomon Glosser, Chmn. UJA; Emanuel Teitelbaum, Pres. JCC.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

KINGSTON (See Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)**LANCASTER**

***Organized Jewish Charities** (includes Lancaster County excepting Ephrata), org. 1928, (b-c). Lewis Siegel, Pres.; Alfred Cohn, Sec., 439 Lancaster Ave.

LEWISTOWN

Jewish Community Council, (c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**. Rabbi M. H. Bleich, 21 Marble St.

McKEESPORT

***United Jewish Federation**, org. 1940, (a, c), 529 Fifth Ave. Maurice Farkas, Pres.; Joseph M. Moskowitz, Sec.

HEBREW INSTITUTE

HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY

YMHA, Wiley Ave. Joe Firestone, Chmn.

PHILADELPHIA

***Allied Jewish Appeal**, org. 1938, (b-c), 1700 Walnut St. Leon C. Sunstein, Pres.; Kurt Peiser, Ex. Dir.

ANTI-DEFAMATION COUNCIL, 525 Widener Bldg. Maurice B. Fagan

CENTRAL TALMUD TORAH AND YESHIVA MISHKAN ISRAEL, 314 Catherine St. Alexander Zentner, Sec.

FOLKS SHULEN. Dr. M. E. Kalish, Chmn.

HIAS, 330 S. Ninth St. Murray LeVine, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH STUDENTS HOUSES FUND. M. David Hoffman, Chmn.

PHILADELPHIA REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 330 S. Ninth St. George F. Kohn, Chmn.

PHILADELPHIA YOUNG JUDEA. Ralph L. Crollick, Pres.

STRAWBERRY MANSION YESHIVA AND TALMUD TORAHs, 3001 Berks St. Rabbi S. Shneiderman, Dean

UNITED WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, 415 S. 19th St. Harry Berger, Pres.

***#Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1901, (b), 1700 Walnut St. Morris Wolf, Pres.; Kurt Peiser, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED TALMUD TORAHs, 330 S. Ninth St. Ben Rosen, Dir.

ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH CHILDREN, 700 Church Lane. Hyman P. Gunnit, Supt.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, 330 S. Ninth St. Esther Jacobs, Ex. Sec.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 330 S. Ninth St. Mrs. T. Shapiro, Dir.

DOWN-TOWN HEBREW DAY NURSERY, 364-366 Snyder Ave. Helen R. Wolfson, R. N., Supt.

EAGLEVILLE SANATORIUM AND EAGLEVILLE DISPENSARY. Amy L. Seyfert, Social Service Dir. Clinic and Office: 1332 Fitzwater St.; Sanatorium: Eagleville, Pa.
 EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 1700 Walnut St. Alfred H. Loeb, Ex. Dir.
 FEMALE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Mrs. H. W. Braude, Sec., 1109 Melrose Ave.

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY-GRATZ COLLEGE, 1529 N. 7th St. Milton M. Bennett, Dir.

HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, 330 S. Ninth St. Jennie Sichel, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, York and Tabor Rds. Jacob Goodfriend, Administrator (conducts Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites).

JEWISH SEASIDE HOME, Ventnor, N. J. Mrs. S. B. Cohen, Sec.

JEWISH SHELTERING HOME FOR THE HOMELESS AND AGED, 315 S. Third St. Harry Moff, Supt.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 330 S. Ninth St. Benjamin R. Sprafkin, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH YOUTH COMMUNITY, 1700 Walnut St.

MASTBAUM LOAN SYSTEM, 243 S. Sixth St. William Hirsch, Managing Dir.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, 5th and Reed Sts. Harry W. Benjamin, Supt.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, 428 Bainbridge St. Julian L. Grier, Ex. Dir.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL, 7th and Brown Sts. Miss N. A. Gealt, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, Ford Road and Monument Ave. Zvee Einbinder, Supt.

REBECCA GRATZ CLUB, 532 Spruce St. Stella V. Garris, Supt.

STRAWBERRY MANSION DAY NURSERY AND NEIGHBORHOOD HOME, 2031 N. 33rd St. Mrs. A. Frigond, Supt.

VACATION BUREAU, 1700 Walnut St. Mrs. B. Greenstein, Dir.

WILLOW CREST FOR CONVALESCENTS, Willow Grove, Pa. Caroline Essick, Supt.

YM & YWHA, 401 S. Broad St. Harold Beker, Ex. Sec. (Camp Arthur and Camp Reeta, Zieglersville, Pa.)

BENJAMIN WOLF HOUSE, 235 Delancy St.

DOWN-TOWN JEWISH ORPHAN HOME, 9th and Shunk Sts. George Katz, Supt.

EUROPEAN JEWISH CHILDREN'S AID, 330 S. Ninth St. Mrs. A. J. Weiner, Chmn.

NORTH EASTERN HEBREW ORPHANS HOME, 1728 N. Seventh St. Mrs. R. Hiller

UPTOWN HOME FOR THE AGED, 957 N. Franklin St. Jack Nissman, Sec.

PITTSBURGH

*#Federation of Jewish Philanthropies (includes surrounding communities), org. 1912, (b-c), 15 Fernando St. Stanley J. Kann, Pres.; Maurice Taylor, Ex. Dir.

#EMMA FARM ASSOCIATION, 1835 Center Ave. Abe Bonder, Dir. (Emma Kaufmann Camp, Harmony, Pa.)

#HEBREW BURIAL ASSOCIATION, 15 Fernando St. Max Bress, Pres.

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 15 Fernando St. Louis Abramovitz, Ex. Sec.

#IRENE KAUFMANN SETTLEMENT, 1835 Center Ave. Samuel Levine, Dir.

#J. M. GUSKY HEBREW ORPHANAGE AND HOME, 3605 Perrysville Ave. Arnold Deutelbaum, Supt.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, Brown's Place. Max Shapiro, Supt.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 15 Fernando St. Gertrude A. Glick, Ex. Dir.

#LADIES HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY, 15 Fernando St. Mrs. W. Shapera, Pres.

#MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL, 3459 Fifth Ave. Sidney M. Bergman, Dir.

#PITTSBURGH HOUSE OF SHELTER, 1625 Locust St. Mrs. J. H. Cohen, Pres.

#UNITED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 130 Seventh St. Louis Lieblich, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Fund** (includes surrounding vicinity), org. 1936, (b-c), 15 Fernando St. Richard S. Rauh, Pres.; Maurice Taylor, Ex. Sec.; Arthur S. Rosichan, Adm. Asst.

HEBREW INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH, Wylie Ave. and Green St. Israel A. Abrams, Prin.

JEWISH PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL, Grogan Bldg., Wood St. Mrs. E. B. Friedberg, Dir.

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE FOR ITINERANT RABBIS. Israel A. Abrams, Sec.

TRI-STATE JEWISH WELFARE COUNCIL, 15 Fernando St.

YM & WHA, 315 Bellefield Ave. Herman Passamaneck, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR BABIES AND CHILDREN, 5635 Stanton Ave. Sallie Mazer, Pres.

PITTSTON (See Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)

POTTSVILLE

United Jewish Charities Appeal, org. 1935, (a, c). A. Cramer, Pres.; S. Bohorad, Treas., 6 N. Centre St.

READING

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1935, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 46 N. 6th St. Rabbi S. L. Regner, Acting Pres.; Harold Blumberg, Sec.

#JEWISH WELFARE LEAGUE, 1029 Buttonwood St. Mrs. M. C. Sheinberg, Ex. Sec.

SCRANTON

***Jewish Federation** (includes Dunmore), org. 1915, (a), 440 Wyoming Ave. Leon M. Levy, Pres.; Mrs. H. R. Mechlouitz, Ex. Dir.

CENTRAL TALMUD TORAH

SOUTH SIDE TALMUD TORAH

***United Jewish Campaign** (includes Lackawanna County), org. 1936, (c), 440 Wyoming Ave. A. B. Cohen, Chmn.

JEWISH HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, 2115 N. Main Ave. Max Finkelstein, Supt.

#YMHA, 440 Wyoming Ave. George Joel, Ex. Dir.

SHARON

***Shenango Valley Jewish Federation** (includes Farrell, Greenville, Sharpsville, Pa.; Masury, O.), org. 1940, (a, c). Nate Rotter, Chmn.; Nathan Routman, Ex. Dir., 8 W. State St.

SUNBURY

United Jewish Appeal, (c), 249 Arch St. Leo Friedman, Pres.; Rabbi A. H. Israelitan, Sec.

UNIONTOWN

***United Jewish Federation**, org. 1939, (a, c). Nathan Kaufman, Pres.; Rabbi B. E. Pollans, Sec.

WASHINGTON

Federated Jewish Charities, (a, c), 609 Washington Trust Bldg. A. L. Stormwind.

WILKES-BARRE

- ***Wyoming Valley Jewish Committee**, org. 1935, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 36 S. Washington St. Max Rosenn, Chmn.; Nathan Hyman, Sec.
 #**JEWISH WELFARE AGENCY**, Kirby Health Center, 71 N. Franklin St. Mrs. C. P. Long, Ex. Dir.
 #**YM & YWHA**, 36 S. Washington St. Louis Smith, Ex. Dir.

WILLIAMSPORT

- ***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1930, (a, c). 3 W. Third St. Isidor Cahn, Pres.; Charles W. Mink, Sec.,

YORK

- ***Jewish Organized Charities**, org. 1928, (a), 36 S. Queen St. Mose Leibowitz, Pres.; Joseph Sperling, Ex. Dir.
 #**United Jewish Appeal**, (c). Harry Baylinson and Ben Lavetan, Co-Chmn.; Rosalie B. Neumann, Sec., 317 Carlisle St.
United Jewish Council. Louis Levin, Pres.; Mrs. F. Tamarkin, Sec., 17 S. Harlan St.

RHODE ISLAND**PROVIDENCE**

- United Jewish Appeal** (c), 203 Strand Bldg. Archibald Silverman, Pres.; Mrs. M. Shoham, Sec.
CAMP JORI, Point Judith, R. I. Mrs. M. Stollerman, Acting Dir.
HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 128 N. Main St. Charles J. Sentler, Pres.
JEWISH CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION OF RHODE ISLAND, 31 Parade St. Maurice Stollerman, Ex. Sec.
 #**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 65 Benefit St. J. I. Cohen, Ex. Dir.
 #**JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICE**, 100 N. Main St. Joseph Galkin, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED OF RHODE ISLAND, 99 Hillside Ave. Isaac E. Feinstein, Supt.
 #**MIRIAM HOSPITAL**, 31 Parade St. Maurice Stollerman, Supt.
PROVIDENCE HEBREW SHELTERING SOCIETY, 81 Douglas Ave. Morris Feinberg, Pres.
RHODE ISLAND REFUGEE SERVICE, 128 N. Main St. Florence Parker, Sec.

SOUTH CAROLINA**CHARLESTON**

- United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1940, (c). Sam Berlin, Chmn., 114 King St.
ASSOCIATED HEBREW CHARITIES. George C. Birlant, Sec., 191 King St.
HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
HEBREW ORPHAN SOCIETY
LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

SUMTER

- Jewish Welfare Fund**, (c). Mortimer M. Weinberg, Campaign Chmn.; Heyman Simon, Treas.
REFUGEE COMMITTEE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Harold Moise, Sec.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SIOUX FALLS

- *Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Dell Rapids, Flandreau, S. D.; Jasper, Luverne, Pipestone, Minn.), org. 1938, (b-c), 255 Boyce Greeley Bldg. Harry Pitts, Pres.; Louis R. Hurwitz, Sec.-Treas.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA

- *Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1931, (a, c), 312 W. 8th St. Felix Diamond, Pres.; Sidney Steinau, Ex. Sec.
ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
CHATTANOOGA HEBREW INSTITUTE

KNOXVILLE

- *Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, (b-c), 621 W. Vine Ave. Max Robinson, Chmn.; I. Rosenblatt, Treas.
#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 621 W. Vine Ave. Milton Collins, Ex. Dir.
KNOXVILLE JEWISH FAMILY LOAN.
ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD. Max Friedman, Chmn., 304 S. Gay St.

MEMPHIS

- *#Federation of Jewish Welfare Agencies** (includes Shelby County), org. 1906, (b), 230 Dermon Bldg. William B. Rosenfield, Pres.; Stella Loewenstein, Ex. Sec.
JEWISH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 291 Market Square. Estelle Barnett, Dir.
***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Shelby County), org. 1934, (b-c), 230 Dermon Bldg. Will Gerber, Pres.; Stella Loewenstein, Ex. Sec.
B'NAI B'RITH HOME OF DISTRICT GRAND LODGE #7 (Regional), 131 N. Tucker St. Aaron D. Faber, Supt.
TALMUD TORAH OF BARON HIRSCH SYNAGOGUE, Washington and 4th Aves.

NASHVILLE

- *Jewish Community Council**, org. 1936, (b-c); sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes 19 communities in Middle Tennessee), 712 Union St. Fred Kirshner, Pres.; Hirsh Kaplan, Ex. Sec.
NASHVILLE JWB ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE COMMITTEE. Elkin Garfinkle, Stahlman Bldg.
NASHVILLE REFUGEE SERVICE, 712 Union St.
REBECCA OLSHINE CAMP, 712 Union St.
SERVICE MEN'S LOUNGE, 712 Union St.
#YM & YWHA, 712 Union St.
#JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION, 712 Union St. Hirsh Kaplan, Ex. Sec.

TEXAS

AMARILLO

- United Jewish Appeal**, (c). Ben Lipshy, Chmn.; S. J. Braunig, Sec., 1510 Tyler.
ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD. Celia Feinstein, Sec., 1706 Jackson.
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICES OF B'NAI B'RITH LODGE. Abe Raben, Sec., 1613 A. Madison.

AUSTIN

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1939, (a, c). H. J. Ettlinger, Pres.; Max Fichtenbaum, Sec., University Station.

BEAUMONT

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, (a, c). Walter Meyer, Chmn.; Morris Jacobs, Treas., c/o Gem Jewelry Co.

CORPUS CHRISTI

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Robstown, Sinton), org. 1939, (a, c), 602 Del Mar Blvd. Simon Grossman, Pres.; Dr. I. E. Colef, Sec.

CORSICANA

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1936, (a, c), P. O. Box 942. James H. Cerf, Pres.; Gabe Goldberg, Sec.

DALLAS

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1911, (b-c), 1817 Pocahontas St. Alex F. Weisberg, Pres.; Reuben B. Resnik, Ex. Dir.

#DALLAS EMIGRE COMMITTEE, 1817 Pocahontas St.

#HEBREW SHELTERING AND AID SOCIETY, 1817 Pocahontas St.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1817 Pocahontas St.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 1817 Pocahontas St.

#NEWMAN GOLDSTEIN LOAN FUND, 1817 Pocahontas St.

EL PASO

***Jewish Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1939, (b-c). Jerry Harris, Pres.; Rube Weinstein, Sec., 610 El Paso National Bank Bldg.

EL PASO CHAPTER, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

HEBREW LOAN ASSOCIATION

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 923 Mills Bldg. Mrs. A. Prensky, Sec.

FORT WORTH

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1936, (a, c). I. E. Horwitz, Pres.; J. Luskey, Sec., 113 Houston St.

#JEWISH CHARITIES, 220 Majestic Bldg. Mrs. S. Wile, Disbursing Officer.

GALVESTON

United Jewish Welfare Association, org. 1936, (b-c). I. H. Kempner, Chmn.; H. S. Block, Sec., P. O. Box 119.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

HOUSTON

***Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Houston** (includes neighboring communities), org. 1937, (b-c); sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 4701 Caroline St. J. L. Zuber, Pres.; Jacob B. Lightman, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 4701 Caroline St. J. B. Lightman, Ex. Dir.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 4701 Caroline St. J. B. Lightman, Ex. Dir.

REFUGEE SERVICE COMMITTEE, 4701 Caroline St. Mrs. H. Heyman, Ex. Chmn.

#JEWISH WELFARE BUREAU, 318 Southern Standard Bldg. Mrs. R. H. Fred, Ex. Sec.

PAULINE STERNE WOLFF MEMORIAL HOME, 1300 Kenwood Lane. Jerome Meyer, Dir.

U. S. O.-JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 918 Fannin. Ben Kass, Dir.

PORT ARTHUR

ø**Federation of Jewish Charities and Welfare Funds**, org. 1936, (a, c). Dr. H. Hosen, Pres., 2649 Proctor St.

SAN ANTONIO

***Jewish Social Service Federation** (includes Bexar County), org. 1924, (a, c), County Court House. Perry Kallison, Prez.; Hannah Hirshberg, Ex. Dir.

TALMUD TORAH, 112 E. Quincy St. H. A. Tyrash, Sec.

TEXARKANA

Jewish Federation, org. 1941, (b-c). Max H. Wexler, Pres.; Ralph Brody, Ex. Sec., c/o Texas Furniture Co.

TYLER

Federated Jewish Charities, org. 1938, (a, c). Burnett Wadel, Pres.; Alex S. Genecov, Sec., 227 N. Spring St.

WACO

***Jewish Federated Charities**, org. 1928, (a), P. O. Box 834. Julius Englander, Pres.; Abe A. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1933, (c), P. O. Box 834. Ben H. Green, Chmn.; Abe A. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

UTAH**OGDEN**

ø**Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Brigham City), org. 1939, (a, c). A. L. Levin, Pres., 2319 Washington Ave.; Sam Herscovitz, Sec.

SALT LAKE CITY

***United Jewish Council**, org. 1936, (b-c). James L. White, Pres.; Abe Guss, Sec., 500 McCornick Bldg.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Abe Guss, Sec., 500 McCornick Bldg.

ø**JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY**, 411 E. South Temple St. Mrs. J. Garfinkle, Pres.

VIRGINIA**CHARLOTTESVILLE**

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1939, (c). Isaac Walters, Pres.; Barney Janow, Treas.

LYNCHBURG

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1941, (a, c), 414 Norfolk Ave. Elmer J. Nathan, Pres.; Mrs. M. Finkel, Sec.

NEWPORT NEWS

Jewish Community Council, org. 1942, (c), 505 First National Bank Bldg. F. O. Blechman, Pres.; Robert D. Binder, Sec.

FREE LOAN SOCIETY

HEBREW FRIENDLY INN

NORFOLK

***United Jewish Fund**, org. 1937, (a, c). Nusbaum Bldg. Herbert Altschul, Chmn.; Bertram S. Nusbaum, Sec.

ø**JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU**, Juvenile Court Bldg. Charlotte and Bank Sts. Sadie Routenberg, Ex. Dir.

PETERSBURG

***United Jewish Community Fund**, org. 1938, (a, c). Abe L. Kamm, Pres.; Jacob Zuckerman, Sec., P. O. Box 646.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**. Jacob H. Lavenstein, Pres.; Jacob Zuckerman, Treas., P. O. Box 646.

PORTSMOUTH

United Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1941, (a, c), 424 King St. Leonard G. Karp, Chmn.; Rabbi E. Greenfield, Sec.

HACHNOSIS ORCHIM

HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY

RICHMOND

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1935, (a, c), 222 E. Broad St. Israel November, Pres.; J. S. Pearlstien, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW SHELTERING AID SOCIETY

#**COUNCIL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE**, 219 N. 19th St. Mrs. J. Porch, Ex. Dir.

ROANOKE

***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1940, (a, c), 212 S. Jefferson. Nathan Fink, Pres.; Meyer Becker, Sec.

WASHINGTON**ABERDEEN**

Jewish Community Fund (includes Hoquiam), org. 1936, (c), Box 1020. Joel Wolff, Sec.

BELLINGHAM (*See Seattle, Wash.*)**CENTRALIA**

***Centralia-Chehalis Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937, (c). N. Schwartz, Pres.; J. Shanedling, Sec.

EVERETT (*See Seattle, Wash.*)**SEATTLE**

***Federated Jewish Fund** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1937, (b-c), 925 Seaboard Bldg. Richard E. Lang, Pres.; Samuel G. Holcenberg, Ex. Dir.

WASHINGTON EMIGRE COMMITTEE, 320 Smith Tower Annex, May B. Goldsmith, Sec.

CAROLINE KLINE GALLAND HOME FOR AGED AND FEEBLE POOR, 7500 Seward Park Ave. Dr. H. Mayerson, Supt.

#**EDUCATIONAL CENTER (COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN)**, 304 — 18th Ave. Ethel R. Feineman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, Cherry Bldg. Mrs. C. Nieder, Ex. Sec.

#**JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY**, 320 Smith Tower Annex. May B. Goldsmith, Ex. Sec.

SPOKANE

***Jewish Welfare Association**, org. 1927, (a); sponsors **United Jewish Fund** (includes Spokane County), org. 1936, (b-c), South 704 Adams St. Ben Cohn, Pres.; Mack Shearer, Sec.

TACOMA

***Federated Jewish Fund**, org. 1936, (b-c). Jack R. Bender, Acting Chmn.; Mrs. A. C. Bender, Sec., 1116 North I St.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Mrs. C. Hurst, Pres., Young Apts.

EMIGRE COMMITTEE. Harold Davis, Chmn., Rust Bldg.

WEST VIRGINIA**BLUEFIELD**

ø**Bluefield-Princeton Jewish Charities**, org. 1939, (a, c), 2003 Jefferson St. Julius Kravetz, Sec.

CHARLESTON

***Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Montgomery), org. 1937, (c). A. J. Lindenberg, Pres.; Mrs. A. L. Rosenblatt, Fin. Sec., P. O. Box 33.

HUNTINGTON

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1939, (a, c). Aaron C. Cohen, Pres.; Samuel Biern, Treas., P. O. Box 1893.

PRINCETON (See Bluefield, W. Va.)**WHEELING**

***Jewish Community Council** (includes Moundsville), org. 1933, (b-c). D. Milton Gutman, Pres.; Ernest Horkheimer, Sec., Riley Law Bldg.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN REFUGEES. E. S. Horkheimer and Mrs. H. O. Baer, Co-Chmn.

#**FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES**, 1525 Market St. E. S. Horkheimer and Nate Harrison, Directors.

WISCONSIN**APPLETON**

***United Jewish Charities** (includes Neenah and vicinity), (c). Adolph Hamilton, Pres.; I. Bahcall, Treas., 615 N. Lowe.

KENOSHA

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, (c), 611 — 56th St. Charles A. Lepp, Pres.; Frederick K. Plous, Sec.

LA CROSSE

Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1941, (c). Willard E. Fantle, Chmn., 504 Main St.; Bernard Sharp, Sec.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, Max Bemel, Chmn.

JEWISH WOMEN'S LEAGUE. Mrs. S. Levy, Pres.

NATIONAL JEWISH REFUGEE SERVICE. H. Glickman, Chmn.

MADISON

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1940, (a, c), 15 W. Main St. Emanuel Simon, Pres.; S. B. Schein, Sec.

MILWAUKEE

#**Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1902, (b), 2218 N. 3rd St. A. L. Saltzstein, Pres.; George Peizer, Sec.

*#**Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Oconomowoc, Waukesha), org. 1938, (b-c), 135 W. Wells St. Aaron Scheinfeld, Pres.; Elkan C. Voorsanger, Ex. Dir.

BETH EL TALMUD TORAH

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 108 W. Wells St. Michael Galazan, Dir.

MILWAUKEE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE

MILWAUKEE JEWISH COUNCIL, 135 W. Wells St. George Gratz, Sec.

MILWAUKEE TALMUD TORAH

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 908 N. 12th St. Harry Eisen, Acting Supt.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL

YIDDISH FOLK SHULE

#**CHILDREN'S OUTING ASSOCIATION**, 1025 N. Milwaukee St. Mrs. C. Friend, Pres. (Camp Sidney Cohen, Lake Nemahbin, Wis.)

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME, 719 W. Galena St. Aaron Stern, Supt.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS, 2436 N. 50th St. Bessie Bush, Supt.

#**JEWISH CENTER**, 1025 N. Milwaukee St. George M. Peizer, Ex. Dir.

#**JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, 2218 N. 3rd St. Rebecca B. Tenenbaum, Ex. Dir.

MILWAUKEE JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 1307 N. 21st St. Mrs. H. Michel, Supt.

SHEBOYGAN

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1927, (a, c). Harry Holman and D. Rabinovitz, Co-Chmn.; Charles Levy, Sec., 2513 Elizabeth St.

CANADA**ALBERTA****EDMONTON**

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1938, (b-c), 10261 — 108th St. H. A. Friedman, Pres.; Fred Swartz, Sec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA**VANCOUVER**

*#**Jewish Administrative Council**, org. 1932, (a), 2675 Oak St. Harold B. Kahn, Chmn.; Lottie Levinson, Sec. (administers Endorsation Bureau, Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Welfare Bureau, Jewish Western Bulletin, Jewish Community Chest).

***Jewish External Welfare Fund** (includes New Westminster), org. 1940, (b-c), 2675 Oak St. Moe Cohen, Pres.; Lottie Levinson, Off. Sec.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Office: 2675 Oak St.; Council Community Camp, Crescent Beach, B. C.

TALMUD TORAH ASSOCIATION

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, (b-c), 212 Confederation Life Bldg. S. Hart Green, K. C., Pres.; Henry Stubbins, Ex. Sec.

B'NAI B'RITH SUMMER CAMP, 316 Affleck Bldg. Miss B. Cohen, Ex. Sec.

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS, 402 Confederation Life Bldg. L. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

FRIENDSHIP CLUB, 1588 Ross Ave. Bertha Baram, Chmn.

• **GENERAL MONASH BRANCH** 115, CANADIAN LEGION B. E. S. L., 239 Selkirk Ave. J. Wilder, Pres.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, Charles and Flora. I. B. Cohen, Ex. Sec.

I. L. PERETZ SCHOOL, 418 Aberdeen Ave. M. Cohen, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH FOLKS SCHOOL, 285 St. Johns Ave. I. Stein, Ex. Sec.

JOINT PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 402 Confederation Life Bldg. L. Rosenberg, Sec.

KNESSETH ISRAEL SISTERHOOD, 283 Flora Ave. Mrs. I. Guttman, Pres.

MOUNT CARMEL CLINIC, 120 Selkirk Ave. Hyman Earn, Ex. Sec.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 372 Montrose Ave. Mrs. A. Hollenberg, Pres.

SHOLEM ALEICHEM SCHOOL, 410 Pritchard Ave. L. Basman, Ex. Sec.

UNITED HEBREW SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 211 Confederation Life Bldg. Ann Sacks, Ex. Sec.

YMHA, 91 Albert St. Samuel Sheps, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 123 Matheson Ave. H. E. Wilder, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH OLD FOLKS' HOME, 3 Magnus Ave. A. Osovsky, Dir.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Council of Jewish Organizations, org. 1934, 269-271 John St. N. Dr. C. H. Moses, Pres.; Norman Edell, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, (c), 269-271 John St. N. Nathan Adler, Chmn.; Norman Edell, Ex. Dir.

*#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 269-271 John St. N. Norman Edell, Ex. Dir.

LONDON

•**London Council of the Jewish Congress** (includes Western Ontario), org. 1936, (a, c). Bernard Wolf, Pres.; Isaac Siskind, Sec., 242 Emery St.

TORONTO

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937, (b-c), 21 Dundas Square. Morris S. Till, Pres.; Florence Hutner, Ex. Dir.

BEACHES HEBREW INSTITUTE, 109 Kenilworth Ave. H. Wineberg, Pres.

BOROCHOV SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, 368 College St. M. Mann, Prin.

CAMP B'NAI B'RITH, I. Markus, Pres., 74 King St. E. (Camp: Longford Mills, Ont.)

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS (Central Division), 150 Beverley St. Martin M. Cohn, Ex. Dir.

D'ARCY ST. TALMUD TORAH, 68 D'Arcy St. J. I. Wohlgelemer, Prin.

EUCLID AVE. HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, 175 Euclid Ave. A. Shubin, Supt.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES, 21 Dundas Square. Florence Hutner, Sec.

HEBREW MATERNITY AID SOCIETY. Mrs. A. Ginsberg, Pres., 320 Richview Ave.

HEBREW NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 37 Cecil St. I. Feiglemen, Ex. Sec.

- HEBREW WESTON SANATORIUM CLUB. Mrs. M. Shulman, Pres., 85 Colin Ave.
 JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES, 179 Beverley St. Dora Wilensky, Ex. Sec.
 (includes Family Service, Child Placement, Big Brother, Big Sister and Employment Service).
 JEWISH GIRLS' CAMP, Mrs. M. Ginsberg, Pres., 126 Garfield Ave.
 JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY, 455 Spadina Ave. M. Kraicer, Ex. Sec.
 JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE FOLK SCHOOLS, 24 Cecil St. I. Rabinowich, Prin.
 JEWISH PUBLIC LIBRARY, 422 Spadina Ave. B. Z. Hyman, Pres.
 MOTHERS' AND BABES' REST HOME. Mrs. S. Greenberg, Chmn. Office: 179 Beverley St. Home: Barrie, Ont.
 MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, 100 Yorkville Ave. Dr. S. G. Fines, Supt.
 TORONTO HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 179 Beverley St. J. Steinhart, Ex. Sec.
 TORONTO HEBREW FREE SCHOOL AND JEWISH CENTRE, 9 Brunswick Ave. S. A. Kurtz, Ex. Sec.
 TORONTO JEWISH OLD FOLKS' HOME, 29-35 Cecil St. A. Rosenblatt, Ex. Dir.
 WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 206 Beverley St. A. Riba, Ex. Dir.
 YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 15 Brunswick Ave. Mark Tarail, Ex. Dir.

WINDSOR

- *United Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1938, (c), 327 Ouellette Ave. Reuben Madoff, Pres.; Norman Ramm, Ex. Dir.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

- Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, org. 1916, (b), 2040 Bleury St. Samuel Bronfman, Pres.; Ernest G. F. Vaz, Ex. Dir.
 BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE, 2040 Bleury St.
 FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT. Ethel Ostry, Ex. Sec.
 JEWISH CHILD WELFARE BUREAU. Ruth Shefer, Supvr.
 LEGAL AID DEPARTMENT. Lionel Coviensky, Supt.
 HEBREW LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY. Mrs. A. B. Vineberg, Pres.
 HEBREW OLD PEOPLES AND SHELTERING HOME, 4373 Esplanade Ave. Nathan Desken, Supt.
 HERZL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 4652 Jeanne Mance St. Dr. J. Leavitt, Supt.
 JEWISH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 2040 Bleury St. Miss F. Schneyer.
 MT. SINAI SANATORIUM. Joseph L. Fox, Supt. Office: 2040 Bleury St. Sanatorium: Sainte Agathe Des Monts, Quebec.
 NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 3958 Laval Ave. Miss F. Vineberg, Head Worker.
 YWHA, 3561 St. Urbain St. Mrs. A. R. Kahn, Dir of Activities.
 JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL, 3755 St. Catherine Rd. Samuel S. Cohen, Supt.
 YMHA, 265 Mt. Royal Ave. West.

JEWISH PERIODICALS APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES*

(Note: The language of the publication is English, unless otherwise indicated.)

California

- B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER. 1897. Weekly. 124 W. 4th St., Suite 691, Los Angeles. George Finkel, Managing Ed.
CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE. 1922. Weekly. English and Yiddish. 406 S. Main St., Los Angeles. Samuel B. Gach.
EMANU-EL AND THE JEWISH JOURNAL. 1895. Weekly. 251 Kearny St., Charleston Bldg., San Francisco. Sol Silverman.
JEWISH TRIBUNE. 1933. Monthly. 344 Sutter St., San Francisco. Walter Secord.
SOUTHWESTERN JEWISH PRESS (JEWISH PRESS). 1914. Weekly. 3921 Oregon St., San Diego. Lewis Solomon.

Colorado

- INTERMOUNTAIN JEWISH NEWS. 1914. Weekly. 718 Colorado Bldg., 1615 California St., Denver. Max Goldberg.
WESTERN JEWISH ADVOCATE. 1928. Monthly. 1336 Lawrence St., Denver. Faye (Mrs. Arthur J.) Kirschstein.

Connecticut

- JEWISH ARGUS. 1935. Monthly. 59 Cannon St., Bridgeport. Isidore Goldman.
JEWISH LEDGER. (Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport; and Springfield, Mass.) 1928. 50 Trumbull St., Hartford. Abraham J. Feldman.

District of Columbia

- NATIONAL JEWISH LEDGER. 1930. Weekly. 836 Tower Bldg., Washington. K. Cornell.
NATIONAL JEWISH MONTHLY. 1886. Monthly. 1003 K St., N. W., Washington. Henry Monsky, Ed.; Edward E. Grusd, Managing Ed.
NEW PALESTINE. 1921. Bi-Weekly. 1720 16th St., N. W., Washington. Carl Alpert.

*For official publications of national organizations see also Directory of Jewish National Organizations. The information given herein is furnished by the periodicals themselves. The editor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented.

Florida

- JEWISH FLORIDIAN. 1927. Weekly. P. O. Box 2973, Miami. Fred K. Shochet.
 OUR VOICE. 1932. Bi-Weekly. 506 Malverne Road, West Palm Beach. Samuel A. Schutzer.
 SOUTHERN JEWISH WEEKLY. 1924. Weekly. P. O. Box 903, Jacksonville. Mrs. Ethel Moscovits.

Georgia

- SOUTHERN ISRAELITE MAGAZINE. 1925. Monthly. 201 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta. M. S. Schiffer.
 SOUTHERN ISRAELITE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. 1934. Weekly. 201 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta. M. S. Schiffer.

Illinois

- ADVOCATE. 1891. Weekly. 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. A. C. Biben.
 CHICAGO ISRAELITE. 1886. Weekly. 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. M. E. Osherman.
 CHICAGO JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1918. Weekly. 139 N. Clark St., Chicago. Leonard Meites.
 CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM. 1942. Quarterly. 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago. Benjamin Weintraub.
 DAILY JEWISH COURIER, INC. 1887. Daily. Yiddish. 1214 S. Halsted St., Chicago. Mordecai Katz.
 HAPARDES. 1927. Monthly. Hebrew. 1220 Independence Blvd., Chicago. S. A. Pardes.
 INDRITZ'S YOM TOV SCHRIFTEN. 1933. Quarterly. Yiddish. 508 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago. M. Indritz.
 JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. 1897. Daily. Yiddish. 13th St. at Kedzie Ave., Chicago. Abraham Cahan.
 MEDICAL LEAVES. 1936. Annual. 25 E. Washington St., Chicago. Hershel Meyer.
 SENTINEL. 1911. Weekly. 511 S. Sangamon St., Chicago. Louis S. Berlin.

Indiana

- INDIANA JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1921. Weekly. 313 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis. Morris Strauss.
 JEWISH POST. 1933. Weekly. 508 Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis. Gabriel M. Cohen.

Iowa

- IOWA JEWISH NEWS. 1931. Weekly. 407 Grand Ave., Des Moines. Jack Wolfe.

Kentucky

- *KENTUCKY JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1913. Weekly. 423 Citizens Bldg., Louisville. Gabriel M. Cohen.

*No reply received.

Louisiana

JEWISH JOURNAL. 1937. Monthly. P. O. Box 1232, Shreveport. Adolf Philippsborn, Managing Ed.

*JEWISH LEDGER. 1895. Weekly. 938 Lafayette St., New Orleans. Julian B. Feibelman, Ed. Contributor.

Maryland

JEWISH TIMES. 1919. Weekly. 111 N. Charles St., Baltimore. Jack A. Miller.

Massachusetts

JEWISH ADVOCATE. 1902. Weekly. 251 Causeway St., Boston. Alexander Brin.

JEWISH CIVIC LEADER. 1923. Weekly. 22 Mechanic St., Worcester. Nanette H. Bernstein.

JEWISH LEDGER. (See Connecticut).

JEWISH WORLD. 1932. Weekly. 58 Geneva Ave., Boston. Harry L. Katz.

Michigan

DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1916. Weekly. 525 Woodward Ave., Detroit. Jacob Margolis.

JEWISH NEWS. 1942. Weekly. 2114 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit. Philip Slomovitz.

Minnesota

AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD. 1912. Weekly. 711 Palace Bldg., 40 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, and Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul. L. H. Frisch.

Missouri

JEWISH RECORD. 1913. Weekly. Yiddish and English. 1714 Chestnut St., St. Louis. Noah W. Salz.

KANSAS CITY JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1920. Weekly. 304 W. 10th St., Kansas City. Victor Slone.

Nebraska

JEWISH PRESS. 1920. Weekly. 550 Brandeis Theatre Bldg., Omaha. Harry Mendelson.

New Jersey

FRIEND. 1910. Seven times yearly. Yiddish. 470 Paulison Ave., Passaic. J. Baskin.

JEWISH POST. 1928. Weekly. 26 Beech St., Paterson. Albert M. Shulman.

JEWISH RECORD. 1929. Weekly. 1034 East Jersey St., Elizabeth. S. Cooper-smith.

JEWISH RECORD. 1939. Weekly. Central Bldg., Suite 200, Atlantic City. Herman E. Burwasser.

- JEWISH STANDARD. 1931. Weekly. 924 Bergen Ave., Jersey City. Meyer Pesin.
 JEWISH TIMES. 1942. Weekly. 24 Commerce St., Newark. Joseph H. Biben.
 JEWISH TRIBUNE. 1932. Weekly. Montauk Bldg., Passaic. I. Shafran.
 JEWISH VETERAN. 1930. Monthly. 93 Hudson St., Hoboken. J. Geo. Fredman.

New York

- BUFFALO JEWISH REVIEW. 1917. Weekly. 35 Pearl St., Buffalo. Elias R. Jacobs.
 JEWISH LEDGER. 1932. (Albany, Rochester and Syracuse) Weekly. 482 St. Paul St., Rochester. Joseph H. Biben.

New York City

- ALLIANCE VOICE. 1916. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish and English. 45 E. 17th St. Louis Segal.
 AMERICAN HEBREW. 1879. Weekly. 48 W. 48th St. Joseph H. Biben.
 AUFBAU (RECONSTRUCTION). 1934. Weekly. German and English. 67 W. 44th St. Manfred George.
 BITZARON. 1939. Monthly. Hebrew. 1141 Broadway. Chaim Tchernowitz, Ed.; Maurice E. Chernowitz, Managing Ed.
 CONGRESS WEEKLY. 1940. Weekly. 330 W. 42nd St. Samuel Caplan.
 CONTEMPORARY JEWISH RECORD. 1938. Bi-Monthly. 386 Fourth Ave. Morris D. Waldman, Harry Schneiderman, Editors; Adolph S. Oko, Assoc. Ed.; Allen Lesser, Managing Ed.; Harold J. Jonas, Asst. Ed.
 CULTURE AND EDUCATION. Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. N. Chanin.
 DAY. 1914. Daily. Yiddish. 183 East Broadway. William Edlin.
 FREIE ARBEITER STIMME. 1890. Weekly. Yiddish. 45 W. 17th St. Herman Frank.
 FURROWS. 1942. Monthly. 275 Seventh Ave. Kieve Skidell.
 HADASSAH NEWSLETTER. 1914. Monthly. 1819 Broadway. Sulamith Schwartz.
 HADOAR. 1921. Weekly. Hebrew. 111 Fifth Ave. Menachem Ribalow.
 HADOAR LANOAR. 1935. Bi-Weekly. Hebrew. 111 Fifth Ave. Daniel Persky.
 HAIM UN DERTZIUNG. 1935. Monthly. (Bi-Monthly from May to October.) Yiddish. 80 Fifth Ave. Irving Goldberg.
 HAMIGDAL. 1940. Monthly. Hebrew and English. 516 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Yaakov Muskin.
 HAMSILOH. 1936. Monthly. Hebrew and Yiddish. 229 East Broadway. Rabbi Telushkin and Rabbi A. I. Faivelson.
 HEBREW MEDICAL JOURNAL. 1927. Semi-Annual. Hebrew and English. 983 Park Ave. Moses Einhorn, M. D.
 HISTORIA JUDAICA. 1938. Semi-Annual. 40 W. 68th St. Guido Kisch.
 HOREB. 1934. Semi-Annual. Hebrew. 186th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Pinkhos Churgin.
 JEWISH AFFAIRS. 1941. Monthly. 330 W. 42nd St. Boris Shub.
 JEWISH AMERICAN FAMILY MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE. 1901. Weekly. Yiddish. 77 Bowery. Zalme Zylbercweig.

- JEWISH BRAILLE REVIEW. 1931. Monthly. 1825 Harrison Ave. Leopold Dubov.
- JEWISH CENTER. 1922. Quarterly. 220 Fifth Ave. Chas. S. Bernheimer.
- JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. 1897. Daily. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. Abraham Cahan.
- JEWISH EXAMINER. 1929. Weekly. 186 Joralemon St., Brooklyn. Louis D. Gross.
- JEWISH FAMILY JOURNAL. 1941. Quarterly. English and Yiddish. 112 E. 19th St. Lazarus Monfried.
- JEWISH FARMER. 1908. Monthly. English, German and Yiddish. 386 Fourth Ave. Benjamin C. Stone.
- JEWISH FORUM. 1917. Monthly. 305 Broadway. Isaac Rosengarten.
- JEWISH FRONTIER. 1934. Monthly. 275 Seventh Ave. Hayim Greenberg.
- JEWISH MIRROR. 1942. Monthly. 220 Fifth Ave. Charles A. Cowen.
- JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL. 1901. Daily. Yiddish. 77 Bowery. David L. Meckler.
- JEWISH OCCUPATIONAL BULLETIN. 1941. Bi-Monthly. 1841 Broadway. Eli E. Cohen.
- JEWISH OUTLOOK. 1936. Monthly. 1133 Broadway. Abraham Burstein, Managing Ed.
- JEWISH REVIEW. 1938. Weekly. 1650 Broadway. Albert M. Shulman.
- JEWISH REVIEW. 1943. Semi-Annual. English and Yiddish. 154 E. 70th St. Bernard D. Weinryb.
- JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY. 1924. Quarterly. 67 W. 47th St. Abraham G. Duker, Managing Ed.
- JEWISH SOCIAL STUDIES. 1939. Quarterly. 1841 Broadway. Salo W. Baron, Morris R. Cohen, Koppel S. Pinson, Editors; Theodor H. Gaster, Managing Ed.
- JEWISH SPECTATOR. 1935. Monthly. 110 W. 40th St. Trude Weiss-Rosmarin, Aaron Rosmarin.
- JEWISH VOICE. 1940. Monthly. Hebrew and Yiddish. 23rd St. and Madison Square. S. Eichenstein, Oscar Z. Rand, I. Ferstenberg.
- JEWISH WAY (THE WAY IN AMERICA). 1939. Bi-Weekly. German and English. 870 Riverside Drive. Julius Becker.
- JOURNAL OF JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY. 1938. Quarterly. English, German and Hebrew. 11 W. 40th St. Joshua Bloch.
- KINDER JOURNAL. 1920. Monthly. Yiddish. 22 E. 17th St. Samuel Niger.
- MENORAH JOURNAL. 1915. Quarterly. 63 Fifth Ave. Henry Hurwitz.
- MIZRACHI WEG. 1936. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish. 1133 Broadway. Leon Gellman.
- MORNING FREIHEIT. 1922. Daily. Yiddish. P. O. Box 42 Station D. (35 E. 12th St.) Paul Novick.
- NAILEBN (NEW LIFE). 1926. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 1 Union Square West, Room 405. Isaac E. Rontch.
- NASZA TRYBUNA. 1940. Bi-Weekly. Polish. 225 W. 34th St., Suite 1008. Jacob Apenzlak, Arie Tartakower.
- NEW CURRENTS. 1943. Monthly. 1123 Broadway. Joseph Brainin, Frederic Ewen, Albert E. Kahn.
- NEW-YORKER WOCHENBLAT. 1935. Weekly. Yiddish. 41 Union Square. Isaac Liebman.

- OHOLIM. 1942. Monthly. Hebrew. 175 East Broadway. Samuel H. Setzer.
- OPINION. 1941. Monthly. 19 W. 44th St. Stephen S. Wise.
- ORT ECONOMIC REVIEW. 1940. Quarterly. 212 Fifth Ave. Margaret T. Edenheim.
- ORTHODOX UNION. 1933. Bi-Monthly. 305 Broadway. Leo Jung.
- PIONEER WOMAN. 1927. Monthly. English and Yiddish. 275 Seventh Ave. Dvorah Rothbard, Marie Syrkin.
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH. 1930. Annual. 3080 Broadway. American Academy of Jewish Research, Ed.
- PROLETARISSHER GEDANK. 1926. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish. 305 Broadway, Room 410. Jacob Kenner.
- RECONSTRUCTIONIST. 1935. Bi-Weekly. 15 W. 86th St. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Chmn., Ed. Board; Ira Eisenstein, Assoc. Chmn., Ed. Board; Eugene Kohn, Managing Ed.
- SHEVILE HACHINUCH. Quarterly. Hebrew. 2647 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn. Zevi Scharfstein.
- SHULBLAT. 1937. Annual. Yiddish. 22 E. 17th St. S. Simon, M. Bjoza.
- SYNAGOGUE CENTER. 1940. Quarterly. 3080 Broadway. Saul Ellenbogen.
- SYNAGOGUE LIGHT. 1933. Monthly. 35 Maiden Lane. Joseph Hager.
- TREND OF EVENTS: JEWISH NEWS-LETTER. 1941. Weekly. 55 W. 42nd St. Meir Grossman.
- UJ FÉNY: NEW LIGHT JOURNAL. 1941. Monthly. Hungarian. 231 E. 77th St. George Lanyi.
- UNSER TSAIT. 1941. Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway, Room 401. American Representation of the General Jewish Worker's Union of Poland, Ed.
- UNZER STIMME. 1942. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 175 Fifth Ave. Sol Kerstein.
- VARA, LA. 1921. Weekly. Ladino. 7 Rivington St. Ovadia David.
- WECKER. 1921. Bi-Weekly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. I. Levin-Shatzkes.
- WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CALL. 1938. Monthly. 175 East Broadway. Israel Knox.
- WORLD-OVER. 1940. Bi-Weekly. 1776 Broadway. Maurice L. Spector.
- WORT BIBLIOTHEK. 1934. Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. Samuel H. Setzer.
- YIDDISHE FOLK. Monthly. Yiddish. 41 E. 42nd St. Simon Bernstein.
- YIDDISHE KULTUR. 1938. Monthly. Yiddish. 189 Second Ave. Nachman Maisel.
- YIDDISHER KEMFER. 1932. Weekly. Yiddish. 275 Seventh Ave. Hayim Greenberg.
- YIDISHE SHPRAKH. 1941. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish. 535 W. 123rd St. Yudel Mark.
- YOUNG JUDAEAN. 1909. Monthly. 381 Fourth Ave. Aharon Kessler, Deborah Pessin.
- YOUTH AND NATION. 1934. Monthly. English and Hebrew. 305 Broadway. S. Ben-Zvi.
- YUNGVARG. 1938. Monthly. Yiddish. 80 Fifth Ave. Irving Goldberg.
- ZARYA. 1943. Bi-Monthly. Russian. 112 W. 42nd St. M. B. Benedictoff, Isidore Franckel.

- ZIONEWS. 1940. Bi-Monthly. 55 W. 42nd St. B. Netanyahu.
 ZUKUNFT. 1892. Monthly. Yiddish. 425 Lafayette St. S. Niger, David Pinsky, H. Rogoff, Editors; N. B. Minkoff, Managing Ed.

North Carolina

- AMERICAN JEWISH TIMES. 1935. Monthly. 423 Southeastern Bldg., Box 1087. Greensboro. Harry Sabel.

Ohio

- AMERICAN ISRAELITE. 1854. Weekly. 24 E. 6th St., Room 505, Cincinnati. H. M. Segal.
 EVERY FRIDAY. 1927. Weekly. 1313 American Bldg., Cincinnati. Samuel M. Schmidt.
 HEBREW UNION COLLEGE ANNUAL. 1924. Annual. English, German and Hebrew. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. David Philipson, Julian Morgenstern, Sheldon Blank, Board of Editors; Abraham Cronbach, Sec.
 HEBREW UNION COLLEGE MONTHLY. 1913. Monthly. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. Charles E. Israel, Randall M. Falk.
 JEWISH DAILY WORLD. 1907. Daily. Yiddish. 10600 Superior Ave., Cleveland. Hyman Horowitz.
 JEWISH INDEPENDENT. 1906. Weekly. 2108 Payne Ave., Cleveland. Leo Weidenthal.
 JEWISH LAYMAN. 1926. Monthly. Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati. Arthur L. Reinhart.
 JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER. 1888. Weekly. 1104 Prospect Ave., Cleveland. Ralph M. Wertheimer.
 JEWISH TEACHER. 1932. Quarterly. 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati. Emanuel Gamoran.
 JEWISH VOICE—A PICTORIAL. 1938. Bi-Monthly. 1289 E. Blvd., Cleveland. Leon Wiesenfeld.
 LIBERAL JUDAISM. 1943. Monthly. 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati. Louis Rittenberg, Ed.
 OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1921. Weekly. 35 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus. Ben Z. Neustadt.
 TOLEDO JEWISH TIMES. 1936. Bi-Monthly. 322 Summit St., Toledo. Nat. B. Charnas.
 YOUNGSTOWN JEWISH TIMES. 1936. Bi-Monthly. 315 Terminal Bldg., Youngstown. Wm. S. Schwartz.

Oklahoma

- SOUTHWEST JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1929. Monthly. 416 N. W. 3rd St., Oklahoma City. E. F. Friedman.
 TULSA JEWISH REVIEW. 1930. Monthly. P. O. Box 396, Tulsa. Emil Salomon.

Pennsylvania

- AMERICAN JEWISH OUTLOOK. 1934. Weekly. 1104 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh. Asher Isaacs.
 AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 1899. Annual. 320 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia. Harry Schneiderman.

- JEWISH CRITERION. 1892. Weekly. 441 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh. Milton Susman.
- JEWISH CURRENT NEWS. 1927. Bi-Weekly. P. O. Box 5236, Philadelphia. Samuel Sussman.
- JEWISH EDUCATION. 1928. Quarterly. 330 S. 9th St., Philadelphia. Ben Rosen.
- JEWISH EXPONENT. 1883. Weekly. 1113 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia. Norman J. Ginsburg.
- JEWISH LEADER. 1887. Weekly. Yiddish and English. 209 Fitzsimons Bldg., Pittsburgh. Louis Yale Borkon.
- JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. 1910. Quarterly (ns). Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia. Abraham A. Neuman, Solomon Zeitlin.
- JEWISH TIMES. 1925. Weekly. 1211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. A. C. Biben.
- *JEWISH VOICE. 1922. Monthly. 44 N. 6th St., Reading. Jack Koralsky.

Rhode Island

- JEWISH HERALD. 1929. Weekly. 76 Dorrance St., Providence. J. Goodman.

Tennessee

- HEBREW WATCHMAN. 1925. Weekly. P. O. Box 2474, Memphis. Milton W. Goldberger.
- OBSERVER. 1934. Weekly. Exchange Bldg., 311 Church St., Nashville. Jacques Back.

Texas

- JEWISH HERALD-VOICE. 1906. Weekly. 1414 McKinney Ave., Houston. D. H. White.
- TEXAS JEWISH PRESS. 1922. Weekly. 312 N. Alamo St., San Antonio. Arthur Riklin.

Washington

- TRANSCRIPT. 1942. Weekly. 4133 University Way, Seattle. Naomi Hahn.

Wisconsin

- MILWAUKER WOCHENBLAT—JEWISH PRESS. 1916. Weekly. Yiddish and English. 1721 N. 12th St., Milwaukee. Isador S. Horwitz.
- WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1920. Weekly. 240 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee. A. I. Margolis.

News Syndicates

- INDEPENDENT JEWISH PRESS SERVICE, INC. 1941. Tri-Weekly. 207 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. Martha Neumark.
- JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY. 1917. Daily. English and Yiddish. 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Boris Smolar.

*No reply received.

- PALCOR NEWS AGENCY. 1934. Daily. English and Yiddish. 50 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Henry Montor.
- SEVEN ARTS FEATURE SYNDICATE. Weekly. 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Bernard Zamichow.
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JEWISH PERIODICALS IN CANADA*

- CANADIAN JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1912. Weekly. 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que. A. M. Klein.
- CANADIAN JEWISH MAGAZINE. 1938. Monthly. 1410 Stanley St., Montreal, Que. Charles Bender.
- CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW. 1921. Weekly. 1253 McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que. G. Cohen.
- CANADIAN JEWISH WEEKLY. 1940. Weekly. Yiddish and English. 287 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- CANADIAN NEWS. 1935. Weekly. Yiddish. 525 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. M. Goldstick.
- CANADIAN ZIONIST. 1934. Fortnightly. 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. J. Schwartz.
- COMMUNITY BULLETIN. 1942. Monthly. 29a Vine St., St. Catharines, Ont. E. Halpern.
- CONGRESS BULLETIN. 1943. Monthly. 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H. M. Caiserman.
- DAILY HEBREW JOURNAL. 1911. Daily. Yiddish and English. 542 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. Samuel M. Shapiro.
- ISRAELITE PRESS. 1910. Semi-Weekly. Yiddish. 165 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man. M. Selchen.
- JEWISH DAILY EAGLE. 1907. Daily. Yiddish. 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que. H. Wolofsky.
- JEWISH POST. 1924. Weekly. 213 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man. B. M. Cohen.
- JEWISH STANDARD. 1930. Monthly. 56½ Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont. J. Hayman.
- JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN. 1929. Fortnightly. 2675 Oak St., Vancouver, B. C. H. Musikansky.
- VORT, Dos. 1943. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 5116 Park Ave., Montreal, Que. L. Cheifetz.
- WESTERN JEWISH NEWS. 1926. Weekly. 303 Times Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. S. A. Berg.
- WINDSOR JEWISH COMMUNITY BULLETIN. 1933. Fortnightly. 124 Ferry St., Windsor, Ont. B. Groner.

*Information supplied by David Rome, Canadian Jewish Congress.

JEWS IN AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE

- ADLER, SIMON L., (1867-1934), Rochester, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1927-1934.
- ALEXANDER, MOSES, (1853-1932), Boise, Governor of Idaho, two terms, 1915-1919.
- ALSCHULER, SAMUEL J., (1859-1939), Chicago, Ill., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1915-1936 (resigned).
- ANSORGE, MARTIN C., (1882-), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1922.
- BACHARACH, ISAAC, (1870-), Atlantic City, Rep. from N. J., 1915-1938.
- BAMBERGER, SIMON, (1847-1926), Salt Lake City, Governor of Utah, 1917-1921. (First non-Mormon Governor of Utah).
- *BARUCH, BERNARD M., (1870-), New York, N. Y., Chairman of War Industries Board, 1918-1919; chairman of presidential committee to investigate national rubber situation, 1942-
- BELMONT, AUGUST, (1816-1890), New York, N. Y., Chargé d'Affaires in The Netherlands, May 24, 1853; Minister Resident, June 29, 1854.
- BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, (1812-1884), New Orleans, Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
- BERGER, VICTOR L., (1860-1929), Milwaukee, Rep. from Wis., 1911-1913; 1923-1929.
- BERNSTEIN, HERMAN, (1876-1935), New York, N. Y., Minister to Albania, 1929-1933.
- *BLOOM, SOL, (1870-), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1923- ; Delegate, Anglo-American Refugee Conference, Bermuda, 1943.
- *BONDY, WILLIAM, (1871-), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1923-
- BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ, (1856-1941), Boston, Mass., Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1916-1939 (retired).
- CANTOR, JACOB A., (1854-1920), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1913-1915.
- CARDOZO, BENJAMIN NATHAN, (1870-1938), New York, N. Y., Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1932-1938.
- *CELLER, EMANUEL, (1888-), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1923-
- CITRON, WILLIAM M., (1896-), Middletown, Rep.-at-large from Conn., 1935-1938.
- COHEN, WILLIAM W., (1874-1940), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1927-1929.
- *DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, (1885-), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1923-
- EDELSTEIN, M. MICHAEL, (1888-1941), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1940-1941.

*Now in office. For current state, city and other posts, see Appointments, Honors, and Elections, pp. 368 ff.

- EINSTEIN, EDWIN, (1842-1906), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1879-1881.
- EINSTEIN, LEWIS, (1877-), New York, N. Y., Minister to Costa Rica, July 6, 1913 to June 1921; Minister to Czechoslovakia, October 8, 1921 to February 1, 1930.
- ELKUS, ABRAM I., (1867-), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to Turkey, July 21, 1916 to April 1917.
- ELLENBOGEN, HENRY, (1900-), Pittsburgh, Rep. from Pa., 1933-1938.
- *ELLISON, DANIEL, (1886-), Baltimore, Rep. from Md., 1942- .
- EMERICH, MARTIN, (1847-1922), Chicago, Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
- FISCHER, ISRAEL F., (1858-1940), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899; Associate Judge, U. S. Court of Customs, 1899-1933; Presiding Judge, 1909-1933 (retired).
- *FORMAN, PHILLIP, (1895-), Trenton, N. J., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1932- .
- *FRANK, JEROME N., (1899-), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1941- .
- FRANK, NATHAN, (1851-1930), St. Louis, Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
- *FRANKFURTER, FELIX, (1882-), Boston, Mass., Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1939- .
- FREED, EMERICH B., (1897-), Cleveland, O., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1941- .
- *GALSTON, CLARENCE G., (1876-), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1929- .
- GOLDER, BENJAMIN N., (1891-), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1925-1933.
- GOLDFOGLE, HENRY M., (1856-1929), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1901-1915, 1919-1921.
- GOLDZIER, JULIUS, (1854-1925), Chicago, Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
- *GOODMAN, LOUIS E. (1892-), San Francisco, Calif., Judge, U. S. District Court for Northern California, 1942- .
- *GRUENING, ERNEST H., (1887-), New York, N. Y., Governor of Alaska, 1939- .
- GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F., (1890-), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to Cuba, October 10, 1929 to 1933.
- GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, (1867-1941), Pueblo, Sen. from Colo., 1907-1913.
- HART, EMANUEL B., (1809-1897), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1851-1853.
- HILLMAN, SIDNEY, (1887-), New York, N. Y., Member of National Defense Commission, 1940; Associate Director General, Office of Production Management, 1941; Member of Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, 1941; Director of Labor Division of War Production Board, 1942- .
- HIRSCH, SOLOMON, (1839-1902), Portland, Ore., Minister to Turkey, May 16, 1889 to 1892.
- *HOLLZER, HARRY A., (1880-), Los Angeles, Calif., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1931- .
- HORNER, HENRY, (1878-1940), Chicago, Governor of Ill., 1933-1936, 1937-1940.
- HOUSEMAN, JULIUS, (1832-1891), Grand Rapids, Rep. from Mich., 1883-1885.
- JACOBSTEIN, MEYER, (1880-), Rochester, Rep. from N. Y., 1923-1929.

- JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, (1834–1911), New Orleans, Sen. from La., 1879–1885.
- KAHN, FLORENCE PRAG (MRS. JULIUS), (1869–), San Francisco, Rep. from Calif., 1925–1936.
- KAHN, JULIUS, (1861–1924), San Francisco, Rep. from Calif., 1889–1902, 1905–1924.
- KAUFMAN, DAVID E., (1883–), Philadelphia, Pa., Minister to Bolivia, March 7, 1928 to January 9, 1930; Minister to Siam, June 12, 1930 to 1933.
- *KLEIN, ARTHUR G., (1904–), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1941–
- KOPPLEMANN, HERMAN P., (1880–), Hartford, Rep. from Conn., 1933–1938, 1940–1942.
- KORNFELD, JOSEPH S., (1876–1943), Toledo, O., Minister to Persia, November 9, 1921 to September 1, 1924.
- KRAUS, MILTON, (1866–), Peru, Ind., Rep. from Ind., 1917–1922.
- *LEHMAN, HERBERT H. (1878–), New York City, Governor of N. Y., 1932–1942 (5 terms); Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, 1942–
- *LEISERSON, WILLIAM M., (1883–), Washington, D. C., Member National Mediation Board, 1934–1939; chairman, 1934–1936; member, National Labor Relations Board, 1939–1943; appointed to National (Railway) Mediation Board; elected chairman, March 1, 1943–
- LESSLER, MONTAGUE, (1869–1939), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1902–1903.
- LEVIN, LEWIS CHARLES, (1808–1860), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1845–1851.
- LEVY, DAVID. *See* YULEE, DAVID LEVY.
- LEVY, JEFFERSON MONROE, (1852–1924), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1899–1901, 1911–1915.
- LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, (1859–), Gloversville, Rep. from N. Y., 1897–1907.
- LONDON, MEYER, (1871–1926), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1915–1917, 1921–1923.
- *LUBIN, ISADOR, (1896–), Washington, D. C., U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor, 1933– ; economic assistant to President on matters of defense, 1941; sent to England to assist lend-lease coordinator, 1942–
- *MACK, JULIAN W., (1866–), Chicago, Ill., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1911–
- *MANDELBAUM, SAMUEL (1886–), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1936–
- ¹MARX, SAMUEL, (1867–1922), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1922.
- MAY, MITCHELL, (1871–), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1899–1901.
- MAYER, JULIUS M., (1865–1925), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1912–1925.
- MEIER, JULIUS L., (1874–1937), Salem, Governor of Oregon, 1930–1934.
- MEYER, ADOLPH, (1842–1908), New Orleans, Rep. from La., 1891–1908.

¹ Died before taking his seat.

- *MEYER, EUGENE, (1875-), Washington, D. C., Governor of Federal Reserve Board, 1930-1933, (resigned); member of National Defense Mediation Board, 1941-
- MORGENTHAU, HENRY, (1856-), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to Turkey, September 4, 1913 to July 1916; member of mission to investigate conditions in Poland, 1919.
- *MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR., (1891-), New York, N. Y., Chairman, Federal Farm Board, 1933; Governor, Farm Credit Administration, 1933; Acting and Under-Secretary of the Treasury, November 17, to December 31, 1933; Secretary of the Treasury, January 1, 1934-
- MORRIS, IRA NELSON (1875-1942), Chicago, Ill., Minister to Sweden, 1914-1923 (resigned).
- MORSE, LEOPOLD, (1831-1892), Boston, Rep. from Mass., 1877-1885, 1887-1889.
- *MOSCOWITZ, GROVER M., (1886-), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1925-
- NOAH, MORDECAI MANUEL, (1785-1851), New York, N. Y., Consul to Tunis, 1813-1816.
- OTTERBOURG, MARCUS, (1827-1893), Milwaukee, Wis., Consul to Mexico City, August, 1861 to July 1, 1867; Minister to Mexico, July 1-21, 1867.
- PEIXOTTO, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, (1834-1890), San Francisco, Calif., Consul General to Rumania, 1870-1876.
- PERLMAN, NATHAN D., (1887-), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1920-1927.
- PEYSER, THEODORE A., (1873-1937), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1933-1937.
- PHILLIPS, HENRY MYER, (1811-1884), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1857-1859.
- PHILLIPS, PHILIP, (1807-1884), Mobile, Rep. from Ala., 1853-1855.
- PULITZER, JOSEPH, (1847-1911), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1885-1886.
- RATSHESKY, A. C., (1864-1943), Boston, Mass., Minister to Czechoslovakia, January 1930 to June 1932.
- RAYNER, ISADOR, (1850-1912), Baltimore, Rep. from Md., 1887-1895; Sen. from Md., 1905-1912.
- *RIFKIND, SIMON H., (1901-), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1941-
- *ROSENBERG, ANNA M. (Mrs.) (1900-), New York, N. Y.; N. Y. regional director of the Social Security Board, 1936-1942; appointed regional director, War Manpower Commission, Sept. 17, 1942-
- ROSENBLOOM, BENJAMIN LOUIS, (1880-), Wheeling, Rep. from W. Va., 1921-1924.
- ROSSDALE, ALBERT B., (1878-), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1922.
- *SABATH, ADOLPH J., (1866-), Chicago, Rep. from Ill., 1907-
- SACK, LEO R., (1889-), Washington, D. C., Minister to Costa Rica, 1933 to 1937.
- SACKS, LEON, (1902-), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1936-1942.
- SALOMON, EDWARD S., (1836-1913), San Francisco, Calif., Governor of Washington Territory, 1870-1874.
- SELIGMAN, ARTHUR, (1873-1933), Albuquerque, Governor of New Mexico, 1930-1932; 1932-1933.

- SIEGEL, ISAAC, (1880-), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1915-1922.
- SIMON, JOSEPH, (1851-1935), Portland, Sen. from Ore., 1897-1903.
- *SIMONS, CHARLES C., (1876-), Detroit, Mich., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1923-1932; Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1932- .
- SIROVICH, WILLIAM I., (1882-1939), New York City, Rep. from N. Y. 1927-1939.
- *STEINHARDT, LAWRENCE A., (1892-), New York, N. Y., Minister to Sweden, May 4, 1933 to 1937; Ambassador to Peru, April 19, 1937 to 1939; Ambassador to U. S. S. R., March 17, 1939 to 1942; Ambassador to Turkey, Jan. 12, 1942- .
- STRAUS, ISIDOR, (1845-1912), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
- STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR, (1872-1936), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to France, 1933-1936.
- STRAUS, NATHAN, (1889-), New York, N. Y., Adm. of the U. S. Housing Authority, 1937-1942.
- STRAUS, OSCAR S., (1850-1926), New York, N. Y., Minister to Turkey, March 24, 1887 to 1888; June 3, 1898 to 1900; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1906-1908; Ambassador to Turkey, May 17, 1909 to December 11, 1910.
- STROUSE, MYER, (1825-1878), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1863-1867.
- SULZBACHER, LOUIS, (1842-1915), Kansas City, Mo., Judge of Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, 1900; Judge, U. S. District Court, Indian Territory, 1904-1909 (resigned).
- *TAUSSIG, CHARLES W., (1896-), New York, N. Y., appointed co-chairman, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, March 9, 1943- .
- TRIEBER, JACOB (1853-1927), Little Rock, Ark., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1900; reappointed, 1903.
- VOLK, LESTER DAVID, (1884-), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1923.
- *WEISS, SAMUEL A., (1902-), Glassport, Rep. from Pa., 1940- .
- *WOLF, ADOLPH GRANT, (1869-), Washington, D. C., Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, 1904- .
- WOLF HARRY B., (1880-), Baltimore, Rep. from Md., 1907-1909.
- WOLF, SIMON, (1836-1923), Washington, D. C., Agent and Consul General to Egypt, June 30, 1881 to 1882.
- WOLMAN, LEO, (1890-), New York, N. Y., Member, National Labor Board, 1933-1934.
- *WYZANSKI, CHARLES E., JR., (1906-), Boston, Mass., Member of National Defense Mediation Board, 1941; Judge, U. S. District Court, 1941- .
- YULEE, DAVID LEVY, (1811-1886), Cedar Keys, Delegate from Fla., 1841-1845; Sen. from Fla., 1845-1851, 1855-1861.

STATISTICS OF JEWS

STATISTICS OF JEWS

A. THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

By H. S. LINFIELD, PH.D.

Director, Jewish Statistical Bureau .

As the United States decennial population census does not include data of religious affiliation, no comprehensive or completely accurate figures on the Jews of the United States are available. The Jewish population figures here presented by the writer are, therefore, to be regarded as estimates and the closest approximation to a population census which can be supplied by the methods employed at the present time. The estimates were made in 1937 in connection with the Census of Religious Bodies conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census with the cooperation of the various denominations. In respect of Jewish Congregations the information was gathered by the writer as the special agent of the Bureau of the Census under the supervision of a committee of experts appointed by the American Jewish Committee which paid the costs of the project. As its name indicates, it is a census of religious groups, showing their membership, the number of their ministers and other functionaries, schools and church property. In the case of Jewish congregations, however, membership is construed in a broad sense to include all Jews in communities where there is a congregation, and the results of the census thus constitute an approximation of the total Jewish population of the country, to which must be added the comparatively small number of Jews residing in communities where there are no congregations. Figures are derived from reports submitted by the various congregations and local communal leaders and, in some communities, through actual enumeration, supplemented by the researches of the writer.*

According to the estimates prepared in 1937, a total of 4,770,000 Jews reside in the United States. Of these about 4,640,000 reside

*For a description of the methods used in connection with the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies, see the writer's *The Jews in the United States*, New York, American Jewish Committee, 1930, p. 23 ff.

in 967 *principal communities*, each of which contains one or more permanent congregations, while the remaining 130,000 reside in *subordinate communities* located in cities, villages or rural areas without permanent congregations. In 1937 there were 3,728 congregations throughout the United States, representing an increase of over 19% during the ten-year period 1927-1937, compared with an increase of less than 13% in the number of Jews in the country.

The Jews of the United States are widely distributed. There are Jews in every state of the Union, and every state has at least one principal community. All cities of 25,000 population or over, in every state, have Jewish residents. The same is true of cities of 10,000 to 25,000, in many states, and even of cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in some states. In the urban places of the country, numbering nearly 2,850, 90 of every 100 places have Jewish residents. In the rural incorporated villages of less than 2,500, over 30 in every 100 villages have Jewish residents. Finally, in the unincorporated rural areas, numbering 45,000, nearly 8 of every 100 areas have Jewish residents.

The proportion of Jews to the total population varies between 16.70% in the state of New York and 0.21% in the state of North Carolina. Jews constitute nearly 11% of the total population in cities of 100,000 or over; 2.77% of the total population in cities of 25,000 to 100,000; and between 1.22% and 0.63% of the total population in the other urban places. The ratio of Jews to the total rural population is very small, being 0.38% of those in rural incorporated, and 0.10% of those in rural unincorporated, places.

The picture of the American Jewish communal structure is not complete without an understanding of the wide differences in number and size to be found among Jewish communities throughout the country. New York City, which counts more than 2,000,000 Jews and 1,330 permanent congregations, is in a class by itself. In addition there are

- 3 communities of over 100,000 Jews each,
- 7, of 50,000 to 100,000
- 13, of 20,000 to 50,000
- 35, of 8,000 to 20,000, and
- 76, of 2,000 to 8,000 Jews.

But nearly 850 of the 967 principal Jewish communities have 2,000 Jews or less, i.e., about 500 families; while nearly 260 principal communities have less than 100 Jews each. Of the 9,580 subordinate

communities, 103 have 100 or more Jews each, some have between 50 and 100, others between 10 and 50, while the vast majority of places have 10 Jews or less.

The tables that follow give the distribution and the density of the Jews of the country by states, and the number of principal communities and of congregations in each one (table I); the density of the Jews in urban places and in rural territory, by size of place (table II); the groups of Jewish communities and the number of Jews in each one, classified according to the size of the Jewish population (table III); the distribution of the Jews of the City of New York, by boroughs (table IV); the growth of the American Jewish community between 1850 and 1937, covering population, principal communities and congregations (table V); and finally, a list of cities having 1,000 Jews or more (table VI).

TABLE I

NUMBER OF JEWS, PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES AND CONGREGATIONS,
BY STATES, 1937

State	Total Popula- tion 1940	Jews 1937	Princi- pal Com- muni- ties 1937	Congre- gations 1937	P. C. of Jews 1937 ¹	Distri- bution of Jews 1937
UNITED STATES.....	131,669,275	4,770,647	967	3,728	3.70	100.00
Alabama.....	2,832,961	12,148	13	20	0.44	0.25
Arizona.....	499,261	1,847	2	4	0.38	0.04
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	6,510	11	12	0.34	0.14
California.....	6,907,387	157,471	31	101	2.40	3.31
Colorado.....	1,123,296	21,375	6	23	1.95	0.45
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	93,080	38	92	5.54	1.95
Delaware.....	266,505	6,587	2	6	2.55	0.14
Dist. of Columbia...	663,091	18,350	1	15	2.99	0.38
Florida.....	1,897,414	21,276	19	30	1.22	0.45
Georgia.....	3,123,723	23,781	17	27	0.78	0.50
Idaho.....	524,873	1,138	1	2	0.23	0.02
Illinois.....	7,897,241	387,330	29	189	4.96	8.12
Indiana.....	3,427,796	28,155	23	44	0.83	0.59
Iowa.....	2,538,268	14,089	17	26	0.56	0.30
Kansas.....	1,801,028	8,287	4	8	0.46	0.17
Kentucky.....	2,845,627	17,894	10	17	0.64	0.38
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	14,942	14	21	0.65	0.31
Maine.....	847,226	9,000	15	23	1.08	0.19
Maryland.....	1,821,244	76,124	8	67	4.31	1.60
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	262,945	57	186	6.07	5.51
Michigan.....	5,256,106	105,201	24	83	2.13	2.20
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	41,728	8	35	1.53	0.87
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	4,603	16	18	0.22	0.10
Missouri.....	3,784,664	86,572	12	61	2.32	1.81
Montana.....	559,456	1,729	3	4	0.31	0.04
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	14,579	5	12	1.10	0.30
Nevada.....	110,247	379	1	1	0.36	0.01
New Hampshire.....	491,524	3,328	12	13	0.69	0.07
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	267,970	99	236	6.50	5.62
New Mexico.....	531,818	1,179	3	4	0.23	0.02
New York.....	13,479,142	2,206,328	110	1,560	16.70	46.25
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	7,333	20	24	0.21	0.15
North Dakota.....	641,935	2,744	8	8	4.21	0.06
Ohio.....	6,907,612	183,570	39	125	2.69	3.85
Oklahoma.....	2,336,434	7,371	7	10	0.31	0.15
Oregon.....	1,089,684	11,649	3	11	1.11	0.24
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	434,616	132	350	4.43	9.11
Rhode Island.....	713,346	27,813	8	27	4.02	0.58
South Carolina.....	1,899,804	5,905	15	19	0.32	0.12
South Dakota.....	642,961	1,963	2	3	0.30	0.04
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	25,811	7	18	0.91	0.54
Texas.....	6,414,824	49,196	37	60	0.79	1.03
Utah.....	550,310	3,166	2	4	0.59	0.07
Vermont.....	359,231	2,000	9	10	0.56	0.04
Virginia.....	2,677,773	25,066	19	34	0.96	0.53
Washington.....	1,736,191	18,422	8	16	1.09	0.39
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	7,213	16	22	0.39	0.15
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	39,917	22	45	1.30	0.84
Wyoming.....	250,742	967	2	2	0.40	0.02

¹ The percentages for the Jewish population are based on the total population for 1937 as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF JEWS IN URBAN PLACES AND IN RURAL TERRITORY,
CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, 1937¹

	Total Population	Jews	P. C.
Urban Places:			
100,000 or over.....	37,456,122	4,096,220	10.94
25,000 to 100,000.....	14,170,992	393,129	2.77
10,000 to 25,000.....	9,688,609	118,555	1.22
5,000 to 10,000.....	6,430,786	48,329	0.75
2,500 to 5,000.....	4,927,255	30,964	0.63
Rural Incorporated Places.....	9,292,577	34,896	0.38
Rural Unincorporated Places.....	46,856,967	48,554	0.10

¹ See Vol. 43, footnotes on pp. 656 and 657

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND SUBORDINATE
JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND NUMBER OF JEWS, CLASSIFIED
BY SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, 1937

	Number	Distribution
Communities.....	10,546	—
Principal Communities.....	967	100.00
500,000 or over.....	1	0.10
500,000-100,000.....	3	0.31
100,000-50,000.....	7	0.72
50,000-20,000.....	13	1.35
20,000-8,000.....	35	3.62
8,000-2,000.....	76	7.86
2,000-500.....	200	20.68
500-100.....	374	38.68
Less than 100 Jews.....	258	26.68
Subordinate Communities.....	9,579	100.00
100 Jews or more.....	103	1.08
Less than 100 Jews.....	9,476	98.92
Jews.....	4,770,647	100.00
Principal Communities.....	4,641,184	97.29
Subordinate Communities.....	129,463	2.71

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF JEWS OF CITY OF NEW YORK AND PERMANENT CONGREGATIONS, BY BOROUGH, 1937

Borough	Total Population	Jews	Congregations	Per Cent of Jews	Distribution of Jews
City of New York...	7,454,995	2,035,000	1,330	27.84	100.00
Bronx.....	1,394,711	592,185	216	43.57	29.10
Brooklyn.....	2,698,285	974,765	567	36.64	47.90
Manhattan.....	1,889,924	351,037	479	18.64	17.25
Queens.....	1,297,634	107,855	61	8.72	5.30
Richmond.....	174,441	9,158	7	5.39	0.45

TABLE V

NUMBER OF JEWS OF UNITED STATES, PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES, AND CONGREGATIONS, 1850-1937

	Total Population	Jews	P. C.	Increase in ten years	Principal Communities	Congregations
1850	23,191,876	150,000	0.22	—	44	77
1877	43,661,968	250,000	0.52	—	174	277
1897	72,106,120	937,800	1.31	—	¹ 336	² 850
1907	88,787,058	1,776,885	2.00	89.47	426	1,769
1917	103,690,473	3,388,951	3.27	90.72	580	1,901
1927	118,140,645	4,228,029	3.58	24.76	871	3,118
1937	128,823,308	4,770,647	3.70	12.83	967	3,728

¹ 1848.² 1900.

TABLE VI
CITIES HAVING 1,000 JEWS OR MORE, 1937

City	Total 1940	Jews 1937	City	Total 1940	Jews 1937
Akron, Ohio.....	244,791	8,400	Flint, Mich.....	151,543	1,700
Albany, N. Y.....	130,577	9,400	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	118,410	1,960
Allentown, Pa.....	96,904	3,000	Fort Worth, Tex.....	177,662	2,200
Altoona, Pa.....	80,214	1,800	Freeport, N. Y.....	20,410	1,440
Asbury Park, N. J.....	14,617	1,840	Galveston, Tex.....	60,862	1,200
Atlanta, Ga.....	302,288	12,000	Gary, Ind.....	111,719	2,450
Atlantic City, N. J.....	64,094	12,800	Gloversville, N. Y.....	23,329	1,375
Baltimore, Md.....	859,100	73,000	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	164,292	1,720
Bangor, Me.....	29,822	1,650	Great Neck, N. Y.....	6,167	1,800
Bayonne, N. J.....	79,198	12,900	Hammond, Ind.....	70,184	1,930
Beaumont, Tex.....	59,061	1,280	Harrisburg, Pa.....	83,893	4,900
Belvedere Tnsp., Cal.....	37,192	3,540	Hartford, Conn.....	166,267	23,360
Bethlehem, Pa.....	58,490	1,140	Haverhill, Mass.....	46,752	4,100
Beverly, Mass. ¹	25,537	1,115	Hazleton, Pa.....	38,009	1,700
Binghamton, N. Y.....	78,309	2,900	Hempstead, N. Y. ⁷	20,856	1,185
Birmingham, Ala. ²	267,583	5,300	Hempstead Town, N. Y.....	259,318	3,100
Bloomfield, N. J.....	41,623	1,100	Highland Park, Mich.....	50,810	1,900
Boston, Mass.....	770,816	118,000	Hillside Township, N. J.....	18,556	1,600
Braddock, Pa.....	18,326	1,350	Hoboken, N. J.....	50,115	2,450
Bridgeport, Conn.....	147,121	13,765	Holyoke, Mass.....	53,750	1,870
Brockton, Mass.....	62,343	3,900	Houston, Tex. ⁸	384,514	13,500
Brookline Town, Mass.....	49,786	7,750	Huntington Town, N. Y.....	31,768	1,265
Buffalo, N. Y. ⁹	575,901	21,800	Indianapolis, Ind.....	386,972	10,850
Burlington, Vt.....	27,686	1,000	Irvington, N. J.....	55,328	6,650
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,879	4,580	Jacksonville, Fla.....	173,065	4,820
Camden, N. J.....	117,536	8,600	Jersey City, N. J.....	301,173	21,600
Canton, Ohio.....	108,401	4,200	Johnstown, Pa.....	66,668	1,300
Cedarhurst, N. Y.....	5,463	1,350	Kansas City, Kan.....	121,458	2,850
Charleston, S. C.....	71,275	2,540	Kansas City, Mo.....	399,178	25,250
Charleston, W. Va.....	67,914	1,500	Kearny, N. J.....	39,467	1,200
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	128,163	3,800	Kingston, N. Y.....	28,589	1,950
Chelsea, Mass.....	41,259	21,260	Knoxville, Tenn.....	111,580	1,700
Chester, Pa.....	59,285	2,200	Lakewood Township, N. J.....	8,502	1,300
Chicago, Ill. ⁴	3,396,808	363,000	Lancaster, Pa.....	61,345	1,700
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	455,610	21,800	Lawrence, Mass.....	84,323	4,125
Cleveland, Ohio.....	878,336	90,000	Lawrence, N. Y.....	3,649	1,100
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	54,992	10,150	Lewiston, Me.....	38,598	1,100
Columbus, Ohio.....	306,087	9,250	Lincoln, Neb.....	81,984	1,200
Dallas, Tex.....	294,734	10,400	Linden, N. J.....	24,115	2,200
Dayton, Ohio.....	210,718	5,000	Little Rock, Ark.....	88,039	2,500
Denver, Colo.....	322,412	18,400	Long Beach, Cal. ⁹	164,271	2,570
Des Moines, Ia. ⁶	159,819	4,000	Long Beach, N. Y.....	9,036	1,150
Detroit, Mich. ⁶	1,623,452	90,000	Long Branch, N. J.....	17,408	2,000
Duluth, Minn.....	101,065	3,700	Los Angeles, Cal. ¹⁰	1,504,277	82,000
East Orange, N. J.....	68,945	2,120	Louisville, Ky. ¹¹	319,077	13,800
Easton, Pa.....	33,589	1,800	Lowell, Mass.....	101,389	2,420
East St. Louis, Ill.....	75,609	1,150	Lynbrook, N. Y.....	14,557	2,180
Elizabeth, N. J.....	109,912	11,700	Lynn, Mass.....	98,123	9,800
Elmira, N. Y.....	45,106	1,280	McKeesport, Pa.....	55,355	6,850
El Paso, Tex.....	96,810	2,250	Madison, Wis.....	67,447	1,350
Eric, Pa.....	116,955	1,900	Malden, Mass.....	58,010	11,170
Evansville, Ind.....	97,062	1,765	Manchester, N. H.....	77,685	1,350
Everett, Mass.....	46,784	1,920	Maywood, Ill.....	26,648	1,040
Fall River, Mass.....	115,428	5,900	Memphis, Tenn. ¹²	292,942	13,350
Fallsburgh Town, N. Y.....	5,682	1,180	Meriden, Conn.....	39,494	1,335

Local estimates: ¹ 550 in 1942; ² 4,200 in 1941; ³ 18,000 in 1938; ⁴ 265,000 in 1930, but 300,250 in 1931; ⁵ 3,400 in 1940; ⁶ 82,000 in 1935; ⁷ 1,550 in 1942; ⁸ 10,000 in 1941; ⁹ 2,000 in 1940; ¹⁰ 125,000 in 1942; ¹¹ 8,500 in 1939; ¹² 7,000 in 1940.

TABLE VI (Continued)

City	Total 1940	Jews 1937	City	Total 1940	Jews 1937
Miami, Fla.	172,172	7,500	St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	3,200
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	1,200	St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	51,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	29,600	St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	14,000
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹³	492,370	20,700	Salem, Mass.	41,213	1,900
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	1,050	Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	2,535
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	2,400	San Antonio, Tex.	253,854	6,900
Monticello, N. Y.	3,737	1,350	San Diego, Cal.	203,341	3,000
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	9,300	San Francisco, Cal. ²²	634,536	40,900
Nashville, Tenn. ¹⁴	167,402	4,200	Santa Monica, Cal.	53,500	1,335
New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	4,520	Savannah, Ga.	95,996	3,900
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	3,300	Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	3,750
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	4,900	Scranton, Pa.	140,404	9,800
New Haven, Conn.	160,605	24,700	Seattle, Wash.	368,302	14,500
New London, Conn. ¹⁵	30,456	2,070	Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	1,000
New Orleans, La. ¹⁶	494,537	8,700	Shreveport, La.	98,167	2,180
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	6,400	Sioux City, Ia. ²³	82,364	3,500
New York, N. Y.	7,454,995	2,035,000	Somerville, Mass.	102,177	2,200
Newark, N. J.	429,760	73,000	South Bend, Ind.	101,268	2,850
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	2,220	South Orange, N. J.	13,742	1,300
Newport News, Va.	37,067	1,950	Spokane, Wash.	122,001	1,208
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	1,200	Springfield, Ill.	75,503	1,120
Norfolk, Va.	144,332	8,500	Springfield, Mass.	149,554	12,270
North Bergen Township, N. J.	39,714	1,850	Spring Valley, N. Y.	4,308	1,330
Norwalk, Conn.	39,894	1,925	Stamford, Conn.	47,938	4,905
Norwich, Conn. ¹⁷	23,652	2,000	Steubenville, Ohio.	37,651	1,000
Oakland, Cal.	302,163	7,415	Stockton, Cal.	54,714	1,235
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204,424	2,100	Syracuse, N. Y.	205,967	14,500
Omaha, Neb.	223,844	11,500	Tampa, Fla.	108,391	1,730
Orange, N. J.	35,717	1,200	Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	1,100
Pasadena, Cal.	81,864	1,870	Toledo, Ohio.	282,349	10,500
Passaic, N. J. ¹⁸	61,394	10,900	Trenton, N. J. ²⁴	124,697	9,650
Paterson, N. J.	139,656	24,000	Troy, N. Y.	70,304	3,120
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	1,100	Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	2,850
Peabody, Mass.	21,711	1,250	Union, N. J.	56,173	4,800
Peoria, Ill.	105,087	1,570	Uniontown, Pa.	21,819	1,220
Perth Amboy, N. J. ¹⁹	41,242	4,860	University City, Mo.	33,023	2,800
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	293,000	Utica, N. Y.	100,518	3,650
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	1,000	Waco, Tex.	55,982	1,150
Pittsburgh, Pa. ²⁰	671,659	52,000	Washington, D. C.	663,091	18,350
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	1,830	Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	5,800
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	3,400	Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	1,100
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,073	2,200	West Hartford Town, Conn.	33,776	1,150
Portland, Me.	73,643	3,650	West New York, N. J.	39,439	2,670
Portland, Ore. ²¹	305,394	10,700	West Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	1,000
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	1,875	Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	1,150
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	2,250	White Plains, N. Y. ²⁵	40,327	2,600
Providence, R. I.	253,504	23,800	Wichita, Kan.	114,966	1,315
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	1,870	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	6,200
Reading, Pa.	110,568	3,000	Wilmington, Del.	112,504	6,200
Revere, Mass.	34,405	9,635	Winthrop, Mass.	16,768	2,609
Richmond, Va.	193,042	7,500	Woodbine, N. J.	2,111	1,600
Rochester, N. Y.	324,975	23,400	Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	1,080
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	1,900	Worcester, Mass.	193,694	13,350
Rockville Center, N. Y.	18,613	1,600	Yonkers, N. Y.	142,598	7,200
Sacramento, Cal.	105,958	1,225	Youngstown, Ohio.	167,720	8,650

¹³ 16,250 in 1936 (persons canvassed); ¹⁴ 3,000 in 1940; ¹⁵ 1,885 in 1938; ¹⁶ 6,472 in 1938 (persons canvassed); ¹⁷ 1,650 in 1938; ¹⁸ 10,050 in 1937 (persons canvassed); ¹⁹ 4,000 in 1942; ²⁰ 54,000 in 1938; ²¹ 7,000 in 1941; ²² 41,000 in 1938; ²³ 2,700 in 1942; ²⁴ 7,200 in 1937 (persons canvassed); ²⁵ 5,000 in 1942.

B. JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

The statistics of Jewish population of the various countries of the world given in the preceding volumes were compiled at a time when it was still possible to secure more or less reliable figures for most of the countries. The spread of Nazi-German domination and the interruption of communications resulting from the present war have made it impossible to secure information on the basis of which the figures given in previous years can be revised. For this reason the tables giving the Jewish population of Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia are omitted from this volume. For the convenience, however, of those who wish to consult the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK* for census figures and estimates dating prior to 1939, two summary tables are published herewith, as usual, containing pre-war Jewish population statistics for the countries and important cities of the world. Insofar as the Americas are concerned, we are able to present this year a table including revised estimates of the Jewish population in Latin American countries for 1942. These estimates, supplied by the Joint Distribution Committee, are given in the table that follows.

In two earlier volumes attempts were made, on the basis of the most reliable information then available, to analyze the changes in the distribution of the Jewish population of Europe resulting from Nazi persecution of Jews, Nazi territorial annexations and conquests and other territorial revisions. These articles, prepared by Mr. Moses Moskowitz, included events up to the Nazi invasion of the U. S. S. R. (See Vol. 42, pp. 593-600; Vol. 43, pp. 622-666).

Prior to these changes, the figures of Jewish population published in the preceding volumes show that the Jewish population of the world was approximately fifteen and three-quarter millions; of this total, about nine million were living in Europe, about six hundred thousand in Africa, eight hundred thousand in Asia, twenty-seven thousand in Australasia, and about five million two hundred and eighty thousand in America.

TABLE VII
 JEWS OF AMERICA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS
 AND COUNTRIES

	General Population	Year	Jewish Population ¹	Year	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	268,597,960		5,512,804		2.05
NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.....	172,355,922		4,960,095		2.88
United States (Continental)	128,823,000		4,770,000		3.70
Alaska.....	72,524	1940	600	1938	
Canada.....	11,419,896	1941	155,614	1931	
Mexico.....	19,473,741	1940	16,000	1942	
Cuba.....	4,199,952	1940	13,500	1942	
Curaçao.....	105,617	1939	675	1942	
Dominican Republic.....	1,616,561	1938	601	1942	
Haiti.....	3,000,000	1936	169	1942	
Jamaica.....	1,223,241	1941	2,200	1942	
Puerto Rico.....	1,869,255	1940	150	1938	
Trinidad.....	484,900	1940	450	1942	
Virgin Islands.....	24,889	1940	62	1938	
Panama Canal Zone.....	42,346	1941	74	1938	
SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.....	96,242,038		552,709		0.57
Argentina.....	13,320,641	1941	355,000	1942	
Bolivia.....	3,226,296	1935	5,150	1942	
Brazil.....	41,356,605	1940	111,700	1942	
Chile.....	4,679,494	1939	25,000	1942	
Colombia.....	8,701,816	1938	5,000	1942	
Costa Rica.....	656,129	1941	70	1942	
Ecuador.....	3,200,000	1938	2,800	1942	
Guatemala.....	3,284,269	1940	550	1942	
Guiana (British).....	346,982	1940	1,000	1938	
Honduras.....	1,105,504	1940	145	1942	
Nicaragua.....	899,048	1940	135	1942	
Panama.....	635,836	1940	1,350	1942	
Paraguay.....	1,014,773	1940	3,000	1942	
Peru.....	6,207,967	1940	2,150	1942	
Salvador.....	1,787,930	1940	160	1942	
Surinam.....	181,044	1940	799	1938	
Uruguay.....	2,146,545	1940	37,000	1942	
Venezuela.....	3,491,159	1936	1,700	1942	

¹ Jewish population figures in this table for 1942 are estimates made by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

TABLE VIII

A LIST OF COUNTRIES AND THEIR PRE-WAR JEWISH POPULATIONS

Name of Country	Number of Jews ¹	Name of Country	Number of Jews
Abyssinia.....	51,000	Japan.....	200
Aden and Perim.....	4,151	Kenya.....	305
Afghanistan.....	5,000	Latvia.....	93,479
Alaska.....	600	Libya.....	30,046
Albania.....	204	Lithuania.....	155,125
Algeria.....	110,127	Luxemburg.....	3,144
Arabia.....	25,000	Malta.....	35
Argentina.....	260,000	Mexico.....	20,000
Australia.....	23,553	Morocco (French)....	161,312
Belgium.....	60,000	Morocco (Spanish)...	12,918
Brazil.....	40,000	Netherlands.....	156,817
British Malaya.....	703	New Zealand.....	2,653
Bulgaria.....	48,398	Nicaragua.....	100
Canada.....	155,614	Norway.....	1,359
Chile.....	3,697	Palestine.....	424,373
China.....	19,850	Panama.....	850
Colombia.....	2,045	Panama Canal Zone...	74
Congo (Belgian).....	177	Paraguay.....	1,200
Costa Rica.....	500	Persia.....	40,000
Cuba.....	7,800	Peru.....	1,500
Curaçao.....	566	Philippine Islands...	500
Cyprus.....	75	Poland.....	3,113,900
Czechoslovakia.....	356,830	Porto Rico.....	150
Danzig.....	10,448	Portugal.....	1,200
Denmark.....	5,690	Portuguese East Africa	100
Dominican Republic...	756	Rhodesia (Northern)...	426
Egypt.....	72,550	Rhodesia (Southern)...	2,021
Estonia.....	4,302	Rumania.....	900,000
Finland.....	1,755	Salvador.....	120
France.....	240,000	S. W. Africa.....	200
Germany.....	240,000	Soviet Union.....	3,020,141
Gibraltar.....	886	Spain.....	4,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland....	300,000	Surinam (Dutch Guiana).....	799
Greece.....	72,791	Sweden.....	6,653
Guatemala.....	350	Switzerland.....	17,973
Guiana (British).....	1,000	Syria and Lebanon....	26,051
Haiti.....	150	Tanganyika.....	10
Hawaii.....	310	Tangier Zone.....	7,000
Honduras.....	25	Transjordan.....	200
Hong Kong.....	250	Tunisia.....	59,485
Hungary.....	444,567	Turkey.....	78,730
India.....	24,141	Union of South Africa.	90,662
Indo-China (French)...	1,000	United States ²	4,770,000
Iraq.....	90,970	Uruguay.....	12,000
Irish Free State.....	3,686	Venezuela.....	882
Italy.....	47,825	Virgin Islands.....	62
Jamaica.....	2,000	Yugoslavia.....	68,405

¹ See footnote 1 on p. 583.² Continental; not including Jews in Alaska and other possessions.

TABLE IX

IMPORTANT CITIES AND THEIR PRE-WAR JEWISH POPULATION*

NOTE: Superior figures next to population figures indicate year of census or estimate; e. g., ³⁵ indicates 1935; ³⁶ indicates 1936; etc.

Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population ¹	Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population ¹
Adrianopol.....	36,000 ³⁵	5,697 ^{c27}	Haifa.....	104,800 ³⁹	58,000 ³⁹
Alexandria.....	682,101 ²⁷	27,200 ³³	Hamburg.....	1,682,220 ³⁹	16,885 ^{c33}
Algiers.....	252,321 ³⁶	23,550 ^{c31}	Harbin.....	330,436 ³⁶	8,000 ³⁵
Amsterdam.....	781,660 ³⁵	65,558 ³³	Hull.....	287,013 ²⁹	2,500 ²⁹
Antwerp.....	273,317 ³⁸	22,000 ²¹			
Bagdad ² (Iraq).....	499,410 ³⁵	42,799 ^{c32}	Istanbul.....	741,148 ³⁵	47,173 ^{c35}
Basel.....	148,063 ³⁰	2,563 ^{c30}			
Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	266,849 ³¹	8,936 ^{c31}	Jaffa.....	77,400 ³⁹	15,000 ³⁵
Berdichev (U.S.S.R.)	53,100 ³³	30,812 ^{c26}	Jassy.....	104,471 ³⁹	45,000 ²⁸
Berlin.....	4,332,242 ³⁹	95,000 ³⁹	Jerusalem.....	129,800 ³⁹	79,000 ³⁹
Bialystok.....	76,792	39,602	Johannesburg.....	203,298 ³¹	25,826 ^{c26}
Birmingham.....	1,002,603 ³¹	6,000 ²⁹			
Bombay.....	1,161,383 ³¹	8,620 ³¹	Kharkov.....	833,432 ²⁹	81,139 ^{c39}
Bratislava.....	138,000 ⁴⁰	15,060 ⁴⁰	Kiev.....	846,293 ³⁹	140,256 ^{c28}
Breslau.....	625,198 ³³	20,202 ^{c33}	Kishinev.....	112,500 ³⁹	80,000 ²⁸
Brussels ⁴	912,774 ³⁸	20,000 ²¹	Köln.....	756,605 ³³	14,816 ^{c33}
Bucharest.....	1,648,162 ³⁹	50,000 ²³	Kovno.....	152,365 ³⁹	25,044 ^{c29}
Budapest.....	1,115,877 ³⁹	204,371 ^{c30}			
Buenos Aires.....	2,317,755 ³⁸	120,000	Leeds.....	458,320 ²⁹	25,000 ²⁹
			Leipzig.....	701,606 ³⁹	11,564 ^{c33}
Cairo.....	1,307,422 ³⁷	38,100 ³³	Leningrad.....	3,191,304 ³⁹	84,503 ^{c26}
Calcutta ⁴	1,485,582 ³¹	1,200 ³¹	Libau (Latvia).....	57,098 ³⁵	7,368 ^{c35}
Cape Town.....	119,173 ²⁶	11,079 ²⁶	Lisbon.....	594,390 ³⁰	1,150 ³⁰
Cologne (see Köln)...			Liverpool.....	855,688 ³¹	7,000 ²⁹
Constantine (Algeria)	106,830 ³⁶	13,110 ^{c31}	Lodz.....	604,629 ³¹	191,720 ^{c31}
Copenhagen.....	843,168 ³⁵	5,640 ³⁵	London ³	8,282,118 ³⁶	233,991 ³⁶
Cracow.....	219,286 ³¹	45,828 ^{c31}	Lublin.....	112,285 ³¹	38,001 ^{c31}
Czernowitz.....	109,698 ³⁹	43,555 ²⁸	Lwow.....	312,231 ³¹	75,316 ^{c31}
			Luxemburg.....	57,740 ³⁵	1,395 ³⁰
Damascus.....	193,912 ³⁵	10,000			
Dublin.....	309,272 ²⁹	3,500 ²⁹	Manchester.....	989,775	37,500
Dvinsk.....	45,160 ³⁵	11,116 ^{c35}	Marseilles.....	914,232 ³⁶	2,000 ³¹
			Minsk.....	180,900 ³³	53,686 ^{c26}
Edinburgh.....	420,264 ³⁶	1,500 ³⁶	Montreal.....	818,577 ³¹	57,710 ^{c31}
Florence.....	319,141 ³⁶	2,586 ³¹	Moscow.....	4,137,018 ³⁹	131,747 ^{c26}
Frankfurt a. M.....	546,649 ³⁹	26,158 ^{c39}			
Geneva.....	124,121 ³⁰	2,224 ^{c30}	Newcastle.....	274,955 ³⁶	2,500 ³⁶
Glasgow.....	1,088,417 ³¹	15,000 ²⁹			

*Not including cities of the United States, which are listed on p. 577.

TABLE IX (Cont.)

Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population	Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population
Odessa.....	604,223 ²⁹	153,243 ^{c26}	Tallinn (Esthonia)...	127,000 ²⁸	1,929 ^{c22}
Oran (Algeria).....	194,746 ²⁶	20,490 ^{c31}	Tel-Aviv.....	130,300 ²⁹	130,300 ²⁹
Oslo.....	253,124 ³⁰	749 ^{c30}	Toronto.....	631,207 ³¹	45,205 ^{c31}
Panama City.....	74,409 ³⁰	471 ^{c30}	Trieste.....	242,681 ³⁶	4,627 ³¹
Paris.....	2,829,746 ³⁶	175,000 ³¹	Tripoli (Libya).....	108,240 ³⁸	15,590 ³⁸
Prague.....	848,081 ³⁰	35,463 ^{c30}	Tunis ⁴	219,578 ³⁶	27,345 ³⁶
Rabat (Morocco)....	83,379 ³⁶	3,676 ^{c26}	Turin (Italy).....	623,454 ³⁶	3,758 ³¹
Riga.....	385,063 ³⁶	43,558 ^{c36}	Vienna.....	1,918,462 ³⁹	178,034 ^{c34}
Rome.....	1,148,948 ³⁶	11,280 ³¹	Warsaw.....	1,171,898 ³¹	333,354 ^{c31}
Salonica.....	236,524 ²⁸	55,250 ^{c28}	Wellington (N. Z.)...	149,971 ³⁶	896 ^{c36}
Sarajewo (Yugoslavia)	78,173 ³¹	9,320 ³⁶	Wilno.....	207,750 ³¹	54,596 ^{c31}
Shanghai ⁵	3,489,998 ³⁶	5,500 ³⁶	Winnipeg.....	218,785 ³¹	17,153 ^{c31}
Smyrna.....	170,546 ³⁶	16,215 ^{c27}	Zagreb (Yugoslavia) .	185,581 ³¹	9,500 ³⁶
Sofia.....	287,976 ³⁴	25,863 ^{c24}	Zurich.....	337,164 ³⁹	6,700 ³⁹
Stockholm.....	497,367 ³⁰	3,432 ^{c30}			
Strasbourg.....	181,465 ³¹	7,000 ³¹			

¹ It should be borne in mind that the figures for the number of Jews arrived at on the basis of religious or nationality census, are minima. This is partly due to the fact that there is sometimes a tendency on the part of census enumerators to minimize the number of persons of a minority religion or nationality, and partly because some Jews report their nationality as that of the majority population, or decline to answer the question as to religion or nationality. For example, in the 1921 census of Czechoslovakia as many as 724,507 persons refused to give their religious affiliation. The number of Jews for that country given in this article does not include the possible number of Jews among those that refused to give their religious affiliation.

² Figure for "Liwa," i. e., Administrative district.

³ Greater London, Administrative County has 184,063 Jews.

⁴ Including suburbs.

⁵ Exclusive of Europeans.

C. IMMIGRATION OF JEWS TO THE UNITED STATES

1. During the Year Ended June 30, 1942

Admissions and Departures.— During the year ended June 30, 1942, a total of 10,608 Jewish immigrants were admitted to the United States, 55.31 percent less than in the preceding year (23,737). During the same period, 117 Jews emigrated from the country. The net increase through immigration was thus 10,491.

Deportations and Debarments.— During the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1942, a total of 17 Jews previously admitted were deported, and 100 applying for admission were debarred. The former number represents 0.16% of the net increase of Jewish immigrants over emigrants, while the number of debarred constitutes 0.94% of those admitted. These percentages continue to be very low. The percentage of the deported is the lowest since 1923; and the percentage of the debarred is only slightly higher than the percentage for last year which was the lowest on record. The immigration as a whole, however, shows a rise in deportations during 1942 (17.32%, as compared with 12.71% for the preceding year); and also a slightly higher ratio in debarments (6.37%, as compared with 5.66% for the preceding year).

Countries of Origin.— Since 1931, there has been a decrease of Jewish immigration from a group of adjacent countries in Eastern Europe in which lived almost half of the total number of Jews in the world.¹ For a number of years before 1931, these countries contributed close to two-thirds of the total Jewish immigration to the United States. In that year, the Jewish immigration from these countries dropped from 64.95% to 56.24% of the total Jewish immigration; the percentage remained approximately stationary in 1932 (57.31%), and in 1933 (57.29%). In the latter year, Jewish immigration from Germany, which had theretofore been negligible, began to become numerically significant, although

¹ Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Russia.

only 3.04% for the year ending June 30, 1933. In the following year, however, the immigration from Germany was 43.20% of the total, whereas the immigration from the former major sources of Jewish immigration dropped to 27.94% of the total Jewish influx. In 1935, the number coming from Germany (34.80% of the total) almost equalled the number from the Eastern European countries. In 1936, the immigration from Germany rose to 52.53%, while the admissions from Eastern Europe fell to 21.32% of the total Jewish immigration; and the difference continued to be more and more pronounced, until 1940, when the percentages for Germany and for the Eastern European countries were 53.81% and 9.17% respectively. In 1941, however, only 15.98% of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted came from Germany, and only 4.89% came from Eastern European countries; and the ratio continued about the same in 1942: 19.49% of the Jewish immigrants came directly from Germany, 6.03% from Eastern European countries, and 74.48% from other countries. It is highly probable that the greater part of the immigration originating in other countries consisted of emigrants from Germany and German-occupied lands who had taken temporary refuge in the countries of their last residence. Of this larger group of immigrants, 7,901 in number, 3,597 came from France, 977 from Canada, 478 from the West Indies, 424 from Great Britain, 393 from Switzerland, and the rest from other countries.

Sex.—Of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted during the fiscal year, 47.52% were males and 52.48% were females; while in the immigration as a whole there was a lower percentage of males and a higher percentage of females (41.72% males and 58.28% females).

Age.—Compared with that of the total immigration, the age distribution of the Jewish immigrants shows a lower percentage of the group between 16 and 45 years of age, and a higher percentage of the older group; the percentage of children is about the same for both. Thus, of the number of Jewish immigrants, 13.80% were children under 16 years of age, 47.44% were persons between 16 and 45, and 38.76% were 46 years or over; of the total immigration, the corresponding percentages were 12.89% for those under 16, 60.90% for the 16-45 group, and 26.21% for the older group.

Conjugal Condition.—The largest proportion of immigrants arriving in the country was in the group of married persons — 55.09% among the Jewish immigrants and 52.37% among the total. The next largest group was that of single persons: 34.26% for the Jewish immigrants, and 39.19% for the total. Of the remaining immigrants, 8.93% were widowed and 1.72% were divorced among the Jews; and 6.97% widowed and 1.47% divorced, among the total.

Family Character of Jewish Immigration.—The family character of the Jewish immigration approximates that of the general immigration. While the proportion of immigrants who came to join relatives is higher in the Jewish group, the difference is only moderate (79.07% for the Jews and 72.38% for the total immigration). Of the remaining number, 8.11% of the Jews and 9.64% of the total immigrants came to join friends; and 12.82% of Jews and 17.98% of the total had neither relatives nor friends.

2. During the Six Months, July — December 1942

For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1943, complete official figures for only the first six months were available at the time this article was written.¹ These figures show that the number of Jews admitted during this period (2,461) was 19.91% of the total immigration; and only 31 Jews previously admitted left the United States during that period. Of the general immigration the excess of admissions over departures was 9,690. The proportion of Jews debarred during the six months was considerably lower than for the preceding fiscal year (2.77% during the six months, and 5.46% during the preceding year); and so was the proportion of Jews deported (0.14% during July-December, compared with 0.46% during the preceding fiscal year.

3. From 1881 to 1942

Of the earlier waves of Jewish immigration to the United States, which were made up chiefly of immigrants from Spain, Portugal, and Holland, and from Germany, no reliable statistics are available. Such statistics were recorded only beginning in 1881, but these are not complete for the entire period since then. For the seventeen

¹ Except figures for immigration by country of origin. See p. 589.

years from 1881 to 1898, we have statistics only for the number of Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. For the next eight year (1899-1907) we have figures for the number of Jews admitted at all ports. It is only since 1908 that statistics of departure as well as of arrivals have been recorded.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies and gaps, we are in a position to arrive at an approximate figure for the total Jewish immigration since 1881. From 1908, when the number of departures began to be recorded, up to 1914, after which the World War and restrictive legislation interrupted the free flow of immigration, the percentage of Jews departing to those admitted was 7.14%. We may assume that the same percentage held good during the period 1899-1907 for which we have complete figures for Jewish admissions. If this assumption is correct, the number of Jews admitted during those years totalled 829,244. For the period from 1881-1898 we have figures only for Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We may perhaps assume that the number of departures during those years equalled the number of admissions at other ports; in other words, that the total number of Jews admitted at all ports equalled the number admitted at the three ports mentioned, namely, 533,478. Adding the net increases for these two periods, thus arrived at, to the net increase from 1908 to 1942, for which official statistics are available, we find that the total net increase of the Jewish population of the United States as a result of immigration was 2,494,537 for the sixty-two years from 1881 to 1942.

Table XIV, which is a summary of the immigration and emigration, to and from the United States, since 1881, shows the fluctuations in the annual averages of the number of Jews who arrived, caused in turn by the World War, the postwar condition of European Jews, the operation of the several quota restriction laws and the executive order of 1931 for the strict application of the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the immigration law, and the expulsive force of persecution in Germany.

TABLE X

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED,
AND DEPORTED, JULY 1, 1941 — JUNE 30, 1942, AND
JULY — DECEMBER, 1942

	July 1, 1941—June 30, 1942			July—December 1942		
	Total	Jews	P.C.	Total	Jews	P.C.
Admission ¹	28,781	10,608	36.86	12,362	2,461	19.91
Departure ²	7,363	127 ³	1.59	2,672	31	1.16
Increase.....	21,418	10,491	48.99	9,690	2,430	25.08
Debarred.....	1,833	100	5.46	758	21	2.77
Deported.....	3,709	17	0.46	2,109	3	0.14

¹ In addition, 82,457 non-immigrants, including 2,292 Jews (2.78%) were admitted during the year ended June 30, 1942; and 38,295 non-immigrants, including 477 Jews, during July-December 1942.

² In addition, 67,189 non-emigrant aliens departed during the year ended June 30, 1942, including 1,250 Jews (1.86%); and 29,607, including 343 Jews, during July-December 1942.

³ 36 to Mexico, 35 to Great Britain, 25 to Canada, 6 to Central and South America, 5 to Asia, 2 to West Indies, 1 to Soviet Russia, and 7 to other countries.

TABLE XI

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, BY SEX, AGE, CONJUGAL
CONDITION, ETC., YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED	28,781	10,608	100.00	100.00
SEX				
Males.....	12,008	5,041	41.72	47.52
Females.....	16,773	5,567	58.28	52.48
AGE				
Under 16.....	3,710	1,464	12.89	13.80
16-45.....	17,529	5,032	60.90	47.44
46 and over.....	7,542	4,112	26.21	38.76
MARITAL CONDITION				
Single.....	11,279	3,634	39.19	34.26
Married.....	15,073	5,844	52.37	55.09
Widowed.....	2,005	947	6.97	8.93
Divorced.....	424	183	1.47	1.72
PERSONS JOINED				
Relatives.....	20,831	8,388	72.38	79.07
Friends.....	2,776	860	9.64	8.11
None.....	5,174	1,360	17.98	12.82

TABLE XII

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF LAST RESIDENCE OF JEWISH
IMMIGRANTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

	Total	Jews	P.C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
ALL COUNTRIES	28,781	10,608	36.86	100.00	100.00
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	872	640	73.39	3.03	6.03
Czechoslovakia.....	137	93	67.88	15.71	14.53
Hungary.....	186	148	79.57	21.33	23.12
Latvia.....	27	17	62.96	3.10	2.66
Lithuania.....	52	38	73.08	5.96	5.94
Poland.....	343	256	74.64	39.34	40.00
Rumania.....	67	46	68.66	7.68	7.19
Russia.....	60	42	70.00	6.88	6.56
GERMANY	2,150	2,067	96.14	7.47	19.49
OTHER COUNTRIES	25,759	7,901	30.67	89.50	74.48
Belgium.....	346	256	73.99	1.34	3.24
France.....	4,430	3,597	81.20	17.20	45.53
Great Britain.....	907	424	46.75	3.52	5.37
Italy.....	103	52	50.49	0.40	0.66
Netherlands.....	139	82	58.99	0.54	1.04
Portugal.....	437	234	53.55	1.70	2.96
Spain.....	234	90	38.46	0.91	1.14
Switzerland.....	585	393	67.18	2.27	4.97
Sweden.....	205	83	40.49	0.79	1.05
Palestine.....	150	137	91.33	0.58	1.73
Canada.....	10,450	977	9.35	40.57	12.36
West Indies.....	1,599	478	29.89	6.21	6.05
South America.....	989	301	30.43	3.84	3.81
Africa.....	473	346	73.15	1.84	4.38
Other Countries.....	4,712 ¹	451 ²	9.57	18.29	5.71

¹ Including 2,378 from Mexico, 805 from Central America, and 156 from other America; 179 from China, 235 from other Asia; 174 from Greece, 84 from Denmark, 73 from Yugoslavia, 72 from Norway, 70 from Ireland, 44 from Finland, and 228 from other Europe; 100 from Australia, 51 from Philippine Islands and 63 from other Pacific Islands.

² Including 58 from Mexico, and 36 from other America; 36 from China, and 82 from other Asia; 104 from Luxemburg, 36 from Yugoslavia, 12 from Bulgaria, and 64 from other Europe; 12 from Australia, and 11 from Pacific Islands.

TABLE XIII

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF LAST RESIDENCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

	Total	Jews
ALL COUNTRIES.....	23,725	4,705
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....	712	486
Czechoslovakia.....	102	54
Hungary.....	75	40
Latvia.....	21	13
Lithuania.....	43	24
Poland.....	394	291
Rumania.....	45	40
Russia.....	32	24
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	23,013	4,219
Belgium.....	120	88
France.....	1,201	839
Germany.....	248	179
Great Britain.....	901	457
Portugal.....	395	125
Palestine.....	107	100
Africa.....	141	63
Canada.....	9,571	1,080
Cuba.....	1,662	889
Mexico.....	4,172	66
South America.....	693	63
Other Countries.....	3,802	270

TABLE XIV

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1942

Period	Admissions				Departures				Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	Average No. of Jews per Year	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions		Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
							Total	Jews			
1881—1898	8,173,890		92,138	11.89		59,208 ²	33.55	7.14		533,478 ¹	
1899—1907	6,974,447	829,244	93,771	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	7.14	4,645,590	770,036 ²	13.12
1908—1914	6,709,357	656,397	13,320	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	696,142	609,559	10.98
1915—1920	1,602,680	79,921	119,036	14.78	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	557,510	118,553	21.26
1921	805,228	119,036	119,036								
1922—1924	1,539,371	153,232	51,077	9.95	356,951	1,503	23.19	0.98	1,182,420	151,729	12.83
1925—1930	1,762,610	67,686	11,281	3.84	440,407	1,597	24.99	2.36	1,322,203	66,089	5.00
1931—1936	256,538	26,027	4,338	10.14	359,680	2,112	140.20	8.11	—103,142	23,915	—
1937—1942	352,450	145,843	24,302	41.38	124,536	1,116	35.33	0.77	227,914	144,727	63.50
1908—1942	13,028,234	1,248,142	—	9.58	4,499,597	57,119	34.54	4.58*	8,528,637	1,191,023	13.97
1881—1942	28,176,571									2,494,537	

¹ Admission at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.² Estimated. See p. 586.

TABLE XV
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1942

Year	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
1908-1914..	6,709,357	656,397	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	7.14	609,559	13.12
1915-1920..	1,602,680	79,921	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	76,451	10.98
1921.....	805,228	119,036	14.7	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	118,553	21.2
1922.....	309,556	53,524	17.3	198,712	830	64.2	1.5	52,694	47.5
1923.....	522,919	49,719	9.5	81,450	413	15.57	.83	441,469	11.16
1924.....	706,896	49,989	7.07	76,789	260	10.8	.52	630,107	7.89
1925.....	294,314	10,292	3.5	92,728	291	31.51	2.83	201,586	4.96
1926.....	304,488	10,267	3.3	76,992	341	25.2	3.3	227,496	4.3
1927.....	335,175	11,483	3.4	73,366	224	21.8	1.9	261,809	4.3
1928.....	307,255	11,639	3.8	77,457	253	25.21	2.17	11,259	4.95
1929.....	279,678	12,479	4.46	69,203	189	24.74	1.51	11,386	5.84
1930.....	241,700	11,526	4.77	50,661	299	20.96	2.59	12,290	5.88
1931.....	97,139	5,692	5.86	61,882	319	63.70	5.60	11,227	15.24
1932.....	35,576	2,785	7.74	103,295	452	290.35	16.41	5,373	—
1933.....	23,068	2,372	10.28	80,081	384	347.15	16.19	2,303	—
1934.....	29,470	4,134	14.03	39,771	319	134.96	7.72	1,988	—
1935.....	34,956	4,837	13.84	38,834	330	111.09	6.82	3,815	—
1936.....	36,329	6,252	17.21	35,817	308	98.59	4.93	4,507	—
1937.....	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,736	232	53.21	2.04	5,944	—
1938.....	67,895	19,736	29.07	25,210	255	37.13	1.29	11,120	47.30
1939.....	82,998	43,450	52.35	26,651	176	32.11	0.41	42,685	45.64
1940.....	70,756	36,945	52.21	21,461	150	30.33	0.41	56,347	76.80
1941.....	51,776	23,737	45.85	17,115	186	33.06	0.78	49,295	74.64
1942.....	28,781	10,608	36.86	7,363	117	25.58	1.10	23,551	67.95
Total....	13,028,234	1,248,142	9.58	4,499,597	57,119	34.54	4.58	1,191,023	48.98
							8,528,637	10,491	13.97

D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND AFRICA

Canada.—During the year ended March 31, 1942, a total of 388 Jews entered Canada (277 from the United States), 4.38% of the total. There was a slightly lower percentage of females than of males among the immigrants arriving, the difference being but negligible (50.52% males and 49.48% females among the Jews, and 50.64% males and 49.36% females among the total immigration). The immigrants of 18 years or over constituted 79.12% of the total number of Jewish immigrants, while for the total number of immigrants, the corresponding percentage was 78.05%.

In the occupational distribution, there seems to be quite a drop in the proportion of immigrants engaged in farming, both general and Jewish. While in former years, the largest proportion of immigrants admitted were farmers, and, in recent years, the proportion was equally high, and even higher, among the Jewish immigrants, the percentage in 1942 was only 4.64% among the Jews, and still lower (3.8%) among the total immigration. Of the other occupations that are specified, 25.51% of Jewish immigrants were in the trading and clerical classes; 11.34% were mechanics; 0.77%, female domestic servants; and 0.52, laborers,—all of whom form less than half of the Jewish immigrants, as the occupations of 57.22% are unspecified. In the total immigration, of which 65.88% are in the unspecified group, there is recorded a much lower proportion, compared with the Jewish immigrants, in the trading and clerical classes; also a lower proportion in mechanics; and a considerably higher percentage of female domestic servants and laborers.

Of the 388 Jews who entered the country (111 via ocean ports and 277 from the United States), 191 were born in the United States, 8 in Canada, 8 in other American countries, 4 in Asia; and the remainder (177) were born in European countries. Of this number, 38 were born in Poland, 26 in Russia, 25 in Germany, and 17 in England. Of the total number of immigrants (8,865) that entered Canada, 4,861, more than half, were born in the United States, and 422 were born in Canada.

Other American Countries and Africa.—Owing to present conditions, it has not been possible to secure any new figures of Jewish immigration to Cuba and Argentine since 1941, to Brazil

and Uruguay since 1940, and to the Union of South Africa since 1938. For summaries of Jewish immigration to these countries, the reader is referred to AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, Volume 44, pp. 443-445.

TABLE XVI

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA, BY SEX, AGE,
OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, 1942

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
TOTAL	8,865	388	100.00	100.00
Via Ocean Ports.....	2,554	111	28.81	28.61
From United States.....	6,311	277	71.19	71.39
SEX				
Males.....	4,489	196	50.64	50.52
Females.....	4,376	192	49.36	49.48
AGE				
Under 18 years.....	1,946	81	21.95	20.88
18 years and over.....	6,919	307	78.05	79.12
OCCUPATION				
Farmers.....	337	18	3.80	4.64
Laborers.....	449	2	5.06	0.52
Mechanics.....	811	44	9.15	11.34
Trading and Clerical Classes.....	806	99	9.09	25.51
Female Domestic Servants.....	622	3	7.02	0.77
Other Classes.....	5,840	222	65.88	57.22
COUNTRY OF BIRTH				
England.....	844	17	9.52	4.38
Germany.....	52	25	0.59	6.44
Holland.....	15	11	0.17	2.84
Lithuania.....	11	10	0.12	2.58
Poland.....	63	38	0.71	9.79
Russia.....	54	26	0.61	6.70
United States.....	4,861	191	54.83	49.23
Other Countries.....	2,965	70	33.45	18.04
DESTINATION				
Quebec.....	1,799	188	20.29	48.45
Ontario.....	3,255	153	36.72	39.43
British Columbia.....	1,535	19	17.32	4.90
Nova Scotia.....	1,222	15	13.79	3.86
Manitoba.....	203	6	2.29	1.55
Saskatchewan.....	170	5	1.92	1.29
New Brunswick.....	351	2	3.96	0.52
Alberta.....	284	—	3.20	—
Prince Edward Island.....	42	—	0.47	—
Northwest Territories.....	2	—	0.02	—
Yukon Territories.....	2	—	0.02	—

TABLE XVII

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1901-1942

Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to To- tal	Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to To- tal
1901	49,149	2,765	5.6	1923	72,887	2,793	3.8
1902	67,379	1,015	1.5	1924	148,560	4,255	2.8
1903	128,364	2,066	1.6	1925	111,362	4,459	4.
1904	130,331	3,727	2.8	1926	96,064	4,014	4.18
1905	146,266	7,715	5.2	1927	143,991	4,863	3.38
1906	189,064	7,127	3.8	1928	151,597	4,766	3.14
1907	124,667	6,584	5.2	1929	167,722	3,848	2.29
1908	262,469	7,712	2.9	1930	163,288	4,164	2.55
1909	146,908	1,636	1.1	1931	88,223	3,421	3.88
1910	208,794	3,182	1.5	1932	25,752	649	2.52
1911	311,084	5,146	1.6	1933	19,782	772	3.90
1912	354,237	5,322	1.5	1934	13,903	943	6.06
1913	402,432	7,387	1.8	1935	12,136	624	5.14
1914	384,878	11,252	2.9	1936	11,103	880	7.93
1915	144,789	3,107	2.1	1937	12,023	619	5.15
1916	48,537	65	.1	1938	15,645	584	3.73
1917	75,374	136	.1	1939	17,128	890	5.20
1918	79,074	32	0.4	1940	16,205	1,623	10.02
1919	57,702	22	0.04	1941	11,496	626	5.45
1920	117,336	116	.09	1942	8,865	388	4.38
1921	148,477	2,763	1.9				
1922	89,999	8,404	9.3	Total	5,975,042	132,462	2.22

¹ The figures for the Jews entering Canada during 1901-1925 are exclusive of those who entered from the United States.

E. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

1. During 1941

Admissions.— During 1941, a total of 3,630 Jewish immigrants were admitted to the country, 86.74% of the total admitted, 4,185. In addition, 17 Jews who had entered the country as travelers or without permission and who had permanently settled there, were registered as immigrants, 20% of the total so registered, 85. Thus, a total of 3,647 Jews were registered as immigrants during the year, 85.41% of the total number of immigrants, 4,270.

During 1941, over one-fifth (21.47%) of the Jews who entered the country came from Rumania, and nearly as many (19.39%) from Lithuania; the next highest (9.79%) was from Poland. The rest came from Turkey, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and a few other countries. The percentage coming from Germany, which was 57.85% in 1939 and 17.40% in 1940, dropped to 2.5% in 1941.

Departures.— The number of emigrants in 1941 was 1,216, of whom 426 were Jews (35.03% of the total). The percentage of departures to admissions was 11.68% for Jews, while of the non-Jewish group, the departures exceeded the admissions by 167.

Categories of Immigrants.— The official publications do not give data according to all the various categories into which the immigrants to Palestine were divided in preceding years. Of the categories enumerated, 20.40% of the Jewish immigrants were persons with capital and their dependents; 26.73% were persons coming to employment, or employed, and their dependents; 8.72% were dependents of residents in Palestine; and the rest of the immigrants, 44.15% belonged to other categories.

The distribution of the non-Jewish immigrants was notably different from that of the Jewish newcomers. Of the categories listed, 36.92% were dependents of Palestine residents; 6.10% were persons coming to employment; and only 1.44% persons of means. Over half of the non-Jewish immigrants (55.54%) were listed as belonging to other categories.

2. January-July, 1942

Complete figures of Jewish immigration into Palestine for the year 1942 were not available at the time this article was written. Only incomplete figures for the first seven months of the year were available. These show that during that period there was a total Jewish immigration of 1,418, compared with 3,253 during the same period in 1941. The countries of origin are stated for all but 225 of the 1,418 Jewish immigrants into Palestine during the first seven months of 1942. Of the remaining number (1,193), almost three-fourths came from neighboring and Asiatic countries: Iraq 391, Yemen and Aden 226, Turkey 205, Syria and Lebanon 40; and only 331 from European countries and the United States: Poland 207, Bulgaria 44, Germany 39, Rumania 30, Czechoslovakia 8, Latvia 1, Great Britain 1, and United States 1. The situation for the comparable seven months in 1941 was almost the reverse of that for the same period in 1942: Of the 3,253 immigrants during the former period who specified the countries of their origin, all but 95 came from European countries: Poland 250, Bulgaria 241, Germany 74, Rumania 766, Czechoslovakia 11, Latvia 4, and Great Britain 1.

3. From 1917 to 1941

From the date of the British occupation of Palestine, December 9, 1917, to the end of 1941, a total of 334,870 Jews entered the country, the yearly number varying between 61,854 in 1935 and 2,178 in 1928. The number of Jews that departed between December 9, 1917 and the end of 1921, was small. But, during the decade from 1922 to 1931, a total of 27,809 Jews emigrated, or 29.53% of the number admitted. Figures for emigration during the second half of 1932 and the years 1933-1935 are not available. During the ten years 1922-1931, the yearly emigration of Jews varied between 666 in 1931 and 7,365 in 1926; and the percentage of Jewish emigration to Jewish immigration varied between 6.36% in 1925 and 99.54% in 1928, (in 1936 it was 2.60%) while in 1927, Jewish emigration exceeded Jewish immigration by 86.92%. The net immigration of Jews during 1922-1931 was 66,353. One year, 1927, shows a decrease of 2,358 Jews, but all other years witnessed an increase of Jewish immigration over emigration, varying between 10 in 1928 and 31,650 in 1925.

TABLE XVIII
JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, AND JEWISH EMIGRATION,
BY MONTHS, 1941

	Immigration						Emigration		
	Total			Jews			Non-Jews		
	Total	Immigrants arriving	Visitors later registered as immigrants	Total	Immigrants arriving	Visitors later registered as immigrants	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Total.....	4,270	4,185	85	3,647	3,630	17	623	555	68
January.....	414	408	6	375	375	—	39	33	6
February.....	348	335	13	297	294	3	51	41	10
March.....	890	879	11	838	836	2	52	43	9
April.....	1,168	1,166	2	1,116	1,116	—	52	50	2
May.....	531	529	2	507	507	—	24	22	2
June.....	95	92	3	72	71	1	23	21	2
July.....	72	67	5	48	48	—	24	19	5
August.....	193	191	2	78	78	—	115	113	2
September.....	193	183	10	63	61	2	130	122	8
October.....	100	97	3	62	62	—	38	35	3
November.....	134	120	14	90	89	1	44	31	13
December.....	132	118	14	101	93	8	31	25	6
Average per mo.	356	348	7	304	303	1	52	46	6
							101	36	66
							1,216	426	790
							25	11	14
							22	8	14
							139	8	131
							22	1	21
							202	30	172
							138	52	86
							286	196	90
							85	28	57
							114	53	61
							46	12	34
							27	18	9
							110	9	101

TABLE XIX

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO PALESTINE
BY CATEGORIES, 1941

	Number			Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews
TOTAL	4,270	3,647	623	100.00	100.00
CATEGORY A	753	744	9	20.40	1.44
i. Persons with L. P. 100 and upward.....	322	314	8	42.20	88.89
iii. Skilled artisans with not less than L. P. 250.....	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dependents of persons in Category A.....	431	430	1	57.80	11.11
CATEGORY C	1,013	975	38	26.73	6.10
Persons coming to employment	556	536	20	54.97	52.63
2. Dependents of persons in Category C.....	457	439	18	45.03	47.37
CATEGORY D					
Dependents of residents of Palestine.....	548	318	230	8.72	36.92
OTHER CATEGORIES	1,956	1,610	346	44.15	55.54

TABLE XX

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF JEWISH
IMMIGRANTS INTO PALESTINE, 1940-1941

	Number		Distribution	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
TOTAL	3,647	4,547	100.00	100.00
Rumania.....	783	940	21.47	20.67
Lithuania.....	707	209	19.39	4.60
Poland.....	357	878	9.79	19.31
Turkey.....	124	36	3.40	0.79
Germany (incl. Austria).....	91	791	2.50	17.40
Yemen and Aden.....	42	19	1.15	0.42
Syria and Lebanon.....	21	17	0.58	0.37
Czechoslovakia.....	12	492	0.33	10.82
France.....	6	44	0.16	0.97
Latvia.....	6	70	0.16	1.54
Great Britain.....	3	177	0.08	3.89
United States.....	3	8	0.08	0.18
Other Countries.....	1,492	866	40.91	19.04

TABLE XXI
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1917-1941

YEAR	Immigration			Emigration			Net Increase or Decrease			P. C. Jewish grants to Total	Jewish Emigrants Per 1000 Immigrants
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews		
Dec. 9, 1917, to May 1921	14,101	14,101	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
June to Dec. 1921.....	4,861	4,784	77							94.40	*
1922.....	8,128	7,844	284	2,939	1,503	1,436	5,189	6,341	-1,152 ¹	96.51	192
1923.....	7,991	7,421	570	4,947	3,466	1,481	3,044	3,955	-911 ¹	92.87	467
1924.....	13,553	12,856	697	2,511	2,037	474	11,042	10,819	223	94.86	158
1925.....	34,641	33,801	840	4,100	2,151	1,949	30,541	31,650	-1,109 ¹	97.58	64
1926.....	13,910	13,081	829	9,429	7,365	2,064	4,481	5,716	-1,235 ¹	94.04	563
1927.....	3,595	2,713	882	6,978	5,071	1,907	-3,383 ¹	-2,358 ¹	10	75.47	1,869
1928.....	6,566	2,178	908	3,122	2,168	954	3731	3,503	-46 ¹	70.58	995
1929.....	6,086	5,249	1,317	2,835	1,746	1,089	3,731	3,308	228	79.94	333
1930.....	6,433	4,944	1,489	2,911	1,636	1,275	3,522	3,308	214	76.85	331
1931.....	5,533	4,075	1,458	1,346	666	680	4,187	3,409	778	73.65	163
1922-1931.....	103,436	94,162	9,274	41,118	27,809	13,309	62,318	66,353	-4,035 ¹	91.03	295
1932-1935.....	151,555	144,093	7,462	*	*	*	*	*	*	95.08	—
1936.....	31,671	29,727	1,944	1,178	773	405	30,493	28,954	1,541	93.86	26
1937.....	12,475	10,536	1,939	1,528	889	639	10,947	9,647	1,300	84.46	84
1938.....	15,263	12,868	2,395	1,811	1,095	716	13,452	11,773	1,679	84.31	85
1939.....	18,433	16,405	2,028	1,906	1,019	977	16,437	15,386	1,051	89.00	62
1940.....	5,611	4,547	1,064	1,185	693	492	4,426	3,854	572	81.04	152
1941.....	4,270	3,647	623	1,216	426	790	3,054	3,221	-167 ¹	85.41	117
1917-1941.....	361,676	334,870	26,806							92.67	

¹ Decrease.

* Figures not available.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT



1943

OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE

"The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infringement of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein."

—Extract from the Charter

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Chairman, General Committee, JACOB BLAUSTEIN

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HENRY ITTLESON (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
MILTON W. KING (1946).....	Washington, D. C.
SIDNEY LANSBURGH (1945).....	Baltimore, Md.
ALBERT D. LASKER (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
EDWARD LAZANSKY (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
FRED LAZARUS, JR. (1944).....	Columbus, Ohio
IRVING LEHMAN (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
MONTE M. LEMANN (1944).....	New Orleans, La.
JAMES MARSHALL (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
LOUIS B. MAYER (1946).....	Culver City, Cal.
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
WALTER MENDELSON (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
LEONARD R. MINSTER (1944).....	Cincinnati, Ohio
LOUIS J. MOSS (1946).....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDWARD A. NORMAN (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL NULL (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
NATHAN M. OHRBACH (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
VICTOR S. RIESENFELD (1945).....	New York, N. Y.

**Deceased

JAMES N. ROSENBERG (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
DAVID ROSENBLUM (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
LESSING J. ROSENWALD (1944).....	Jenkintown, Pa.
WILLIAM ROSENWALD (1946).....	Greenwich, Conn.
WALTER N. ROTHSCHILD (1944).....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
SAMUEL SALZMAN (1944).....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
RALPH E. SAMUEL (1945).....	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL SCHULMAN (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
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MORRIS D. WALDMAN (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK M. WARBURG (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
SIDNEY J. WEINBERG (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM WEISS (1944).....	New York, N. Y.
MAURICE WERTHEIM (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH WILLEN (1946).....	New York, N. Y.
HENRY WINEMAN (1946).....	Detroit, Mich.
MORRIS WOLF (1945).....	Philadelphia, Pa.
IRA M. YOUNKER (1944).....	New York, N. Y.

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 31, 1943

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 31, 1943. Mr. Maurice Wertheim, President of the Committee, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT

Hartford: Isidore Wise

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Jacob Blaustein; Sidney Lansburgh

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne: William Rubin

Plainfield: William Newcorn

Trenton: Phillip Forman

NEW YORK

New York City: Carl J. Austrian; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; David A. Brown; William Fischman; Norman S. Goetz; Arthur J. Goldsmith; Leo Gottlieb; Henry S. Hendricks; Maurice B. Hexter; Stanley M. Isaacs; Henry Ittleson; Arthur K. Kuhn; Irving Lehman; William Liebermann; Alexander Marx; Edward A. Norman; Joseph M. Proskauer; Victor S. Riesenfeld; A. J. Rongy; James N. Rosenberg; David Rosenblum; Samuel I. Rosenman; Walter N. Rothschild; Samuel Schulman; Bernard Semel; David Sher; Alan M. Stroock; Morris D. Waldman

Utica: S. Joshua Kohn

NORTH CAROLINA:

Goldsboro: Lionel Weil

OHIO

Columbus: Fred Lazarus, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Jacob Billikopf
Wilkes Barre: Reuben H. Levy

RHODE ISLAND

Providence: Archibald Silverman

WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large

John L. Bernstein, New York City; S. D. Leidesdorf, New York City; Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Z. Medalie, New York City; William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.; Max M. Warburg, New York City; William Weiss, New York City; Maurice Wertheim, New York City; Joseph Willen, New York City

Delegates from Affiliated Organizations

HADASSAH: Mrs. Julia A. Dushkin; Mrs. Moses P. Epstein; Mrs. S. W. Halprin; Mrs. Edward Jacobs; Mrs. David de Sola Pool; Mrs. B. I. Schoolman

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY: Solomon Dingol; Abraham Herman; Samuel A. Telsey

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Herman Hoffman; Max Silverstein

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD: Joseph Rosenzweig

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: B. Koenigsberg

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Louis J. Moss

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Mrs. Joseph Mayor Asher; Mrs. Isidor Freedman; Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Mrs. David Kass; Miss Sarah Kussy; Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

The following guests were also present:

Paul Baerwald, Jacob Landau, Mrs. Irving Lehman, Nathan M. Ohrbach, David de Sola Pool, Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, Ralph E. Samuel, Ira M. Younker, all of New York City; and Mrs. S. B. Schein, Madison, Wis.

MORNING SESSION

Presentation of Annual Report

The President called upon Morris D. Waldman, General Secretary, to present the Annual Report of the Executive Committee. (For text of Report, see p. 628.)

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Report of the Executive Committee was accepted.

Report of Chairman of Standing Committee on Overseas Affairs

Mr. George Z. Medalie, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Overseas Affairs, presented a report on behalf of that committee. This report is appended hereto. (For text, see p. 646.)

Address of the President

The President delivered an address, at the close of which he asked for discussion on the statement which was being submitted by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the Annual Meeting. The text of the President's address will be found on page 634 of this report.

Following is the statement referred to:

Statement of Views with Respect to the Present Situation in Jewish Life

At this time when our country is engaged in an epoch-making war, we, who are united with our brethren of all faiths in the common bond of American citizenship, pledge every effort and every sacrifice to the winning of the war, the achievement for the whole world of the Four Freedoms and the blessings of the Atlantic Charter and the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

We reaffirm our devotion to our religion and pledge ourselves to maintain and perpetuate the vitality of the Jewish religious community, confident that its teachings have constituted and will continue to constitute a basic contribution to the development of civilization and of democracy.

We join with our brethren of all creeds in the continued fight against those who through bigotry and prejudice endeavor in any way to imperil the rights of any group of American citizens and thus to divide our country and undermine the foundations of American liberty.

We urge upon the United Nations and upon those who shall frame the terms of peace the relief from the havoc and ruin inflicted by Axis barbarism on millions of unoffending human beings, especially Jews, their repatriation, rehabilitation and the complete restoration and safeguarding of their equal civil and religious rights.

To the extent that economic conditions in the war torn lands shall make emigration therefrom of their nationals necessary, we ask the implementation by those who shall frame the terms of peace of a program which shall under international supervision facilitate voluntary settlement elsewhere under the most favorable conditions.

We ask of the United Nations and those who shall frame the terms of peace, reaffirmation of the fundamental principle that Jewish citizens of every land, fulfilling their obligation of complete loyalty to their respective countries, shall be guaranteed the correlative right of complete equality. We applaud the recent statement of the Secretary of State, that we must have a world in which Jews like all others "are free to abide in peace and in honor."

Thus, while associating ourselves fully with all the purposes of human freedom and betterment proclaimed by the President of the United States, we have special concern with the two objectives, salvation of these suffering people and the preservation of the Jewish community as a spiritual force.

We recognize that there are now more than half a million Jews in Palestine who have built up a sound and flourishing economic life and a satisfying spiritual and cultural life, and who now constitute substantially one-third of the population, and that while this Palestinian immigration has been a blessed amelioration of the condition of this large number of Jews, and

has helped to bring about a great development of the country itself, settlement in Palestine although an important factor, cannot alone furnish and should not be expected to furnish the solution of the problem of post-war Jewish rehabilitation.

We affirm our deep sympathy with and our desire to cooperate with those Jews who wish to settle in Palestine.

With respect to the government of Palestine, we recognize wide divergence of opinion and that under existing conditions there should be no preconceived formula at this time as to the permanent political structure which shall obtain there. Since we hold that in the United States as in all other countries Jews, like all others of their citizens are nationals of those nations and of no other, there can be no political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with whatever government may there be instituted.

We endorse the policy of friendship and cooperation between Jews and Arabs in Palestine and urge that every possible avenue be followed to establish good will and active collaboration between them.

We approve for Palestine an international trusteeship responsible to the United Nations for the following purposes:

(a) to safeguard the Jewish settlement in and Jewish immigration into Palestine and to guarantee adequate scope for future growth and development to the full extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country.

(b) To safeguard and protect the fundamental rights of all inhabitants.

(c) To safeguard and protect the holy places of all faiths.

(d) To prepare the country to become, within a reasonable period of years, a self-governing Commonwealth under a Constitution and a bill of rights that will safeguard and protect these purposes and basic rights for all.

The foregoing statement was discussed by the following members: Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Mrs. Rose G. Jacobs, Judge Irving Lehman, and Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman.

On motion of Dr. Schulman, duly seconded, the foregoing statement was unanimously adopted.* The remarks of Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, chairman of the committee which drafted the statement, are printed as an appendix to this Report. (See p. 638.)

*Following the vote on the adoption of the Statements, Judge Louis E. Levinthal asked that he be recorded as not voting.

Corporate Membership

It was reported that the Committee had suffered the loss of the following members since last year's meeting:

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass., December 10, 1942
 David M. Bressler, New York City, December 16, 1942
 Samuel Ach, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 8, 1942
 George E. Kuh, Chicago, Ill., August 8, 1942

Minutes expressing the Committee's grief and sense of loss had been adopted by the Executive Committee.

It was announced that, in accordance with the provision of the by-laws, the following Nominating Committee, empowered to name candidates to succeed those Community Representatives whose terms expire today, and fill existing vacancies, had been appointed: David M. Bressler, Chairman (since deceased); James H. Becker, Jacob Blaustein, James Davis, A. Richard Frank, Leo Gottlieb, Stanley M. Isaacs, Edgar J. Kaufmann, Sidney Lansburgh, Samuel M. Levy, Harold Riegelman, Walter N. Rothschild, Samuel Salzman, Frank L. Sulzberger, and Nathan Sweedler.

Following is a list of the nominees of the Nominating Committee:

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Frank Altschul
 G. M. Bernknopf
 Milton Biow
 Mrs. Sidney C. Borg
 Abram I. Elkus
 William Fischman
 Norman S. Goetz
 Samuel H. Goldenson
 Arthur J. Goldsmith
 Henry S. Hendricks
 Jacob Landau
 Edward Lazansky
 Irving Lehman
 Arthur I. LeVine
 Oscar A. Lewis
 Walter Mendelsohn
 Edward A. Norman
 Samuel Null
 Carl H. Pforzheimer
 Joseph M. Proskauer
 A. J. Rongy

James N. Rosenberg
 David Rosenblum
 Samuel I. Rosenman
 Ralph E. Samuel
 Wolfgang S. Schwabacher
 David Sher
 Fred M. Stein
 Lewis L. Strauss
 Jonah B. Wise

CONNECTICUT

NORWICH

Abner Schwartz

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Joseph D. Kaufman
 Milton W. King

FLORIDA

PENSACOLA

J. Morton Edrehi

IDAHO BOISE Leo J. Falk	NEW YORK ALBANY Joseph C. Poskanzer
ILLINOIS CHICAGO Charles Aaron A. G. Ballenger Irving Florsheim Bernard Horwich Lessing Rosenthal Isaac S. Rothschild	KINGSTON Arthur B. Ewig MT. VERNON Leon Mann PEEKSKILL Bernard R. Loewy
MASSACHUSETTS PEABODY Elihu A. Hershenson PITTSFIELD George A. Newman	WHITE PLAINS P. Irving Grinberg RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE Saul Abrams Archibald Silverman
MICHIGAN KALAMAZOO Julius H. Isenberg NEW JERSEY ASBURY PARK Jonas Tumen	VERMONT BURLINGTON Samuel Lisman MONTPELIER E. L. Segel
PLAINFIELD William Newcorn NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE Solomon E. Starrels	WISCONSIN MADISON S. B. Schein

Opportunity was afforded to the sustaining members in these communities to make independent nominations, but no such nominations were offered.

In the following communities from which the Committee receives its support from local federations and welfare funds, nominations were made by the Boards of those organizations, as follows:

STATE	COMMUNITY AND NOMINEES	NOMINATING AGENCY
ALABAMA	Dothan	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Sam Pitlick	
	Gadsden	Jewish Federated Charities
	Isidore Zemurray	

STATE	COMMUNITY AND NOMINEES	NOMINATING AGENCY
	Montgomery Lucien Loeb	Jewish Federation
ARIZONA	Phoenix A. L. Krohn	Phoenix Jewish Community
ARKANSAS	Helena B. M. Solomon Little Rock C. C. Rubenstein Pine Bluff William Rosenzweig	Federated Jewish Charities Jewish Welfare Fund Jewish Federated Charities
CALIFORNIA	Bakersfield Jack A. Levy Fresno Leon I. Diamond Sacramento Oliver Goldblatt San Jose Louis Juren Stockton Fillmore C. Marks Vallejo Morris Zlot	United Jewish Welfare Fund Jewish National Welfare Fund United Jewish Welfare Fund San Jose Jewish Federation National Jewish Welfare Fund Vallejo Jewish Welfare Board
CONNECTICUT	Hartford Isidore Wise New London M. A. Savin Waterbury Philip N. Bernstein	Hartford Jewish Welfare Fund United Jewish Appeal Jewish Federated Appeal
GEORGIA	Atlanta Armand May	Atlanta Jewish Welfare Fund
IDAHO	Pocatello Nat Block	United Jewish Appeal
ILLINOIS	Champaign Leonard Lewis East St. Louis Jere Glass Joliet Abe Aronin Quincy Louis Kuppin Rockford Isadore Behr Rock Island Abraham W. Gellman	Champaign-Urbana Federated Jewish Charities Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois Jewish Welfare Chest United Jewish Appeal Rockford Federation of Jewish Charities United Jewish Charities
INDIANA	Crawfordsville Morris Golden Marion Sam Fleck	Jewish Federation Marion Jewish Federated Charities

STATE	COMMUNITY AND NOMINEES	NOMINATING AGENCY
	Michigan City J. M. Ruby	Michigan City United Jewish Welfare Fund
	South Bend A. C. Simon	Jewish Welfare Fund
IOWA	Davenport Harry D. Bloch	Jewish Charities
	Des Moines Eugene Mannheimer	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Sioux City A. M. Davis	United Jewish Appeal
LOUISIANA	Alexandria Max Heinberg	Jewish Welfare Federation of Central Louisiana
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston Harry Levi Hyman J. Routtenberg	United Jewish Campaign for Greater Boston
	Franklin Max Garelick	Franklin Jewish Community Society
	Haverhill Louis Hartman	United Jewish Appeal
	Lawrence Alexander L. Siskind	United Jewish Appeal
	New Bedford Charles S. Lipsitt	Jewish Community Council
	Salem Barton I. Goldberg	Salem Jewish Charities
	Springfield Harry M. Ehrlich	Jewish Community Council
MICHIGAN	Benton Harbor S. Colef	Jewish Community Fund of Berrien County
	Lansing Maurice Segar	Lansing Federation Jewish Charities
MINNESOTA	Duluth A. B. Polinsky	Jewish Welfare Federation
	Hibbing Louis S. Stein	Federation Jewish Charities
	Minneapolis I. S. Joseph	Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service
	Virginia Joe Rubenstein	Virginia Federation of Jewish Service
MISSISSIPPI	Cleveland Mose Hyman	Consolidated Joint Drive
	Greenville Dave Weinberg	United Jewish Appeal
	Jackson Isidore Dreyfus	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Laurel D. A. Matison	United Jewish Appeal

STATE	COMMUNITY AND NOMINEES	NOMINATING AGENCY
MISSOURI	Joplin	Joplin Jewish Federation
	Phineas Smoller	
	Kansas City	Jewish Welfare Federation of
	Sig Harzfeld	Greater Kansas City
	St. Joseph	Federated Jewish Charities
	Harry Block	
MONTANA	Butte	Butte Jewish Welfare Chest
	Sig O. Meyer	
	Helena	Jewish Community Chest
NEBRASKA	Norman Winestine	
	Lincoln	Jewish Welfare Federation
	Nathan J. Gold	
	Omaha	Jewish Philanthropies of
NEVADA	Morris E. Jacobs	Omaha
	Reno	Reno Jewish Council
	Bert Goldwater	
NEW JERSEY	Camden	Federation of Jewish Charities
	Benjamin F. Friedman	
	Newark	Essex County Council of Jew-
	Michael A. Stavitsky	ish Agencies
	Paterson	Jewish Community Council
	Edward H. Saltzman	
NEW YORK	Perth Amboy	Perth Amboy Council of Jew-
	Albert Leon	ish Organizations
	Buffalo	United Jewish Fund
	Joseph L. Fink	
	Maurice A. Tabor	
	Watertown	Jewish Federation of Charities
NORTH CAROLINA	Edward H. Lebovsky	
	Winston-Salem	Jewish Community Council
	Morris Sosnik	
OHIO	Canton	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Edward M. Feiman	
	Cleveland	Jewish Welfare Federation
	Eugene S. Halle	
	Dayton	United Jewish Council
	Sidney G. Kusworm	
	Elyria	Elyria Federated Charity
	Carl I. Miller	
	Hamilton	United Jewish Appeal
	William Wolf	
	Lima	Allied Jewish Campaign
	Albert L. Negin	
	Mansfield	United Jewish Appeal
	Albert Cousins	
	Piqua	United Jewish Relief
	Emanuel Kahn	

STATE	COMMUNITY AND NOMINEES	NOMINATING AGENCY
OKLAHOMA	Oklahoma City	Jewish Community Council
	S. K. Bernstein	
	Seminole	Seminole Jewish Charity
	William Trachtenberg	Federation
PENNSYLVANIA	Tulsa	Tulsa Jewish Community
	Emil Salomon	Council
	Butler	Butler Jewish Welfare Fund
	M. A. Berman	
	Canonsburg	United Jewish Charities
	E. L. Marcus	
	Erie	Jewish Welfare Society
	Max C. Currick	
	Harrisburg	United Jewish Community
	Philip D. Bookstaber	
	Johnstown	United Jewish Appeal
	David Glosser	
	Lancaster	Organized Jewish Charities
	Emanuel Alboum	
	New Kensington	United Jewish Fund
	Abe Zinamon	
	Oil City	United Jewish Appeal
	Nathan Rosen	
	Philadelphia	Allied Jewish Appeal
	Joseph L. Kun	
	Bernard Levinthal	
	Howard A. Loeb	
	Jerry Rothschild	
	Pittsburgh	United Jewish Fund
	Gustave H. Kann	
	Uniontown	United Jewish Appeal
	Ben F. Bortz	
SOUTH CAROLINA	Spartanburg	Spartanburg Jewish Welfare
	Abe Smith	Fund
	Sumter	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Francis M. Moise	
SOUTH DAKOTA	Sioux Falls	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Louis R. Hurwitz	
TEXAS	Beaumont	United Jewish Appeal
	Benjamin Blum	
	Corpus Christi	Jewish Welfare Fund
	Sidney Wolf	
	Corsicana	Corsicana Jewish Federation
	Louis Wolens	
	Dallas	Jewish Welfare Federation
	Victor H. Hexter	
	El Paso	Jewish Federation
	Maurice Schwartz	

STATE	COMMUNITY AND NOMINEES	NOMINATING AGENCY
UTAH	Salt Lake City James L. White	United Jewish Council
VIRGINIA	Newport News Robert W. Binder	Jewish Community Council
	Richmond Edward N. Calisch	Richmond Jewish Community Council
WASHINGTON	Tacoma Julius de Koven	Federated Jewish Fund
	Yakima Lee Seman	Yakima Jewish Welfare
WEST VIRGINIA	Bluefield Ezra Gilbert	Bluefield-Princeton Jewish Charities
WISCONSIN	Kenosha Charles A. Lepp	Kenosha Jewish Welfare Fund
	Milwaukee Nathan M. Stein	Milwaukee Jewish Welfare Fund
	Oshkosh Simon Horwitz	Oshkosh Jewish Welfare Fund

The following national organizations affiliated with the Committee have named the delegates listed, to represent them during 1943:

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGAN-
IZATIONS, Mrs. Benjamin Spitzer

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Hermann Stern

HADASSAH, Mrs. Alexander M. Dushkin, Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin,
Mrs. Edward Jacobs, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. A. P.
Schoolman

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY, Solomon
Dingol, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Albert
Rosenblatt, Samuel A. Telsey

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM, Herman Hoffman, Max L.
Hollander,* Max Silverstein

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM, Louis I. Gilgor, Alex. F.
Stanton

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE, Samuel A.
Goldsmith

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman,
Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann

*Deceased

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig
 ORDER OF UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg
 PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, Carl M. Dubinsky
 RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA, Louis M. Levitsky
 UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA,
 Benjamin Koenigsberg, Samuel Nirenstein
 UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Louis J. Moss
 WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGRE-
 GATIONS OF AMERICA, Mrs. Joseph Mayor Asher, Mrs. Isidor
 Freedman, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein
 WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Mrs.
 David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel
 YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA,
 Samuel Melnick

The following Members-at-Large were nominated by the Executive Committee to serve for the year 1943:

George Backer, New York
 Louis Bamberger, Newark
 John L. Bernstein, New York
 Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia
 Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati
 Leo M. Brown, Mobile
 Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
 Leo M. Butzel, Detroit
 Solomon Elsner, Hartford
 Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
 Leo Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh
 Eli Frank, Baltimore
 Solomon B. Freehof, Pittsburgh
 Edward S. Greenbaum, New York
 Hiram J. Halle, New York
 Herbert J. Hannotch, Newark
 Walter S. Hilborn, Los Angeles
 William L. Holzman, Beverly Hills
 Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston
 J. J. Kiser, Indianapolis
 Albert D. Lasker, New York
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia
 Charles J. Liebman, New York
 Julian W. Mack, New York
 Louis B. Mayer, Culver City
 George Z. Medalie, New York
 Leonard R. Minster, Cincinnati

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York
Nathan M. Ohrbach, New York
Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
David Philipson, Cincinnati
Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill
Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
William Rosenwald, Greenwich
Morris Rothenberg, New York
Henry Sachs, Colorado Springs
David H. Sulzberger, New York
William B. Thalhimer, Richmond
F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston
Frederick M. Warburg, New York
Max M. Warburg, New York
Sidney J. Weinberg, New York
William Weiss, New York
Maurice Wertheim, New York
Joseph Willen, New York
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Ira M. Younker, New York

Upon motion, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees to succeed Community representatives whose terms expire, as presented by the Nominating Committee, and also for the nominees for Members-at-Large presented by the Executive Committee. He so did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Amendment to the By-Laws

The President submitted for the vote of the membership various amendments to the by-laws required for the establishment of the new office of Executive Vice-President and the abolition of the office of General Secretary. The text of these amendments had been sent to the Corporate members in advance of this meeting, as required by the by-laws.

Upon motion duly seconded, the proposed amendments to the by-laws were unanimously adopted.

Executive Committee and Officers

Mr. Fred Lazarus, Jr., Chairman, presented the following report of the Nominating Committee which had been appointed by the Executive Committee to submit the names of persons to succeed the officers and those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire at this meeting and to fill existing vacancies.

As you were informed by the General Secretary in a communication he mailed to the Corporate Members on October 30, 1942, the Nominating Committee was prevented from submitting to you a full slate of candidates to fill the existing vacancies in our offices. This was largely due to the unexpected decision of Mr. Maurice Wertheim not to accept renomination as President, as reflected in the following interchange of letters between Judge Proskauer, the then Chairman of the Nominating Committee and himself.

October 6, 1942

Mr. Maurice Wertheim
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Wertheim:

I take great pleasure in informing you that at a meeting of the Nominating Committee held on October 5th, it was unanimously decided to tender you re-nomination for the office of President.

The spontaneous unanimity with which this action was taken reflects the deep appreciation by my colleagues and myself of the service you have already rendered in your short incumbency of that high office, and their recognition of the marked ability and fine devotion of which you have given ample evidence.

We earnestly trust you will find it possible to accept the re-nomination and so insure the continuation of a stable and able administration during these critical times.

As notification of the Committee's candidates must be circulated among the corporate membership before November 1st, I shall appreciate receiving your acceptance at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Joseph M. Proskauer

Chairman, Nominating Committee

October 14, 1942

Judge Joseph M. Proskauer
Chairman, Nominating Committee
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Judge Proskauer:

It is needless to say how deeply honored I am by the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant advising me of the unanimous action of the Nominating Committee in tendering me re-nomination for the office of President of the American Jewish Committee. Please accept for yourself and your colleagues my sincere appreciation of this mark of confidence and the kind words which accompanied it.

However, after the most profound consideration and deepest reflection, I must regretfully state that I cannot see my way clear to accept. The reason is entirely due to the war and the duties to which I have been called in the War Production Board.

When I first became President in November 1941, it was before the United States entered the war. When I was re-elected in January, I had already accepted duties in Washington, but had arranged them on a part-time basis, an arrangement which I had expected would continue. In recent weeks however it has become necessary for me to agree to give my full time to government work and I know that you and all our membership will agree that it is my primary obligation to perform this patriotic duty. Were the office of President one which I felt I could properly perform in such spare time as my government work permitted, naturally no sacrifice of leisure would be too great. I feel, however, that it would be entirely unfair to the work of the Committee to attempt such a course, particularly as I have recently had to move to Washington and am now living there.

The situation, therefore, presents no alternative for me. I am sure you realize the deep reluctance and regret with which I relinquish the opportunity of being of service in Jewish affairs, but in this total war, which among other things will decide the fate of Jews, I feel that there is no more fitting thing for the President of the American Jewish Committee to do than to place his services at the disposal of his country.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Maurice Wertheim

Needless to say, we deeply regretted Mr. Wertheim's decision. We tried to prevail upon him to reconsider. But a setback to his health resulting from the heavy strain of his dual activities with the Government and the Committee persuaded us to realize that his decision was irrevocable.

At that time, the Nominating Committee was confronted with

another difficulty in the resignation of Judge Proskauer, its Chairman. At this point, in discussing persons for the office of President, the Committee became convinced that we could not name a candidate unless the Committee had a set of principles upon the basis of which he could lead the organization. Therefore, we urged upon Mr. Wertheim and his colleagues the importance of the formulation by the Committee of the principles for which it was prepared to stand.

After adoption by the Executive Committee of the "statement of views" ratified by you earlier today, to the preparation of which the genial, gray-haired gentleman whom you heard this morning contributed a great deal, the Nominating Committee was absolutely confident that the leadership of the American Jewish Committee could not be better placed than in the hands of Judge Proskauer, and we prevailed upon him, with a great deal of argument, to accept that responsibility.

The Committee has, therefore, the privilege of nominating Judge Proskauer for the office of President.

The promise of Jacob Blaustein, our unanimous nominee for the high office of Chairman of the General Committee to succeed our deceased friend, Louis E. Kirstein, to assist Judge Proskauer in his presidential duties encouraged the latter to accept.

Mr. Victor Riesenfeld, who gave unstinted and devoted service as Chairman of the Administrative Committee, indicated to your Nominating Committee that his preoccupation with his duties in connection with the service he is rendering the government in the war effort, made it impossible for him to accept renomination for this office. Your Committee's choice for a successor to Mr. Riesenfeld as Chairman of the Administrative Committee is Alan M. Stroock, a worthy son of our lamented friend and leader, the late Sol M. Stroock.

These candidates for the most important offices in the gift of the Committee have all been actively identified with the Committee's affairs and are familiar with its problems.

The candidates for the six vice-presidencies are the following:

Lessing J. Rosenwald
Carl J. Austrian
Victor S. Riesenfeld
James H. Becker
Monte M. Lemann
Jesse H. Steinhart

Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. Austrian are re-nominees. The other four vacancies were created by change in our by-laws last year. It is unnecessary, we are sure, to enlarge upon the high standing all these gentlemen enjoy in the sections of the country in which they live and which, in a sense, they are intended to represent. They too have been associated with the Committee for years and have rendered, each in his own way, substantial service to the organization.

Mr. Leidesdorf who has been the perfect treasurer for over a decade, whose indefatigable and exceptional work has evoked our admiration, affection and gratitude, has insisted that he be relieved from the responsibilities of that office. We have found a candidate for the treasurership in the person of Ira M. Younker who has been actively engaged in the philanthropic field for over a quarter century notably as a trustee of the New York Federation, for some time President of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York and at this time Treasurer of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, thus, we believe, qualified by long experience to carry on in the fine traditions of his predecessor. Our nominee for Associate Treasurer is Nathan M. Ohrbach.

The office of Executive Vice-President is a new office not provided for previously in the By-Laws. On March 30, 1942 your Executive Committee unanimously decided to create this office, and elevated our General Secretary, Mr. Waldman, to that office. Its functions were described in a resolution which was conveyed in our first communication to the Corporate Members. In accordance with that resolution, Mr. Waldman has since that date exercised the functions described, without the formality of the title. The Committee nominates Mr. Waldman for this office.

Your Nominating Committee recommends the re-election of the following members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire today:

George Backer, New York, N. Y.
James H. Becker, Chicago, Ill.
John L. Bernstein, New York, N. Y.
Milton Biow, New York, N. Y.
Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, New York, N. Y.
Leo M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.
Abram I. Elkus, New York, N. Y.
Leo Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Eli Frank, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, San Francisco, Calif.
 Arthur J. Goldsmith, New York, N. Y.
 Henry Ittleson, New York, N. Y.
 Milton W. King, Washington, D. C.
 Albert D. Lasker, New York, N. Y.
 Irving Lehman, New York, N. Y.
 Louis B. Mayer, Culver City, Calif.
 Walter Mendelsohn, New York, N. Y.
 Louis J. Moss, New York, N. Y.
 Edward A. Norman, New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. David de Sola Pool, New York, N. Y.
 David Rosenblum, New York, N. Y.
 Lessing J. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.
 William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
 David Sher, New York, N. Y.
 Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Alan M. Stroock, New York, N. Y.
 David H. Sulzberger, New York, N. Y.
 William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va.
 Morris D. Waldman, New York, N. Y.
 Sidney J. Weinberg, New York, N. Y.
 Maurice Wertheim, New York, N. Y.
 Joseph Willen, New York, N. Y.
 Henry Wineman, Detroit, Mich.

Your Nominating Committee recommends the election of the following persons to membership on the Executive Committee to fill existing vacancies:

Frank Altschul, New York, N. Y.
 Herbert Bloch, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Solomon B. Freehof, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Leo Gottlieb, New York, N. Y.
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans, La.
 Leonard R. Minster, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Samuel Null, New York, N. Y.
 Nathan M. Ohrbach, New York, N. Y.
 Samuel Salzman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ralph E. Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 Samuel Schulman, New York, N. Y.
 Ira M. Younker, New York, N. Y.

The adoption of the amendments to the Committee's charter by the New York State Legislature on April 6, 1942, sets the maximum limit of members in the Executive Committee at 150. If the 47 persons named above for re-election or to fill vacancies are elected by you, the total membership of the Executive Committee will be 70. There will still remain 80 places on this Committee. The Nominating Committee is carefully canvassing the leadership

throughout the country and has assembled a very considerable number of names of additional persons whom we regard as eligible. In order to insure maximum strength for the Executive Committee, we believe that it would be wiser to leave the selection of additional members to the Executive Committee which has the authority to fill vacancies in its own ranks in the interim between meetings of the General Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Fred Lazarus, Jr., *Chairman*

James H. Becker

Phillip Forman

George Z. Medalie

Samuel I. Rosenman

Henry Wineman

January 31, 1943

After discussion, upon motion regularly made and seconded, the report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Nominating Committee, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

A recess was declared for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Following luncheon, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph M. Proskauer, newly elected President, who delivered a brief address, the text of which follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Having been duly fortified since I last spoke here and knowing that you are fortified, I still propose to temper the wind of oratory to the shorn lamb. My first pleasure as I take over this gavel from my predecessor is to speak in your name what I am sure all of you feel, an expression of our gratitude to him for his constant assiduousness and his labors on behalf of this Committee in the cause of Jewry, and I will ask you all to rise as a tribute of affection and respect to our retiring President.

When in the course of human events it seemed probable that I might win this election one of our very good friends said to me, "You must be very careful indeed to write a considered and potent and significant oration of acceptance." I chose to disregard that advice for the reason that I preferred to look in my heart and speak.

I am, however, in the curious position of already having spoken most of what I intended to say in my acceptance. I take your leadership with profound thanks and with a deep realization of the responsibility which it imposes. No man can assume that responsibility in this time of crisis when man's inhumanity to man is making countless millions mourn without realizing that he must cleanse his soul by fire of everything that is small or mean or petty; that he must keep his eyes on the stars and his feet on the earth; that he must motivate this Committee into a leadership of Jewish opinion and Jewish conduct that will tend to achieve the objectives which are announced in this statement. And the task which you have given me is lightened by your generous conduct in handing me this chart by which to steer my course. I shall adhere to it loyally and faithfully, because I believe that by steering our course according to that chart we shall achieve for world Jewry, for the Jews of our own beloved country, the legitimate objectives which are a part of the faith of each and every one of us. I ask your support. I need it. There are perilous times ahead and difficult problems to solve, but I am sure that, if I get from you that aid and that loyalty which I know will be mine, we will all advance well forward on that thorny path that leads to the time when there shall be "one God, one law, one element, and one far-off Divine event to which the whole creation moves." To that high and noble purpose I summon you and all Jewry to my aid.

Reports of Standing Committees

At the request of the President, Mr. David Rosenblum, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Relations, submitted a report on the work of that committee. (For text of this report see page 653.)

Mr. Rosenblum's report was discussed by Mr. William Newcorn, who called attention to the establishment in the State of New Jersey of a Good Will Mission which has been operating with considerable success for several years. Mr. Newcorn suggested

that the Committee on Public Relations look into the work of this Commission and consider the advisability of bringing about the establishment of similar bodies in other states.

Mr. Alan M. Stroock, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Community Service, made an oral statement, in which he announced that the report of his committee would be circulated to those present at the close of the meeting.

The President announced that reports of the Research Institute for Peace and Post-War Problems and of the Department of Library, Research and Publications (Library of Jewish Information) would be circulated among those present at the close of the meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN,

Executive Vice-President

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Again we meet in the shadow of a great loss. Louis E. Kirstein, one of the most active and devoted members of your Executive Committee, has gone from our midst. Mr. Kirstein died in Boston on December 10, 1942. On the same day a resolution expressing our sense of loss was prepared by the officers and made public. It reads:

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee record their profound sorrow at the passing of their beloved colleague, Louis E. Kirstein.

Mr. Kirstein was a distinguished and beloved leader in the Jewish community. He was ever mindful of his Jewish heritage and brought his diversified talents to the solution of perplexing Jewish problems, locally, regionally and nationally.

He was for almost two decades an active and generous supporter of the American Jewish Committee and a leader in its councils. He was a member of its Executive Committee since 1930. He was elected Vice-President in 1933, and Chairman of the General Committee in 1941. In these positions he gave generously of his time and energy and demonstrated great qualities of leadership, a deep wisdom and a sympathetic understanding of the Committee's problems. During recent years, as the beloved "first citizen" of Boston, he was very closely associated with the Committee's New England Regional Office, which benefited immeasurably from his guidance. In recent months, he accepted the chairmanship of an important sub-committee of the American Jewish Committee, in which capacity he was making a vital contribution to the solution of issues of broad communal implications.

Mr. Kirstein was a distinguished leader in the general as well as in the Jewish community. His national eminence in the field of commerce and finance was due not merely to his material success and his great ability in the business world, but to his broad social outlook and deep human sympathy. Having achieved his distinguished position the hard way, in typically American pioneering fashion, he was always deeply conscious of his responsibilities to his fellow-men, regardless of race or creed, and his philanthropic and humanitarian activities have contributed greatly to the general welfare.

The passing of Mr. Kirstein will be widely mourned. His colleagues on the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, who had come to love and admire him and to lean heavily upon his counsel,

feel a deep sense of loss in being deprived of his genial company and his able leadership.

To his family we extend our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

Your Committee has lost another active collaborator and valued colleague in the person of David M. Bressler who died suddenly on December 16th. Tribute is paid to Mr. Bressler's lifelong service to our people including membership in our organization for the past two decades.

The executive committee of the American Jewish Committee is deeply grieved to learn of the death of their friend and colleague, David M. Bressler.

Mr. Bressler's passing is a great loss to the American Jewish community, which he served with loyalty and distinction, for more than four decades. His humanitarian interests were varied, embracing as they did immigrant welfare — wherein he pioneered — overseas relief, the defense of civil rights for all people regardless of race or creed, and public welfare. These interests were naturally prompted by a strong religious spirit that was reflected also in his long activity in synagogue affairs. To all of these activities he devoted his time and energy unstintingly and often at great personal sacrifice.

For the past twenty years, Mr. Bressler was closely identified with the work of the American Jewish Committee, first as a corporate member, and since 1925, as a member of the Executive Committee. His broad understanding of communal problems, his vision and sound judgment stood the American Jewish Committee in good stead. With his passing our country has lost a useful and patriotic citizen and the committee a valuable co-worker and beloved friend.

The American Jewish Committee extends to the family the heartfelt expression of its deepest sympathy.

Since your last meeting a year ago a number of changes have been made in our organizational structure in pursuance of the authority granted by you when you approved of amendments to the by-laws submitted by the Executive Committee.

You will recall that an increase in the membership of the Executive Committee from the former maximum of fifty to one hundred and fifty was approved and your Executive Committee was authorized to secure from the Legislature of the State of New York an amendment to the charter granted to the American Jewish Committee in 1911 with a view to the legalization of this increase. This amendment was adopted by the legislature on April 6, 1942.

You will recall that the by-laws as amended provide for the setting up of an administrative committee to act between meetings of the Executive Committee.

This Committee held frequent meetings during the year and gave close supervision to the affairs of your organization. Under its supervision the standing committees authorized in the by-laws performed the special functions assigned to them. At the present time these standing committees are:

Committee on Overseas Affairs, Committee on Library, Legal Committee, Committee on Community Relations, and Public Relations Committee.

Your Executive Committee is glad to avail itself of this occasion to extend to the members of these standing committees expression of its grateful appreciation for the devoted attention which they have given to the work entrusted to them.

You will recall that at your last meeting announcement was made of the fact that an arrangement had been entered into between the Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for joint fund-raising, as well as for closer cooperation and coordination of the work of the two bodies in the direction of domestic defense. During the past year efforts in the latter direction were formalized. At a meeting held in Chicago on April 11th, the joint Committee of Six, which had been provided for in the agreement between the two organizations, met and implemented the decision for coordination by the establishment of several joint functioning committees.

The only joint Committee which has functioned has been the joint Public Relations Committee. Mr. David Rosenblum has been chairman of this Committee with Phillip Haberman of the Anti-Defamation League as co-chairman. The Joint Public Relations Committee met regularly for the discussion and coordination of the public relations programs of both organizations. Though these meetings have been useful, our experience leads us to believe that effective functional collaboration cannot be achieved in this field so long as the organizations continue each to retain complete autonomy in regard to staff activities and budgets.

At the end of July last your committee received notification from B'nai B'rith of its intention to terminate the agreement for joint fund-raising at the end of the fiscal year February 28, 1943. At the same time we were informed the central administrative board of the B'nai B'rith had authorized the negotiation of a new agreement involving a number of specific changes in the existing arrangements. Subsequently our Administrative Committee reached the

decision that negotiations between the two organizations for a new agreement would be suspended, pending the election of officers at this meeting.

In the meantime a widespread feeling in local communities in favor of joint fund-raising by, and closer coordination of effort between, the national organizations working in the field of domestic protection of the rights of Jews, was given expression at the general assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds held at Chicago on February 1, 1942. A committee on problems in the civic protective field submitted a report to the assembly recommending a definite program for achieving these ends, and a sub-committee was appointed to implement the proposed program. During the past year this sub-committee has held many conferences with representatives of the civic protective agencies and worked out a plan for the creation of a single agency to which the existing national defence organizations would turn over their activities and facilities in this field of work. Both our Executive and Administrative Committees have, since June 1940, repeatedly expressed their approval of the principles underlying plans for a single central operating agency which would divorce the defense work in the United States from the other activities of the four civic-protective organizations. At the General Assembly of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds, held in Chicago, a report to this effect was made on behalf of your Committee, coupled, however, with the statement that the particular plan recently submitted by the Council's sub-committee is being referred to our incoming administration.

Your Committee has continued during the past year its active participation in the General Jewish Council in which the B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee are also represented. The emphasis of the Council's work was laid on efforts to alleviate the plight of the Jews in Nazi-dominated countries. To this end the Council cooperated with other Jewish and non-sectarian agencies. The Council's Public Relations Committee also continued its active interest in the legal aspects of group libel and discrimination in employment.

In his Presidential address at your last Annual Meeting a year ago, Mr. Wertheim referred to discussions between Zionist leaders and representative non-Zionists, which had been initiated early in 1941 jointly by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the President of the World Zionist Organization, and the late Sol M. Stroock, President of

this Committee. These discussions, which were expressly understood to be private and unofficial, had for their purpose the exploration of the differences between the respective viewpoints of Zionists and non-Zionists, with a view, if possible, to find common ground for concerted representation at the Peace Conferences and closer collaboration between the two groups in the work of developing the Jewish settlement in Palestine. The non-Zionists participating in these studies, though members of the American Jewish Committee, did not act as representatives of the Committee. Your President, however, felt that, because the outcome of these discussions was likely to have an important bearing upon the work in which we are engaged, the Committee should take official cognizance of the Zionist-non-Zionist conversations. Upon his recommendation, the Executive Committee, at their meeting last January, voted the establishment of a special sub-committee to be headed by the late Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, charged with the duty of receiving from the non-Zionist group reports of the discussions as they progressed, and of, in turn, submitting to the Executive Committee their recommendations for such action in respect of these negotiations.

Mr. Wertheim will later in the forenoon report in detail on these developments.

In its report to you last year, your Committee expressed the view that entrance of our country into the war would undoubtedly require a reorientation of our program and possibly changes in methods and procedures. During the past year, close study has been given to changes in general conditions affecting our work, and modifications in our program are being considered to meet these changes. However, as we pointed out last year, despite overwhelming evidence of the close tie between anti-Jewish agitation and Nazi-Fascist efforts to sow discord in the ranks of the American people, those elements which have been playing the Nazi game have not changed their views and have not given up their determination to spread them. It is gratifying that federal authorities early recognized the menace to our war effort of the propaganda promoted by these individuals and groups and have taken steps to suspend their activities as seditious. It should be borne in mind, however, that the decade of widespread and intensive propaganda supported by the Nazi regime has not been without effect on considerable parts of the American population and that the task of destroying the noxious agitation is a huge one, requiring energetic effort by all

those recognizing the dangers of divisiveness to our country. This propaganda, moreover, has unfortunately also fertilized the soil for the planting of new seeds of prejudice and hatred in the future in the event of economic dislocation or social unrest, when, as past experience has shown, mischievous rabble-rousers and misguided fanatics would be prone to seek a scapegoat to be blamed for such unfavorable developments. It is therefore clear that in common with all Americans who recognize the need for continued national unity, not only during the war emergency but also during the period of reconstruction which will follow and in which our country will play a leading role, our Committee must not relax its efforts to counteract with all resources at our disposal the pernicious efforts of those who would seek to gain power by destroying us through the now universally recognized Nazi device of creating dissension by setting group against group. The overwhelming mass of the American people are solidly supporting the national war effort and are making sacrifices to speed the day of victory, because they are hoping and expecting that that day will usher in an era of freedom, justice and peace for all mankind. We are sure that the American people are fully aware of the fact that efforts to incite hostility toward any group of the population on the basis of racial or religious prejudice will be an obstacle to the achievement of that goal.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ADDRESS OF MAURICE WERTHEIM

Before I present for your consideration the proposed "Statement of Views" of the American Jewish Committee, which has been referred to in the report of the Executive Committee, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the very sad feeling that I have today in looking about this room and not seeing my dear friend and our former chairman, Louis Kirstein in his accustomed seat. There was no man for whom I felt a higher regard and a warmer admiration because he was the kind of man who inspired warmth of feeling by his own genuine and rugged personality. Boldly and forthrightly, he stood for the cause of the Jew and whether men liked his opinions or not, he was never chary in their utterance. As everyone knows, he stood for the liberal point of view in Jewish life, tolerant of every Jewish attitude and devoted himself unremittingly to the task of bringing harmony out of the discord that has characterized Jewish life in this country through the past few decades. It is with a sense of great personal sorrow that I pass now to the consideration of a statement which carries out at least in a measure, I am sure, that which he would have desired, in the progress it makes towards the achievement of a united stand of American Jewry.

This proposed "Statement of Views" which has already been circulated among you, had its origin in negotiations between non-Zionists and Zionists to which I had occasion to refer when I addressed you a year ago. Since our last Annual Meeting, these negotiations proceeded in various ways. Further plenary sessions were held with large numbers of people of either side until a great deal of underbrush was cut away and the issues came to be better understood and crystallized.

Although originally these negotiations were started by men who were acting in their individual capacity on the non-Zionist side they were later adopted by your Executive Committee as official American Jewish Committee negotiations. Following the plenary sessions, innumerable Committee meetings were held and an attempt was made to achieve a common statement of principles to which all Jewish organizations could subscribe. It was found,

however, that the time was not yet ripe for such an ambitious attempt which might tend to produce more disunity than existed before. In fact, it might have produced it in this very Committee. During the past year I adhered closely to the position for which I coined a phrase early in the year, namely that I did not propose "to exchange one kind of disunity in Jewish life for another."

Hence it was quite apparent that before proceeding with negotiations further it was necessary for this Committee to determine exactly what it felt on the subject of Palestine, in order that the negotiations might proceed from a sound base. Examination of our Committee's past record did not help much in this regard because the action taken on various occasions was not always clearly defined nor had the subject been so completely aired within this Committee as to make its position unmistakable. It was this that was found to be necessary.

After the Committee meetings referred to above and after many personal conferences that I had with leaders of the Zionist movement, there followed a period of self-examination by this Committee through the medium of the Kirstein Committee, whose appointment I reported to you at our last Annual Meeting, as the Committee delegated to receive the report of the negotiators.

This Committee had many meetings and the subject was fully discussed and completely aired. The very fact that it took so long for this Committee to arrive at a statement of its position proved the great necessity for doing so. Finally, the job was done and in the doing of it, we are beholden very much not only to Mr. Fred Lazarus, who acted as Chairman of the Kirstein Committee when Mr. Kirstein's last illness prevented him from attending, but also to the Drafting Committee, consisting of Mr. Medalie, Judge Proskauer and Judge Rosenman, who undertook the task of putting on paper the views that had been finally accepted by the Committee.

The idea of a unilateral statement by this Committee and possibly by the Zionists, did not spring full-blown from the head of Jove, but actually was an idea that arose in our many discussions as an alternative to a joint statement, and it was there that the idea first occurred to me. It became apparent that it would be futile to attempt to arrive at any agreement with the Zionists before each side clarified their own beliefs.

Since the program of American Zionists has recently been stated — at the Extraordinary Zionist Conference in May, 1942 — they have not issued a statement that would correspond to ours. Some-

thing approaching it, however, appears to be reflected in what one of their prominent spokesmen, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, said on that occasion on the subject of universal Jewish nationalism, the point on which we desired most clarification from them. I quote from Dr. Goldmann's address: "I want to make it clear that Zionism has never conceived the Jewish people in the diaspora as one political nation with allegiance due to any kind of Jewish authority . . . Political allegiance to a Jewish State, Commonwealth, or any other autonomous unit, will be owed only by those who are members and citizens of this Jewish Palestine . . . Zionism certainly does not mean and never has meant, that Zionists will be legally and politically tied up with the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine."

Dr. Goldmann's statement certainly arose from the negotiations described above and naturally our statement has similarly arisen from them. I am sure that you will agree with me that both, taken together, show an ever-narrowing gulf which it is my fervent hope may some day be bridged forever.

I believe that the statement before you voices the views of the overwhelming majority of the members of this Committee, even though they continue to entertain differing views on Jewish life. It is a good thing that this diversity of view prevails. The objects of the American Jewish Committee are not those of a political party. This Committee, welcoming all American Jews within its fold regardless of their religious or political views, is intended to represent a cross section of American Jewry. Our effort to find common ground on this vexed question seems to me to be indicative of what all Jewish direction should be, namely, in line with the American motto, "United We Stand, and Divided We Fall."

A way must be found for all, as it has been for us in the document before you, and I am confident that it can be found, particularly as the objective is joint action and not a joint ideology.

When I put to you the question on the adoption of this statement I should like you to consider that at the same time I am asking you to vote on a Resolution passed and recommended at last night's meeting of the Executive Committee, namely, "That for the purpose of achieving the largest possible measure of cooperation with other Jewish organizations, the President be authorized to appoint a committee to confer with them and to conduct with them conversations which may be useful in implementing the purposes and the effect of this declaration."

It goes without saying that it is a matter of great regret to me that I cannot lead the further discussions myself, since as you have all been advised by letter, my public duties in Washington have proved so onerous and time-consuming that after deepest thought and measuring every responsibility, I felt that I could not in justice to the Committee and to myself, accept the re-nomination that was so kindly tendered me.

I cannot, however, drop my work without expressing my deep sense of personal gratitude and thanks to many of my associates who have labored with me during this arduous year. The list is too long for me to mention all, but outstanding in their help have been Judge Rosenman, Judge Proskauer, Mr. Medalie, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Leidesdorf, Mr. Blaustein, Mr. Willen, Mr. Morris Wolf, and the ever sustaining support of my late friend Mr. Kirstein. Finally, may I take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to those of our staff who have made possible the progress of the past year. Again the list is too long to mention all, but certainly outstanding were the contributions of Mr. David Rosenblum, Mr. Richard Rothschild, Mr. George Hexter, Mr. Harry Schneiderman, Mr. Frank Trager, and last but not least that fine and devoted man whom I call "the rock of the American Jewish Committee" and whom I am happy and proud to call my friend, Mr. Morris D. Waldman.

**ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER**

**In Support of Motion to Adopt Statement of
Views on Jewish Problems, Submitted by the
Executive Committee**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With your permission I wish to talk with great earnestness and complete frankness.

It is no secret to anyone within the sound of my voice that I have not supported the Zionist position, Judge Levinthal, and it is equally no secret that the membership of this Committee has included Zionists and non-Zionists alike. Last spring when the negotiations of this Committee with the Zionist organization came to a head, I was distressed beyond words by what I regarded as a perfectly futile endeavor — and I rather think Judge Levinthal would agree with me on this — an endeavor to affect a compromise on ideologies or principles.

I stated frankly to our President that if that attempt was made it would split this American Jewish Committee into bits and destroy its usefulness as a factor for the achievement of good of Jewry.

I have no mere chauvinistic loyalty to the American Jewish Committee. It is no secret to any of you that I have been called by the Nominating Committee to the Presidency, and I have intimated that if it be the will of this body to ratify that invitation, I shall accept it on the basis of this paper and on no other basis. Therefore, I am going to anticipate some of the things that I intended to say in an acceptance speech and try to give you the faith that is in me as a Jew feeling the deep responsibility of acting wisely and earnestly in the terrible crisis which threatens the Jewry of the world today.

My fundamental thought, Judge Levinthal — if I may address you — was that you and I could never agree on a Zionist or anti-Zionist ideology, but that that was no reason why you and I

shouldn't agree on a course of conduct, remembering always that the compromises of history have not been compromises on principles. Statesmanship has always used compromises on conduct to effectuate immediate and worthy ends. And I therefore took the position, in which my colleagues finally acquiesced, that we should draw a declaration of the immediate course of conduct of the American Jewish Committee — a committee as I have said made up of Zionists and anti-Zionists alike.

We hear much call for Jewish unity. Jews seek no unity, if they remain in character, on their fundamental principles where they differ. We have passed from the day when the Jewish authorities excommunicated a Spinoza; but no one can be blind to the passionate yearning of the Jews of America for unity on conduct in this crisis. And this paper gives the basis for that desired and proper unity.

This paper does not represent the extreme in my personal views, no more than it does yours, but I want to analyze it to show you why such changes in it as you have suggested would be a curse and a misfortune to the suffering Jews of this world.

You start out by saying that these things which are axiomatic are platitudes, or words to that effect. I say they are of the essence. Take them and what are they? At a time like this it behooves us to do what all other people do and reaffirm our obligation to our country. There are times of dedication and concentration where one expresses the fundamental things of human character. If in the history of God's world there ever was such a time that time is now, and I propose that we stand up here today and reaffirm our devotion as we do in the first paragraph — not only to the sacrifices which this war entails on us, but to the great principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms which have made President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill the leading advocates of human freedom that this world has ever seen. I make no apology for asking this Committee to reassert that.

Pardon me. The interruption prompts me to say that I have never striven harder in my life to extend the hand of brotherhood to men who disagree with me on a fundamental. In the three weeks since I have been the President Nominate of this Committee, I have conferred with Zionist after Zionist in confidential talks. I think I violate no confidence when I say I spent two hours Friday with Dr. Weizmann. I have spent hours with men who like myself do not believe in the ultimate of Zionism — and several of the

leading ones have threatened to resign from this Committee, because they believed that this document did not go far enough in denouncing the whole Zionist program.

I have conferred with the editorial staffs of newspapers, with leading officials in Washington — I cannot breach the confidences, but I can assure this Committee that from sources which if I could disclose them would strike you as almost conclusively authoritative, this paper was described as the most statesmanlike document that certain people in authority had ever seen emanate from a Jewish source. And as I proceed, Judge Levinthal, I am going to tell you why I think it is a statesmanlike document.

I have said I had no chauvinistic allegiance to this Committee, but I viewed it as a great agency for Jewish good. And what is Jewish good? The contribution of Jewry to civilization to my way of thinking is a spiritual contribution; whether you be Zionist, or non-Zionist, or anti-Zionist, you will have to pin your faith in the great statement of Matthew Arnold that the man who is interested in morals can no more ignore the Jewish Scripture than the man interested in sculpture can ignore the Elgin marbles.

I seek no preservation of Jewry as a political force or as a financial or industrial or commercial unit. I seek it, and I think every man and woman within the sound of my voice seeks it as a potent contributor, past and future, to the spirit, the morality, and the culture of a democratic civilization. I propose that this Committee declare it, and this is the time to declare it, and we do it in that next paragraph.

The next paragraph is a statement of our rights as citizens of America, placed on the broader ground, however, that the combat of bigotries and prejudices is an American fight and not merely a Jewish fight.

I had the fortune in 1928 to go through this country with Al Smith. I saw the blazing crosses of the Ku Klux Klan light up the skies as the train pulled into town after town. I saw a virulence of religious bigotry the like of which I never dreamed could exist, and an intensity that I think was far greater than anything that we Jews in America have ever had to encounter. I remember one night as we pulled into Oklahoma City turning to the Governor and saying, "Al, Thank God for the Constitution of the United States and the spirit of decency in America which implements it." And I propose to declare that.

I now come to the sections of this paper which deal with the problems that will confront a peace conference, and I confess, Judge Levinthal — if I may address you personally in the intimacy of this gathering — I am rather appalled at your suggestion. What you really mean, if you will let me suggest it, is that they are non-controversial as between you and me.

But that doesn't mean that you and I as co-workers should not assert them. And I am glad to say that I think Judge Levinthal's suggestion of "Axis" for "Nazis" is an admirable suggestion — and when I finish I shall ask unanimous consent to that change. We demand redress for Jews. We demand their repatriation; we demand their rehabilitation. And we demand more than that. We demand the complete restoration and safeguarding of their equal civil and religious rights, and as we point out in the next paragraph here, we join with that a plea for a reaffirmation of the fundamental principle that Jewish citizens of every land, fulfilling their obligation of complete loyalty to their respective countries, shall be guaranteed the correlative right of complete equality. We applaud the recent statement of the Secretary of State that we must have a world in which Jews like all others may abide in peace and in honor.

That is something to fight for. That is something that fires me, and I believe it fires you, Judge Levinthal.

I understand that. But as you are in hearty accord with what I regard as the major program that confronts us you, trying as hard as you can to escape the implementation of your official position as the head of the ZOA, come here and in the best of good faith make suggestions which I am satisfied destroy that unity of action, and which as far as I am concerned — I tell you this frankly — will destroy it, when I am giving almost of my life's blood to postpone this Zionist controversy, to hold out the hand of friendship and fellowship to the most ardent Zionist and say to him, "For Heaven's sake, forget the agency for a little while. We will talk about the agency hereafter. We will realistically ask of the Peace Conference what we can possibly get and reserve controversy over what we cannot get."

If I undertook to give the history of the agency and the reasons which animated us to make no reference to it, I would be trying to summarize not an hour of discussion, not a day of discussion, but weeks of discussion, and I think I violate no confidence when I

say that when Dr. Weizmann put that question to me on Friday, as you have raised it here today, I said to him that the omission of reference to the agency in this document is no final determination of what position this Committee will take on the agency.

Let's talk about it hereafter. I am not indulging in a foreclosure action before Judge Levinthal. I am simply asking Judge Levinthal and his Zionist associates if I may lapse into the vernacular to forget for a moment that they are Zionists, as I want to forget for a moment that I am not a Zionist, and play ball with us to do the greatest service for the Jews of the world that any group of people in God's world have a chance of doing.

That is what I say to you and all your brother Zionists, and I say to you, sir, that when you ask for Jewish unity and when I ask for Jewish unity, this document poses a platform of conduct on which we stand and we hold out our hand to you and say, in the interest of the suffering Jews of the world join with us in this huge area which is not controversial. And the issue of peace or war rests not on us; it rests on you. If your conscience requires you to precipitate the controversy which your remarks here have suggested, and this body should choose to follow you, the destruction of that limited Jewish unity for which I plead so earnestly has been achieved by you, not by us. And as I never pleaded for anything in my life before, I plead with you in the name of a suffering mass of down-trodden and persecuted Jews to make it possible for us to act in accord on this huge area of vital and non-controversial matter.

I will now come to a very brief consideration of the part of this paper which deals with Palestine, and I am not going to debate it with you. If we start debating what the Balfour Declaration means and what the adherence of that might mean, we shall be here long after midnight tonight and midnight of several other nights. You referred to the declarations of this committee. If I were debating with you, I would say I have read the Churchill White Paper of 1922 and I have read contained in there a formal resolution of the Zionist organization that in substance it abandoned any claim of a political state in Palestine. Then you would come back to me and give the classic answer to that and say that that resolution was adopted under duress, and we would get into one of these typically Jewish discussions probably going back to quotations from Moses Maimonides and the leading Talmudic commentators of the Middle Ages.

I am interested in precedent as every lawyer is. I can distinguish authorities and precedents just as you can and just as every lawyer can. Meet me half-way. Let's forget this digging into ambiguous declarations. Take the Jewish Agency for a moment. It was supposed to be composed of an equal number of Zionists and anti-Zionists. It was not supposed to be a Zionist body, and as always happens when a negative group is wedded to a positive group, the positive group ate up the negative group, and to all intents and purposes, the Jewish Agency became a pro-Zionist activity.

Now, let's be practical and honest with each other. We all know that. Doesn't that suggest to you how I would find it probably utterly impracticable consistently with the principles of many of this Committee to put in a declaration now about a Jewish Agency, or baldly to suggest what I think would be fatal from the Zionist as well as the anti-Zionist point of view, that Jewish immigration should be under Jewish auspices?

Now, I see you frown, and I may not have stated it with accuracy, what you said, but that is the purport of it.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, when it came to the drawing of the last part of this document, a very strong pro-Zionist was asked to draw a plank that would represent not his creed or my creed but a working basis to achieve the great measure of unity for which I plead, and that last part was drawn word for word, not by me, and not by either Judge Rosenman or Mr. Medalie, it was drawn by an ardent Zionist who successfully, Judge Levinthal, divorced himself from the channeling of the Zionist ideology.

I have told you that I have been assured that it is a splendid working hypothesis, I'll call it, a way to go ahead. The one thing that you criticize was the one thing that one of the men — if I could disclose his name to you, you would say that you would follow him till the cows come home — said to me was the master stroke, and that was the declaration for an international trusteeship.

The phrase is elastic. I don't know whether it is going to be an international trusteeship delegated to a small nation or to whom, but I think it is a splendid thing for us to recognize, that the Jewish position must be placed in the lap of the United Nations to deal with as a united trusteeship.

I am purposely refraining from joining issue with you on other suggestions. I have indicated to you what my own attitude must

necessarily be with respect to a mention of the Jewish Agency. I will accept for myself no reference to a Jewish Agency in this paper and I say that not in the spirit of obstinacy or dictatorship; I say it to you appealing again not to force the point but to rest on the assurance that you and I are friends. Though we differ on an important thing, let's talk it over. Nobody ever lost anything by approaching the solution of a problem in that way.

In conclusion, my friends, let me say this: This paper has been the subject of the longest, the most earnest and the most loyal consideration that I have ever seen given to any document. We sat around on an Executive Committee that had on it Zionists as ardent as you are, discussed this thing in a detail which is impossible in an assemblage of this size.

You made some reference to verbiage here and there. The verbiage isn't mine. If you think that the English halts and limps in places, you know that that is what always happens when you sit around the table and make these things. One person says he would like this changed and another says he would like that changed and when the promoter of the enterprise is a genial, gray-haired old man like me who wants everybody to keep to the essentials and forget the unessentials, he concedes point after point after point of that sort, and I have conceded and conceded and conceded to a point where those who know me as a somewhat combative person, have expressed their amazement.

After all that turmoil and anguish and labor, this paper was approved by your Executive Committee, not by a majority vote but unanimously. It comes here with the unanimous recommendation of that Committee.

Whether I shall have the honor of heading you or not, depends on your acceptance of this paper. I have no interest in undertaking an enterprise under conditions that I do not think make it possible to succeed. I implore you to bury the hatchet, to take the unanimous recommendation of your Executive Committee, and if you give me the commission to go forward leading this Committee, to take the leadership of orienting community of Jewish action on these vital things, I pledge you that I will never close my eyes or ears or mind to a consideration of any suggestion that may emanate from any source, Zionist or anti-Zionist, and believe me, Judge Levinthal, that I have wrestled in the last week with some anti-Zionist suggestions that would make your blood freeze in your veins.

This paper is to me a great compromise because it represents no surrender of principle on anybody's part. It is a great compromise because it sets the stage for Jews, orthodox and reformed, radical and conservative, Zionist and anti-Zionist alike to join in a common, brotherhood to achieve the salvation of the Jewry of the world and in that spirit I implore you to ratify it.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE OVERSEAS COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

The overseas problems affecting Jews are still in many ways those that existed before the outbreak of the war. They are the old problems now most aggravated and acute. Their solution is necessarily deferred until the end of hostilities. When we met one year ago, that date seemed remote indeed. Recent events indicate the certainty of ultimate victory and, though the time is uncertain, the day rapidly approaches when the devastations of war will be replaced by the conflicts of peace.

The Jew in Europe suffered untold misery and humiliation for most of the decade that preceded the war. These were trifles indeed compared to what he has endured in the planned brutalities that have shocked the world since September, 1939. To restore him to a life of dignity and usefulness calls for the planning of programs capable of being carried out with a certainty that better than lip-service will be given to pronouncements and blueprints. The responsibility for decision is with the Allied Nations. But no small part of this is with the Jews themselves who, throughout the world, are called upon to help solve the most challenging problems in history. We in America must play our part in this, insist upon justice and take the responsibility of presenting this much of the practical formulas of peace. Once convinced that we have a program of amelioration and justice, we must not be content simply to present it, but must urge it and insist upon it beyond the point of merely securing a hearing at the so-called peace table. The minimum that will suffice for our tortured brethren in Europe is the reality of relief and permanent restoration. Soothing diplomatic diversion from this objective must never be accepted. Insofar as it is at all conceivable, we of the American Jewish Committee must make it possible for ourselves and others to cooperate to this end, pooling knowledge, information, experience and wisdom, and evincing a willingness, in the quest for greater objectives, to forget minor and mere ideological differences.

During the course of this year, it is hoped that in this Committee and elsewhere, and with such unity as is possible, that the Jews of America may find expression for these worthy ends. Throughout the world the Jew seeks equality with his fellowman. This is an equality not only of rights but of responsibilities. He can live and work only in an atmosphere of freedom. Where democracy is a term of derision or where it exists in form only, his lot is a sad one. Not only out of self-interest but by tradition and doctrine, the Jews of the world see hope only in the triumph of democracy. Only then can they look for the restoration of their full civic rights in every country of which they are citizens. In every land in which they live they are entitled to citizenship of the same quality accorded to their fellow-countrymen. It is a necessary implication of the doctrine of the Four Freedoms that a healthy civilization can be re-established only by democracy's victory.

There will be little value in the setting up of formal democratic governments and paper bills of rights if they are not based on something better than the grudging acceptance of treaty provisions. A democratic government in form, without democratic traditions and with a popular outlook hostile to equality, can hardly be expected to pay a genuine respect and give effect to such treaty provisions; but we have the right to entertain the hope that the war time ordeals of worker and peasant in such countries will create a new mood and that the statesmen of the new governments will be impelled, from conviction arising from the sufferings of a war fought for human rights, to give humane guidance to their people. Nor is it a vain hope that both the peoples and their leaders will find direction after this war, from the attitude of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, in their sincere desire that the peace shall not stultify the aims for which all of the Allied Nations have made their great sacrifices. It is not hoping for too much to look forward to a peace which shall have as its cornerstone an international bill of rights respected throughout the world and supported by suitable international machinery, by which the democracies of the world may bring for it a deserved respect.

A most difficult problem will present itself after the war. The granting of civil rights alone will not give bread and a home. Those Jews who have managed to survive in their own lands in the war-torn countries, those who have been scattered and torn from their families by Nazi thugs, will seek to find new abodes; but most of the suitable countries are closed to immigration. This is true of

the United States and at present also of Palestine. It is true also of many countries in South America. The opening of the closed doors is primarily a political problem. There is little prospect of substantial change in the American policy. The question of Palestine immigration is closely tied up with the general question of a Jewish national home. This I shall leave for discussion at another phase of our meeting. In South America, the problem of relaxing restrictions on immigration is economic as well as political. But if there is an organized international effort to further the development of countries with potential and hitherto unexploited wealth, it may well be that a program can be worked out acceptable to some of our South American neighbors where Jewish immigration will be received under conditions that will enable Jews to participate in the further and needed development of these countries.

The destitution and disease which will follow in the wake of the war will create problems which are fully recognized by President Roosevelt in setting up an organization under former Governor Herbert H. Lehman. This will challenge the attention of other Jewish organizations primarily concerned with Jewish relief.

During the year, the Committee has availed itself of every opportunity to focus public attention on the tragic situation of Jews oversea and to bring whatever relief was possible through representations to our government. Thus, on March 19th last, your Committee joined with the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, the American Jewish Congress, and B'nai B'rith in sending a delegation to the Department of State, and submitted information to it regarding the tragic sinking of the S. S. Struma, with 769 Jewish passengers aboard, who had fled Nazi occupied or controlled countries and were on their way to Palestine. It will be recalled how the entry of these unfortunates into Palestine was refused; the ship ordered out of a Turkish port, in spite of the captain's insistence that it was unseaworthy; and how it went to pieces in the open sea, with but one survivor. The delegation to the State Department in which your Committee was represented by President Wertheim, presented instances which, in its opinion, indicated a treatment of Jewish refugees seeking a haven in Palestine incompatible with human rights and out of harmony with the spirit of the mandate for Palestine and Britain's moral obligations. The delegation requested the State Department to use the good offices of our Government to the end that these policies and practices be modified and that several hundred refugees interned in Palestine for over

a year under threat of deportation be released, and that almost 2,000 of them deported to the island of Mauritius be enabled to return to Palestine. Under-Secretary Welles informed the delegation that his Department had already taken action and that it would continue to do what it could to avoid a repetition of these unhappy occurrences.

Last August the Committee joined with the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and the Jewish Labor Committee in presenting to the State Department a statement regarding the actual and threatened arrest of Jews in then unoccupied France and their deportation to Nazi Germany and occupied countries, and asking that the Government of the United States take appropriate action to secure the suspension of these arrests. Mr. Welles said, "It is deeply regretted that these measures should be taken in a country traditionally noted for adherence to the principles of equality, freedom and tolerance," and stated that the American Embassy in Vichy, on instructions from the State Department, had made the most vigorous representations possible to the highest authorities there.

In March, 1941, our General Secretary addressed a communication to the Department of State, calling attention to the fact that the Vichy Government had extended to Morocco the application of decrees denying to Jews all participation in public service, civil and military, and in all public enterprises such as motion pictures and radio broadcasting. The State Department expressed itself as sympathetically alert to the situation, though it was clear that it could not legally intervene.

We all recall the noble declaration of President Roosevelt on November 17th, at a press conference, when he said

"I have requested the liberation of all persons in Northern Africa who had been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazi to dominate the world and I have asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists."

With other organizations, the American Jewish Committee greeted this declaration with grateful satisfaction and took the liberty, through its General Secretary, of expressing itself in a telegram to the President on November 19th.

The North African situation today is frankly distressing, notwithstanding the sincerity of our government in its declared purposes with respect to Jews who reside there. Newspaper accounts

of the last few days indicated that civil rights have not been fully restored to Jewish inhabitants of Morocco, Algiers and Tunisia, and what they lost under Nazi pressure and the Vichy government of France remains largely unredeemed. We do not turn lightly to criticism. But if the reports in the press of the last day or two are correct, General Giraud has indicated that progress in this respect is slow indeed. He is reported to have made the amazing statement that the Jewish question was "an internal one in which the world as a whole has no interest." Throughout the United States the editorial expression of our leading journals reflects a sense of deep shock. The keen disappointment expressed throughout the country has great justification indeed. This is a situation which, with the development of events, we have a right to watch. It is our duty to do so, and it is our duty, too, with other Americans, to insist that what we fight for throughout the world shall not be mocked in one part of it under our own control. We would rather believe that we have been mis-informed, but I fear that that is not the fact.

This report need not repeat what all the world knows about the deliberate Hitler-led extermination of Jews in occupied countries. At least one million Jews have perished in mass murders and through disease and starvation, deliberately accomplished by Nazi policy. The American Jewish Committee has participated with other organizations in bringing specific information on this to the attention of the United States government. We joined with a number of other Jewish organizations last July, at a mass meeting protest against these horrors, and expressed the views of our organization in a message signed by President Wertheim. In a message to this meeting, President Roosevelt said:

"The American people do not only sympathize with the victims of Nazi crimes, but will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability on the day of reckoning which will surely come."

The revelation of the atrocities had its impact on both the public and the State Department. On December 17th the State Department issued a declaration by the United Nations which read:

"The United Nations . . . condemn in the strongest possible terms the bestial policy of cold blooded extermination. They declare that such events can only strengthen the resolve of all freedom-loving peoples to overthrow the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny. They reaffirm their solemn resolution to insure that those responsible for these crimes shall not escape retribution and to press on with the necessary practical measures to this end."

Many expressions of shock followed the knowledge of these frightful events. December 2nd was set aside as a day of mourning for Jews. On December 8th President Roosevelt received a delegation of five representatives of the major Jewish organizations in this country, the American Jewish Committee being represented by President Wertheim. On receiving a memorandum from this delegation asking that evidence of these barbarities be submitted "to the bar of public opinion and to the conscience of the world," President Roosevelt said, "We are doing everything possible to determine who are personally guilty."

We have participated in an effort to alleviate the desperate situation of the Jews in Poland, as far as their food problem was concerned. The General Jewish Council, of which we are a constituent, invited the collaboration of the American Jewish Congress. Together we have approached the Friends Service Committee, the Federal Council of Churches, as well as representatives of Polish-American groups, the Polish National Council, and the Polish Bishops' Committee. As a result, this non-sectarian committee has taken up with the State Department a request for its cooperation and the organization of food shipments to Poland. While no settlement has been reached, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, with the backing of the General Jewish Council, obtained a license to transfer monthly \$12,000 to Portugal for food packages to be sent to Jews in Poland. This is little indeed, but at least it is a token to revive the hopes of suffering Jews.

During the war, many Poles, including Jews, entered the Soviet Union. The Polish government considers it its duty to provide food for these refugees. Our Committee was informed that there was some discrimination in the conduct of these relief activities. Our General Secretary took the matter up with the Polish authorities and was recently informed by Prime Minister Sikorski that no such discrimination exists at present.

About 7,000 Jews fled to Spain from unoccupied France to escape deportation. Many are interned in camps or prisons. With Spain's critical food situation and the danger of Nazi invasion, the situation becomes difficult indeed. The American Jewish Committee is following this situation closely, with a view to finding a method of transferring these people to the Western Hemisphere.

In South America, there is a Jewish population of recent origin, striving to find a place for itself. The Overseas Committee has received authority to place a representative in South America to

aid the Jewish communities in combatting anti-Semitism, to develop their moral and financial resources so as to become suitably integrated into their respective countries, to become self-sufficient communities and thus to encourage a receptive attitude on the part of the South American governments toward liberal immigration policies.

In attempts to protect themselves against enemy-alien activities, some of the Latin-American countries have taken measures which made no distinction between Jews who were loyal to the country in which they now reside and unfriendly enemy-alien. We called the attention of the State Department to this situation, and while we do not attribute the action that followed solely to this representation, thereafter the Rio de Janeiro conference, held in January, 1942, recommended that measures of a commercial and financial nature taken against enemy aliens should not apply to persons who were originally nationals of Axis powers but who are loyal to the country in which they now reside. The Jews would naturally fall into this category. Some countries have followed the recommendation. The Committee has received complaints from Jews in those countries that have not followed it and has brought the matter to the attention of the State Department, which has been very cooperative. The matter was taken up again at the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control, held in Washington on June 30, 1942. With the help of the State Department, the condition has become very much improved.

The Jews of America, with their fellow-citizens of other faiths, turn their eyes to a future with hope for the oppressed human beings of every race and creed throughout the world. They are aware that they do not fulfill their tasks with the mere utterance of platitudes and generalities, and are ever conscious that freedom, human dignity, equality represent achievements frequently fought for bitterly against forces of hate, oppression and greed. They know that for the cherishing and maintenance of these most prized of human possessions, constant effort and watchfulness is ever necessary, and that against their invasion they must ever be ready to speak out and to fight.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE Z. MEDALIE,

Chairman

REPORT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Since our meeting a year ago, we have made progress in the fight on anti-Semitism. Our entrance into the war made the American public more keenly aware of the true nature of the type of anti-Semitism which the Nazis were trying to introduce into this country. They recognized that it was essentially a Nazi device, used here, as in the Nazi conquered countries of Europe, to create disunity — to set one group of citizens against another group — and by that disunity to obstruct the war effort. Government agencies found many links between anti-Semitic agitators and seditionists, and took the necessary steps to stop their activities. As a result, early in 1942 many of the most notorious anti-Semitic leaders were sent to prison; others are under indictment. Most of their strident organizations have been disbanded or have been lying low. The scurrilous anti-Semitic sheets that many of them issued have been suspended or have been denied mailing privileges.

I think it is fair to say that our Legal and Investigative Committee and our Public Relations Committee have been very helpful in bringing this about, the former by collecting and making available information about the activities of anti-Semitic leaders and their organizations, and the latter by exposing those activities and by pointing out how they interfered with our war effort.

The third group, that large group which is open-minded, is the group with which we are most concerned in our public relations work. That group, in common with the rest of the world, has been subjected for the past ten years to the most wide-spread and most vicious campaign of anti-Semitic propaganda in history, in which the Nazis refurbished old myths and invented new lies about the Jews, and used the resources of a powerful state to make the Jews, Public Enemy No. 1 and Public Problem No. 1 everywhere. They have certainly succeeded in making all of us in this country — Jew and Gentile alike — more aware of that problem than ever before.

Our job in the Public Relations Committee has been to attack

and to discredit the whole basis of anti-Semitism in all its forms, to destroy the misconceptions about Jews that have been spread by Nazi propaganda, to enlist the cooperation of non-Jewish as well as Jewish organizations in counteracting the effects of that propaganda, and to create a better understanding about Jews.

To wipe out the effects of that propaganda, our campaign of education must reach many millions of people all over the country. In carrying it on, we use all the available mass media of communication. We prepare and distribute articles for newspapers and magazines. We prepare programs for radio network presentation. We have recorded programs for presentation over local radio stations. Our message has even appeared in the syndicated comic strips, which are followed by adults and children alike. We have not sought institutional publicity in these undertakings, and fortunately we have been able to get valuable cooperation and widespread coverage because anti-Semitism is increasingly regarded as a distinctly anti-American activity.

In addition to this extensive campaign through mass media, we carry on intensive campaigns with influential organizations among the religious groups, educational groups, labor groups, women's organizations, youth groups, and others interested in the objectives for which we are working.

In the field of religion, for example, we work closely with a number of Christian denominational and interdenominational bodies as well as with Jewish religious organizations. I shall not try to indicate all the ways in which we collaborate with them. One example must suffice — the matter of religious textbooks. It is important to keep such books, which teach young people during impressionable years, free from passages which create prejudice between different faiths. We have done a great deal toward that end, through continued collaboration with Christian and Jewish religious organizations over a period of many years.

The first step, ten years ago, was when the Committee helped carry through the project of Drew Theological Seminary to have a committee of religious teachers go through teaching materials used in Protestant religious schools, to eliminate passages prejudicial to Jews. That was a three-year project, at the conclusion of which the attention of denominational publishers and authors were called to such prejudicial passages, and their cooperation was secured in making the necessary changes. We are continuing that work currently by cooperating with committees of religious leaders and

educators, who are supervising the preparation of new texts for Protestant religious schools, which are intended not merely to avoid prejudicial passages, but to be a positive factor in developing better understanding between different religious groups.

The American Jewish Committee some time ago initiated and financed a study of teaching materials used in Jewish religious schools, to eliminate passages prejudicial to Christians. The report of the committee in charge, headed by Rabbi Leo Jung, has just been published. I am glad to be able to report to you that the number of prejudicial passages found was small, and steps are now being taken to have those few passages eliminated or changed.

In the case of the Catholics, the Catholic University of America has brought out a new series of readers for parochial schools, which aim to develop better understanding between all groups, and we are still discussing with Catholic authorities additional cooperation along these lines.

In the case of educational groups, there is also time for only one illustration of the sort of collaboration which the Committee maintains. This year we have carried forward our work with an organization of important educators who have been working for a number of years in preparing texts, manuals and technical material to assist teachers, particularly in our public schools, to get the children of different backgrounds, races and faiths in those schools, to work together, to play together, and to understand one another better. That is an important objective not only for Jews, but for all who love America. This organization with which we are working has done excellent work in this field to date, although its scope has been limited by a restricted budget. We are hopeful that we may be able, during the coming year, to assist in putting its work on a more far-reaching basis.

You have probably noticed that in most of the larger activities in which the Committee is engaged — the recent appeal to the President to get the United Nations to take action against plans of Nazi Germany to exterminate the Jews in Europe, is one example — it has the support of the large national labor organizations. The American Jewish Committee works closely with the Jewish Labor Committee and with the national labor organizations, because we are interested with them in all movements which promote better understanding between Americans of different national origins and

faiths as a necessary step in building a better America. During the past year we have, by many specific undertakings, helped to strengthen that collaboration. One field in which we are currently interested is that of securing effective enforcement of the executive order for fair employment practice, which makes discrimination on racial or religious grounds illegal in defense industries. We have cooperated during the past year with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and we are trying to use all proper means to get employer organizations and labor organizations to recognize that the essential principle of non-discrimination in employment is necessary and desirable, not only during the present war emergency when the full productive strength of the nation is urgently needed, but during the post-war period, when we shall be trying to achieve the realization of the essential principles of democracy for which we are fighting.

Another special group with which we are working is the foreign language group. Most foreign language groups live in our larger cities, generally near large Jewish populations. They come from European countries, many of which have had a tradition of anti-Semitism. They are obviously the sort of groups that anti-Semitic rabble-rousers are likely to try to reach. For that reason we have been working closely, wherever possible, with representative organizations of these groups, and with the organizations that serve them in the field of citizenship and Americanization, with the object of insulating them against anti-Semitic propaganda and activity.

I could say much more about the intensive work with special groups which supplements our general extensive educational campaigns in the fight on anti-Semitic trends and activities, but this is probably not the time or place to go into detail as to methods. In all cases the basis of our collaboration is our joint interest with these groups in eliminating prejudice and misunderstanding, and in creating better understanding between Americans of all faiths. An important phase of this part of our work is that once we enlist the cooperation of the groups and organizations such as those to which I have referred — and there are many others — we can count on their continued activity in working for the objectives in which we are both interested.

We also, of course, work with many Jewish organizations in our public relations work. Here again, one example must suffice.

During the past year we have worked closely with the Public Relations Committee of the Army and Navy Division of the Jewish Welfare Board to give publicity to the part played by Jews in our armed services and in the war effort generally, and to counteract the many unfounded and malicious rumors about Jews and the war which are being spread by anti-Semites.

I should like to refer to one other problem which has been a matter of concern to the Public Relations Committee. Ten years of world-wide anti-Semitic propaganda, of destruction of rights of Jews in many countries, and of massacres of Jews in Nazi-dominated lands, has done much to break down the sense of security and the confidence of Jews, here as well as in other countries. Constant preoccupation with anti-Semitism has not been good for the Jewish soul. Just what can be done to restore the hope and the courage of Jews to meet the difficult problems ahead, is a difficult matter of constructive public relations. We have not found an adequate answer, but it is a matter on which we must continue to work.

While emphasizing the difficulties created for us by the past ten years, it is only proper to point out that there are certain hopeful factors in the present situation. The bluntness with which the Jewish problem has been posed by the anti-Semitic propaganda of recent years, is forcing the people of the world to face that problem frankly. It is becoming more and more clear that the attack on the rights and on the security and on the equality of opportunity of Jews, must be defeated if the rights and the security of other groups are to be maintained. Moreover, the threat of anti-Semitism to America is becoming increasingly clear as we realize that unity here is essential under war conditions; that anything that sets one group of citizens against another group is endangering the war effort; that in the forces that are in conflict in this war, anti-Semitism is opposed to all the things for which we are fighting; that in fighting anti-Semitism, we are fighting for the best traditions of America. The realization of these things has brought many valuable collaborators to our side today in our fight against anti-Semitism, and one of the aims of our public relations work is to do all we can to hold their continued cooperation in that fight.

During the past year, the Public Relations Committee has worked closely with representatives of the Anti-Defamation League. Our meetings, which have been held regularly during the past six

months, have provided an opportunity to review and coordinate the public relations programs of both agencies, to eliminate some duplication, and to bring about closer cooperation.

In closing I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Public Relations Committee who have been devoted and faithful in dealing with the problems which have come before us, and to the members of the Public Relations staff who are doing intelligent and effective work from day to day in combatting anti-Semitism, and in developing better understanding between Jews and Christians to help make a better America.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROSENBLUM

Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE UNIT

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

As the liaison department between the Committee and the Jewish communities, the task of the Community Service Unit is to effect and maintain contact with the local communities, and to transmit to them materials, information and advice reflecting the program of our organization. This task it performs through the following means:

1. Community visits;
2. Periodic conferences with the Community Relations Conference and other professional groups;
3. Circular letters to appropriate mailing lists;
4. Regular services to appropriate mailing lists;
5. Individual correspondence;
6. Literature distribution by means of:
 - a) sample distribution of new pamphlets, reprints, mimeographs, etc.
 - b) quantity distribution on order from the communities.

The principles by which the Community Service Unit is guided are the following:

1. The entire Jewish community, rather than any segment of it, has an interest in the maintenance of good public relations. We therefore favor broadly based local agencies for the furtherance thereof.
2. Recognizing the complete autonomy of these local agencies, we service and advise, but do not command or instruct them.
3. Our primary objective is to stimulate and further local programs, not to aggrandize the American Jewish Committee.
4. Having found that effective local programs normally presuppose professional direction, we work wherever possible directly with the local professional, and only indirectly through him with the lay leadership.

Four years of operation have proved the foregoing methods to be effective and the principles sound. Our disinterested readiness to be of service and our realistic understanding of the idiosyncrasies of local situations have won the appreciation of local people. The speed and thoroughness with which requests coming from the communities are filled, together with the excellence of the materials, suggestions and counsel provided, have given the Community Service Unit, and, through it, the American Jewish Committee an enviable reputation among local groups. In a word, we have secured splendid local cooperation, and achieved to a very considerable extent the purpose for which the Unit was originally established — namely, the supplementation on the local scene of our national program.

There has been no expansion of personnel during the last year. George J. Hexter continues to direct the work, with Dorothy M. Nathan as his administrative assistant, while Dr. Solomon A. Fineberg serves as community consultant. In 1942 Dr. Fineberg visited approximately 60 communities, a number of them more than once. Mr. Hexter participated in three meetings of the Community Relations Conference, the association of full-time professionals in fifteen of the largest cities of the country, and attended the National Conference of Jewish Social Work and the Annual Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, as well as the meeting of the Southwestern Region of that organization. All of these gatherings offered opportunities for personal consultation with community professionals and leading laymen. There has been an encouraging increase in the number of these professionals and lay leaders who have come to the office to familiarize themselves with our facilities and to confer on local problems.

As heretofore, and as must necessarily continue to be the case, the *degree* of collaboration with the communities is largely dependent on local facilities. In the Community Relations Conference cities, such as Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco, and a number of other metropolitan centers, which maintain well-staffed and adequately budgeted public relations offices, working relations are exceptionally close. While they do not turn exclusively to the Committee, and, indeed, are encouraged to seek materials and guidance from all available agencies, they cooperate very closely with us.

In the moderate-sized and smaller cities, the ability of local groups and individuals to utilize the materials and to act on the

suggestions sent to them is limited by considerations of budget and manpower. In some of them, nevertheless, there are to be found active and intelligent Community Relations Committees which, particularly where they can draw on at least the part-time services of a professional worker, make possible the extension to the local scene of projects sponsored by us.

Although our primary purpose in establishing the Community Service Unit was to facilitate an extension of our program to the local scene, a secondary result of almost equal significance has accrued. In addition to serving as a channel for disseminating to the communities the views, materials and projects assembled at, or created by, our office, the Unit has siphoned into the office a large amount of information, program materials and devices, originating in the communities. It serves, in other words, as a two-way clearing house; namely, from the Committee to the communities; and from them in turn to the Committee.

However, the basic function of the Unit continues to be, of course, to sluice out to the communities printed and mimeographed materials, project suggestions, and information of national interest. This data is disseminated in the form of circular letters, of which 134 were sent out during the year 1942. These letters go to something over 200 individuals in nearly 150 communities. In addition to circular letter correspondence, there is a heavy flow of individual correspondence between the Unit and its local correspondents. Over 3,500 individual letters went out during the year. The Community Service Unit also handles the distribution of the literature which we are interested in seeing disseminated. Upwards of 230,000 pieces went to the communities last year, and were re-distributed locally. Several items were fairly widely reprinted in local papers, thereby securing an aggregate readership running into millions.

During 1942 increased emphasis was put on long-range activities, such as constructive programs in the public schools. In this connection the Unit prepared a bibliography of educational materials stressing the theme of cultural pluralism, which is being utilized in a number of important communities by people concerned with teaching, designed to inculcate essential democracy. The Unit also emphasized the importance of post-war problems affecting Jews, and has stimulated the use of materials prepared by our Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems.

It should be emphasized that heretofore the Community Service Unit has worked wherever possible with the *organized local group*,

and primarily with its paid executive. From the point of view of getting work done locally, this concentration on the professionals has fully justified itself. From another point of view, however, it is far from ideal. Since no other department is charged with the responsibility of maintaining contact with our Community Representatives, an anomaly has resulted whereby, in a considerable number of cases, our members have been kept much less well informed of the Committee's views and activities than have non-members who, by virtue of their participation in local programs, are in touch with the Committee through the Community Service Unit. The desirability of drawing our Community Representatives more actively within our orbit of operations is obvious. In the coming year it is hoped that the Community Service Unit will be authorized to work out methods of approach to our membership which, without complicating local relationships, will give them a sense of closer affiliation with the Committee than most of them have heretofore enjoyed.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN M. STROOCK,

Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY, RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

In the latter part of 1941, the work of the Library of Jewish Information was placed under the supervision of a sub-committee, consisting of the late Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, as chairman, and Mr. Morton D. Webster. After the untimely death of Dr. Lowenstein and Mr. Webster's joining the armed forces, the president of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Maurice Wertheim, appointed a new sub-committee, consisting of Miss Jennie Flexner, Dr. Harry G. Friedman, Miss Ethel Wise, and the undersigned as chairman. Subsequently, another member was added in the person of Professor Marcus Nadler. This sub-committee, named "Committee on Library, Research and Publications," held its first meeting on May 28, at which time Mr. Wertheim outlined its functions as consisting of "the formulation of policies regarding the work of the department known as the Library of Jewish Information and the periodic review of the work with a view to assuring its efficiency." This Committee was not charged with any administrative responsibilities but was expected from time to time to make recommendations to the administrative staff regarding personnel and organization of the department. Your Committee was able to hold only three meetings during the year, but it has assiduously sought to carry out these directives.

The report of the first Library Committee for 1941, presented at your last annual meeting, discussed the work of the Library of Jewish Information in some detail. It gave a brief history of the department, a description of its specialized collections, and a summary of the work of the research staff, as well as of the Library's publications — the *American Jewish Year Book* and the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. This report pointed out that the material accumulated by the library proper and the data compiled by the research staff were basic to the work of the other departments of the American Jewish Committee. For the year now ending, your Committee has substantially the same report to make. The books,

pamphlets, periodicals and other source material that have been added to the library during 1942 deal with the several subjects of current interest to the American Jewish Committee, especially post-war problems, conditions in Germany and occupied Europe, Nazi propaganda, problems of democracy and contemporary Jewish affairs. The accessions of books and larger pamphlets totalled 883 for the year, exclusive of smaller pamphlets, releases, bulletins, etc. which come in at the rate of about 850 items per month, and of periodicals and newspapers, of which about 3,200 separate items are received monthly, representing 560 different titles. The research staff has been occupied during the year in processing this material in the form of memoranda, compilations, outlines and bibliographies, for the use of the National Promotions Department, the Community Service Unit, the executives of the organization, the publications of the Library of Jewish Information, and outside inquirers.

One development noted in 1941, which was continued during the past year, was the increasing use of the Library reading room by persons coming to consult its collection of contemporary anti-Semitism, Nazi publications, and material dealing with Nazi-Fascist world-wide propaganda. This source material has proved indispensable to government agencies, national organizations, journalists and publicists. Over 1,000 persons visited the Library during the year, while over 500 additional inquiries were answered by telephone and about 200 by correspondence.

The activities of the library proper and the research staff were reviewed by two members of your Committee, who reported that this work was proceeding satisfactorily. Attention was also given to the publications of the Library of Jewish Information — the *American Jewish Year Book* and the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. Volume 44 of the Year Book appeared as usual in the fall of the year, being the 24th under the editorship of the Library's Director, Mr. Harry Schneiderman. This issue showed the effects of wartime economies, having been reduced in size from almost 900 pages to less than 600. Nevertheless, these reductions, made after careful planning, did not necessitate the omission of any important feature. The volume contains several special anniversary and obituary articles, including a study on Saadia Gaon and an appreciation of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis; a review of the events of the year of Jewish interest, prepared by outside specialists and staff members; and the usual reference features, such as directories,

lists and statistics. The *Contemporary Jewish Record* completed its fifth volume with the December issue, marking four and a half years of publication. The magazine underwent changes in format and typography for the purpose of making it more attractive and readable. Both of these publications are being given serious thought and discussion by your Committee with a view toward recommending possible modifications or improvements in the coming year.

No organizational report at the present time can omit mention of personnel, whose ranks are being depleted by the demands of the armed forces. To date, four members of the Library staff have been called into service — two from the research staff and two from the library proper. Three of the vacancies thus created have been filled. In research, the Library has secured the services of Dr. Moses Jung, formerly research director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Dr. Albert Lippman, formerly on the faculty of New York University. In the library proper the assistant librarian, Miss Iva Cohen, has been named acting librarian, and another experienced library worker, Mrs. Therese S. Benston, has been added to the staff.

The library has been singularly fortunate in obtaining the full-time services of Dr. Adolph S. Oko, formerly librarian at Hebrew Union College, who had been living in retirement for a number of years. A bibliophile and philosopher of distinction, Dr. Oko is also an editor and man of letters of recognized talent and wide experience, having played an important role in American Jewish literary circles as one of the founders of the *Menorah Journal*, of which he was for many years an associate editor and frequent contributor. He joins our staff in the capacity of Editorial Consultant to the Library of Jewish Information and Associate Editor of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. Your Committee is confident that Dr. Oko has a unique contribution to make to our institution and looks forward with pleasure to his association with us.

There were several other personnel developments of interest. Mr. Morris T. Fine, who for the past few years has assisted the Director in the administration of the Library of Jewish Information and in the editing of the *American Jewish Year Book*, has been named Assistant Director of the Library and Assistant Editor of the Year Book. Mr. Allen Lesser, formerly Assistant Editor of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, has been named Managing Editor, and Mr. Harold J. Jonas, formerly Book Editor, has been named Assistant Editor of the magazine.

The American Jewish Committee has been making contributions, as it did in the past, to the support of outside research agencies whose work supplements in some directions that of the Library of Jewish Information. These are the Jewish Central Information Office of London, from which the Library receives important foreign publications, and the Statistical Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America, which prepares the statistics of the Jewish population of the United States published in the *American Jewish Year Book*, and, of course, important for any social and economic research into the American Jewish community. The views of your Committee with regard to the advisability of continuing the American Jewish Committee's subsidies to these agencies for 1943 were communicated to the Administrative Committee of our organization.

Since the Library of Jewish Information is a repository of materials and worked up information indispensable to the functioning of the entire organization, it must naturally continue to grow and keep pace with the development of the American Jewish Committee and, therefore, with world events. The Library must gather authoritative and up-to-date material on a vast variety of subjects touching upon all the activities in which the Committee is engaged. The Library, accordingly, must not stand still, but the extent and direction of its growth necessarily depends on the orientation of the work of the American Jewish Committee as a whole.

In addition to this aspect of the work of the Library — i. e., its service as the "resource center" of the Committee — there is another. Your Committee has in mind the fact that one of the purposes of the reorganization of the Library of Jewish Information in 1939 was to make it a channel through which the American Jewish Committee would carry on its function of disseminating authoritative information about Jews and Jewish life in the Jewish community, as well as among educators, authors, editors, clergymen, and others who influence public opinion. This is in keeping with the primary and time-honored objective of the American Jewish Committee which has sought to combat falsehood and slander with the truth — to bring about a positive and enlightened attitude toward Jews and Jewish efforts and to induce the public, Jewish and non-Jewish, to consider "Jewish problems" rationally.

It is this consideration which prompts your Committee to review the scope and usefulness not only of the Library's publications, but

also of its entire program. Specifically, your Committee has been asked by the Director to consider a number of concrete suggestions for expanding the research and publication activities of the Library of Jewish Information, with a view to increasing its usefulness along the lines indicated above. This program your Committee proposes to consider in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS FINKELSTEIN,

Chairman

REPORT OF RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON PEACE AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

When in the early fall of 1940 the American Jewish Committee decided to establish an institute for the study of peace and post-war problems, the situation of the Allies was extremely precarious. France had collapsed; most of the other European countries were being occupied by the Nazis; England was undergoing terrific aerial bombardment and was menaced by invasion; and the German-Soviet pact was still in force. The future of the Jews of Europe looked desperately dark. Yet, the American Jewish Committee had faith in the ultimate defeat of the dictatorships. We could not conceive that, in an age which had seen such tremendous technological and scientific progress, the elementary principles of humanity and decency could be for long trampled underfoot.

The creation of the Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems was thus an act of faith; for an Axis victory would obviously have rendered futile any study of post-war Jewish problems. Hitler would then have decided the fate of the Jews. After the holocaust which is now ravaging the world, a new world will be born, which will in many ways be different from the old. This war is called the "Peoples War"; and the world to come should be the "Peoples World" — one in which men shall be given an equal opportunity to live their lives in freedom and security. The new world order issuing from the victory of the democracies, it is thought, may not entirely solve the endemic Jewish problems. Moreover, the Jews themselves will have to propose solutions. And so the Research Institute was founded by the American Jewish Committee to study these special problems and to aid in the preparation of their solutions.

Since the presentation of the plan for the work of the Institute, submitted by Professor Morris R. Cohen at the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee on January 25, 1941, the situation of the Jews in Europe has deteriorated drastically. Although absolutely reliable information is not always available, there is

no doubt whatsoever that hundreds of thousands of Jews in Poland and Rumania have been massacred, and that hundreds of thousands have been deported from these and the other Nazi-occupied countries to, generally, unknown destinations. Families have been ruthlessly broken up; husbands have been separated from their wives; children have been torn away from their parents. The deportees are put into concentration camps or set to forced labor. Others are confined to ghettos and, in most cases, deprived of all means of earning a living.

Tragic as this situation is, it differs only in the magnitude and not in the nature of the problems we faced previously. Our principal concern, therefore, still is that Jews, as individuals, should be guaranteed, in fact as well as in law, equal rights in all countries, and that, as a group, they should be permitted to lead and develop their own religious and cultural life. The problem of Palestine, too, has still to be settled. We are seeking adequate answers to these questions.

No less urgent are the more temporary problems which will confront us immediately when the fighting ceases. Our brethren in Europe will be in dire need of relief. Furthermore, it is generally reckoned that large masses will want to emigrate. This means facing many other problems.

These are, in a very summary way, the questions around which the Institute has centered its activities. The data and information gathered and organized by the Institute will be placed at the disposal of those persons who will speak for the Jews when the time to formulate proposals has arrived.

To fulfill its assignment the Institute operates along various lines. It is obvious that the Jewish difficulties will not be resolved in a vacuum but will depend very largely on the general political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the post-war world. Therefore, the Institute must keep itself informed of the various plans and proposals which are outlined by governments, public and private agencies, and outstanding individuals. It intends, from time to time, to incorporate the most important projects in special memoranda for internal use. Two such memoranda have already been prepared by Moses Moskowitz: one on "Principles, Plans and Proposals of Post-War Reconstruction in Reference to Jewish Questions," and another on "The Christian Churches and the Post-War World Order."

Likewise, the Institute has been in close touch with the foremost government and private agencies dealing with post-war problems: the Department of State; Board of Economic Warfare; Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; National Planning Association; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Commission to Study the Bases for a Just and Durable Peace; Coordinating Foundation; American Law Institute; International Labor Office; League of Nations — Economic Section, Princeton; Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; and many others. We have also taken part in meetings, conferences, round table discussions, etc. We receive information concerning the work done by other agencies, acquaint them with our activities, establish whenever possible close collaboration and enlist their good will. Our publications are, naturally, the best way to introduce ourselves to these organizations and to maintain contact with them.

Of course, we follow most closely the activities of Jewish bodies in the United States and in those countries where important Jewish organizations can still express freely their views: Great Britain, Palestine, Canada and South Africa. We are in contact with the Institute of Jewish Affairs, the Research Institute of the Jewish Labor Committee, the Research Institute of Post-War Problems of Religious Jewry of the Agudas Israel, the Hadassah — all in New York; the British Board of Deputies and the World Agudas Israel in London; the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency in Palestine; the South African Board of Deputies; and the recently created Office for Post-War Problems of the Canadian Jewish Congress. We are kept informed of their special spheres of interest and refrain from engaging in studies which would duplicate theirs.

The findings of the Institute and the studies by outside experts collaborating with us are embodied in memoranda, pamphlets or books. Those in memorandum form are sent to a limited number of persons. The pamphlets are intended, in the words of Professor Cohen, to "develop the inner strength to face the difficulties which lacking omnipotence, we cannot evade." They will show the inner forces in Judaism, the support they can find in other human groups and the essential conditions for their survival. The books contain stores of knowledge of generally permanent value, of interest also to a large section of the public, Jewish and non-Jewish. These different studies correspond, of course, to the points of the program outlined above. Let us consider them individually.

Political Rights. To be able to propose a formula concerning Jewish rights we must know exactly what the situation was prior to the war in those countries where the rights generally existed on paper but had not become a reality. This was true particularly of Poland and Rumania. Besides maintaining a routine day to day compilation of information of the status of Jews throughout the world, we have assigned a number of special studies to outside experts.

Dr. Simon Segal, a member of our staff, is the author of the book, *The New Order in Poland*, published under our auspices by Alfred A. Knopf. It describes the system of government established by the Nazis and its effect on the general and Jewish population. It was exceedingly well received by the press and was the object of great attention. A British edition is now in preparation.

A group of specialists has been entrusted with the preparation of studies on the Jewish problem in Poland. They are dealing with the legal, economic and cultural aspects. Concerning Rumania, we have on hand an important manuscript describing the situation in that country since the days when the first Jewish communities were there established. We also thought it advisable to profit by Dr. Arnold Margolin's good will and have him give us his views on the attitude of the various parties and movements toward the problem of the Jews in the Ukraine.

We have a valuable memorandum concerning "Nazi Plans for the Economic Reconstruction of Europe," by Joachim Haniel. Dr. Franz Neumann prepared for us a study on "Germany's New Order" which he included as a chapter in his recent, much discussed book, *Behemoth*. Mr. Moses Moskowitz, a member of our staff now serving in the United States Army, studied the situation in the Nazi Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. The Jewish section of the study was published in *Jewish Social Studies*, and the general situation was described in an article published in the September, 1942 issue of the *Political Science Quarterly*.

Dr. Kurt Stillschweig, an authority on Eastern European affairs, has prepared a study on the "Experiences in National Autonomy in Eastern Europe," to be published soon in pamphlet form.

The situation of the Jews in Soviet Russia is, as we know, of a very special character. Its interest for us derives mainly from the fact that we hope that the situation there will change for the better after the war and that Jews will be enabled to live in accordance with their cultural aims and religious beliefs. A pamphlet dealing

with "Documents on Soviet Policy Concerning Jews" by Abraham G. Duker is in active preparation.

The last decades have seen a great increase in the number of stateless persons. It will be one of the tasks of the peace conference to give them a new status. Dr. Vishniak, who lectured on this problem before the Academie de Droit International at The Hague, has prepared a study of the stateless which will appear soon.

Special attention has been given to the effect of the war on the religious and cultural life of Jews in Europe. Dr. Isaac Lewin, director of the Research Institute on Post-War Problems of Religious Jewry of the Agudas Israel, is preparing a study on the "New Order and Its Effect on the Cultural and Religious Life of Jews."

Dr. Hermann Oppenheim, a former leader in the Jewish community of Vienna, has written a study on "The Social and Economic Life of the Jews in Austria: 1918-1938."

When the time comes to present our case, we shall have to enlist the support of world public opinion. The study of the attitude toward the Jewish problems of the major religious and social groups is therefore of great importance. To date we have initiated studies on the Catholic Church, the Labor Movement (Dr. Ignaz Kandel) and the Middle Classes (Prof. Michael Heilperin). These studies will be available soon.

While the introduction of democratic principles throughout the world should in theory guarantee the equality of Jews everywhere, experience has demonstrated that additional guarantees may be needed in some countries where anti-Semitism has been deeply rooted. These guarantees can be made effective through international machinery in the form of minority treaties or otherwise. It has also been widely suggested that in the future an International Bill of Rights should be proclaimed. Knowing that other organizations are concentrating their efforts on the question of minority guarantees, we have limited ourselves up to the present to asking the well known authority on international law, Professor Hersch Lauterpacht of Cambridge University, to outline an "International Bill of Rights and Its Effect on Jews and Jewish Problems." We are confident that this will be an important contribution. It will be ready for publication in the summer of 1943.

Migration. Most authorities agree that there will be an extensive Jewish migration after the war. Although some differ with this view, we cannot neglect the thorough study of this problem, for

nothing will be more dangerous than an improvised solution should many European Jews be faced with the complex problems of migration and resettlement. We can, indeed, assume that many deported Jews will find themselves completely destitute and will prefer to start a new life in countries which will offer better opportunities. The available studies dealing with countries of potential immigration are general in character and do not as a rule consider the special possibilities these countries offer for Jews, taking into account their religious and economic status. We have surveys on Alaska, Angola, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Paraguay and the Virgin Islands. A study on the "Resettlement Possibilities for European Members of the Academic Professions in Argentina, Brazil and Chile" has been prepared for us by Siegfried Garbuny.

The general aspects of Jewish immigration problems is the topic of a study prepared for us by Eugene Kulischer, who is now conducting similar studies for the International Labor Office. If the migration movement is extensive, the "infiltration" method will not be sufficient and an organized group or mass migration plan must be envisaged. Mr. Paul van Zeeland, director of the Coordinating Foundation, will at our request give written form for the first time to his general ideas concerning mass settlement. While Mr. van Zeeland's plans are based on mixed settlement, others advocate agricultural cooperative settlement. We have made an agreement with the Rural Settlement Institute, of which our colleague, Mr. Edward A. Norman, is president, to prepare such a study, which will take into account the experiences of the *kevtzoth*, the Russian *kolkhoz* and the cooperative type of American farm.

Future immigration into Palestine depends almost entirely on the future political status of the country. The existence of many agencies dealing with Palestine permits us to limit ourselves to an analysis of their studies or publications. The chief, perhaps the key problem here, is the establishment of a workable *modus vivendi* with the Arab population. To obtain a complete picture of the situation in countries with large Arab populations, we have asked Dr. Ludwik Hausknecht, an authority on the subject, to describe the general and Jewish situation in Lebanon, Iraq and Iran, and Dr. Kleinlerer, a specialist on North Africa, to describe the situation there.

The preparation for migration and the transportation of migrants has, of course, always been a very important problem. It includes the political efforts to open countries to immigration, the obtaining of visas, the transportation as such, and the reception in the countries of immigration. With a view to coordinated action in the future, Dr. Mark Wischnitzer is preparing a comprehensive study on the "Attempts to Regulate Jewish Migrations in the 19th and 20th Centuries."

Relief and Rehabilitation. As we have noted, immediately after the cessation of hostilities some problems of special urgency will face Jews. Like the rest of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, the Jews will be in dire need of relief in all its forms. They will, of course, receive their share in the general relief, but it will probably not cover their special needs. These will have to be met to some extent by Jewish organizations.

In the last quarter of a century, several organizations, of which the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is the most outstanding, have brought relief to Jews all over the world. Their experience will serve as a guide for the future. Mr. Alexander Shapiro is preparing a study of these experiences to be called "A Quarter of a Century of Relief."

The rehabilitation of uprooted Jews will need particular attention. While some, as we have said, will emigrate, others will prefer to remain in their homes, but will be compelled to adapt themselves to new professions and trades. That Jews are at the same time assets to the countries to which they migrate, and that they are able to adapt themselves to new economic conditions abroad as well as in their former homes, is shown in a study by Ben Halpern on "Jewish Adjustment to Agriculture and Other Pioneer Tasks in Palestine," which will be published soon in book form.

The rehabilitation of the European Jews will likewise entail many other problems. Solutions would be much easier if Jews should receive compensation for the loss or damage they have suffered. This possibility is today very problematical, at least as regards the Jews of Germany and Italy, who are not included in the recent declaration of the United Nations concerning restoration of property. Even if a system of reparations should be adopted at the peace conference, the problem would still exist as to the right of

German Jews to make claims for damages against their national government. Dr. Siegfried Goldschmidt has prepared a legal study on this subject which will be published shortly.

Serial Publications. The following pamphlets have been published:

Jewish Migrations — Eugene M. Kulischer
Jewish Emancipation — Raphael Mahler
Jewish Emancipation Under Attack — Bernard D. Weinryb
Governments-in-Exile on Jewish Rights

In addition to the unpublished manuscripts already mentioned, the following are on hand for publication in pamphlet form:

Jews in Agriculture — Raphael Mahler
Bibliography on Jewish Post-War Problems — Abraham G. Duker
Preparation by Jews for the Paris Peace Conference —
Moses Moskowitz

The Institute has been requested by several Jewish organizations to furnish them with material suitable for study groups. To comply with this request, and at the same time to meet the increasing interest shown by the Jewish public at large in post-war problems, we have decided to make this a major project.

The Study Course was planned to be published in eight units, as follows:

Why Study Post-War Problems
The Two World Wars — A Comparison and Contrast
How the Jewish Communities Prepared for Peace During the
First World War
Between the Two Wars
The Position of Jews in the World To Be
Palestine in the New World
Economic Reconstruction and Migration
Jewish Survival in the Democracy of the Future

Four units have already been published, and the remaining four will appear in the following weeks.

The finished product does not indicate the tremendous amount of work and effort on the part of the staff that went into its preparation. The chief difficulty lies in the necessity of condensing into a few pages the considerable array of facts which each unit contains.

Lecture-Outline and Handbook. The training courses in the various universities for administrators in territories to be occupied by the American Army and Navy have made us cognizant of the

importance of informing these future administrators about the peculiar problems which will confront them in countries with large Jewish populations. Mr. Duker has prepared a memorandum on this subject, which was favorably received and utilized by a number of authorities in charge of training courses to be given to these administrators. The Institute is also planning reference materials for the use of the future administrators and relief workers in Europe. In addition to posing a set of possible problems which the administrator may face and presenting suggestions as to how they can be met, these materials will also contain historical and statistical data on Jewish populations, languages, religious customs, leading groups and personalities.

Staff. To the original number of five members of the staff, only one person has been added. The present staff consists of:

Abraham G. Duker
Eugene Hevesi
Milton Himmelfarb
Simon Segal
Louis Shub

Mr. Moses Moskowitz, who was one of the original members and who has been very devoted to the Institute and its work, has recently joined the armed forces. The staff benefited from his excellent work and warm cooperation; it looks forwards to his return.

In addition to their activities in connection with the work of the Institute, the members of the staff, in view of their particular fields of interest, have been called upon by other departments of the American Jewish Committee for special tasks. The staff of the Institute has contributed to the "Review of the Year" of the *American Jewish Year Book*, and has prepared material for the Overseas Committee, of which the director is secretary.

Committee on Peace Studies. The Committee on Peace Studies has been informed from time to time of the progress of our activities. It greatly regrets that for the past year it has been deprived of the close cooperation and leadership of Professor Cohen, first because of a serious illness, and later because of his removal to Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Peace Studies lost one of its most esteemed members in the death of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein. He had shown

much interest in the work of the Institute since its inception and had acted as chairman in the absence of Professor Cohen.

Mr. Harry Schneiderman, a member of the Committee, has continuously cooperated with the staff and has given it the benefit of his wisdom and experience, for which we are indeed grateful.

That our Institute is already beginning to harvest the results of its efforts, could not have been possible without the sympathetic understanding, advice and support given us by Mr. Waldman. We thank him warmly.

Despite a first impression of the "academic," perhaps because of the titles of some of the studies, they severally have been undertaken with a view to their practical value.

And it will continue to be the policy of the Institute to carry on such work as will prove to be a realistic contribution to the solution of the problems of the Jews in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX GOTTSCHALK,

Director

REPORT
OF THE
FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR
OF
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION
SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1942



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HOWARD S. LEVY.....	Philadelphia

WILLIAM S. LOUCHHEIM.....	Philadelphia
REV. DR. LOUIS L. MANN.....	Chicago
SIMON MILLER.....	Philadelphia
EDWARD A. NORMAN.....	New York City
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER.....	New York City
DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH.....	Philadelphia
FRANK J. RUBENSTEIN.....	Baltimore
REV. DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER.....	Cleveland
HON. HORACE STERN.....	Philadelphia
EDWIN WOLF, 2ND.....	Philadelphia
HOWARD A. WOLF.....	Philadelphia

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

HON. LOUIS E. LEVINthal, <i>Chairman</i>	Philadelphia
REV. DR. BERNARD J. BAMBERGER.....	Albany
DR. SALO W. BARON.....	New York City
REV. DR. SAMUEL BELKIN.....	New York City
DR. JOSHUA BLOCH.....	New York City
REV. DR. MORTIMER J. COHEN.....	Philadelphia
J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.....	Philadelphia
DR. SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN.....	Philadelphia
REV. DR. H. W. ETTelson.....	Memphis
REV. DR. LOUIS FINKELSTEIN.....	New York City
REV. DR. WILLIAM H. FINESHRIBER.....	Philadelphia
REV. DR. JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN.....	New Orleans
BERNARD L. FRANKEL.....	Philadelphia
FELIX N. GERSON.....	Philadelphia
HENRY HURWITZ.....	New York City
DR. LOUIS L. KAPLAN.....	Baltimore
REV. DR. MAX D. KLEIN.....	Philadelphia
REV. DR. FELIX A. LEVY.....	Chicago
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DR. ALEXANDER MARX.....	New York City
SIMON MILLER.....	Philadelphia
ALBERT MORDELL.....	Philadelphia
REV. DR. JULIAN MORGENSTERN.....	Cincinnati
DR. ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN.....	Philadelphia
REV. DR. DAVID PHILIPSON.....	Cincinnati
REV. DR. DAVID DE SOLA POOL.....	New York City
DR. JOSEPH REIDER.....	Philadelphia
DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH.....	Philadelphia
DR. ABRAHAM L. SACHAR.....	Champaign
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN.....	New York City
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.....	New York City
DR. SHALOM SPIEGEL.....	New York City
RABBI MILTON STEINBERG.....	New York City
REV. DR. SIDNEY S. TEDESCHÉ.....	Brooklyn
EDWIN WOLF, 2ND.....	Philadelphia
DR. HARRY A. WOLFSON.....	Cambridge

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR YEAR 1942

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA:

Although the Board of Trustees, because of the War emergency, voted to dispense again with the usual Annual Meeting, I feel that the members would be interested in a report of The Society's activities during its fifty-fifth year. It is my sincere hope that next year conditions will be such that we will be able to convene our regular Annual Meeting before a large and interested group of The Society's membership.

I am happy to report a successful year, one in keeping with The Society's steady growth and progress. We are becoming more and more convinced each year that our new publication program is in part the answer to our search for many years for a real solution of The Society's problems. We now fully realize that a publishing program of three books per year does not fill the demands of The Society's constituency, composed of both the laymen and the scholars. We find that there is a certain percentage of our members who will buy all of the current books The Society prints and we may find it desirable in the future to create several new types of membership.

THE "OFFICIAL FAMILY": During the past year, there have been no changes in our "official family," no new members having been added to the Board of Trustees or to the Publication Committee. All officers, members of the Board of Trustees and members of the Publication Committee have agreed to remain in office until their successors are elected at the next Annual Meeting, with the exception of Mr. Harry Scherman, a member of the Board of Trustees since 1936, who found it impossible to attend Board meetings and who presented his resignation as a Trustee, with the understanding that he would continue to co-operate with The Society. Mr. Scherman, the President of the Book-of-the-Month Club, has been most helpful and I desire to record here my thanks as well as the thanks of the Board for his help and assurance of further co-operation.

I take pleasure in extending my thanks to the members of the "official family" for their unselfish and devoted attention to the work of The Society during this past trying year. We have a

distinguished Board and Publication Committee, representative of every viewpoint in Jewish life. I am sure that all of the members of our Society would enjoy the thrill which I do when I meet with these groups of important members of our various Jewish communities who are giving of their time and knowledge to furthering the aims of our literary organization. The Publication Committee members have read more manuscripts during this past year than ever before, and every member has been co-operative to the nth degree. Their sacrificing attitude has made it possible for The Society to sift the manuscripts which come to it yearly and present only the very best in printed form.

NECROLOGY: During the past year, The Society lost an important member of its "official family," Louis E. Kirstein, an Honorary Vice-President of The Society since 1915, who died on December 10, 1942. Memorial resolutions, passed by the Board of Trustees, are printed in Volume 45 of *The American Jewish Year Book*, of which this report becomes a part.

The Society has also lost three of its authors during the past year. Simon Dubnow, who died in a concentration camp about Dec. 1, 1941, was the author of our three volumes on the *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland* and of our *Jewish History — An Essay in the Philosophy of History*. Dr. Hermann Vogelstein, the author of our *History of the Jews in Rome* and a brother of a former member of our Board of Trustees, the late Ludwig Vogelstein, died on September 8, 1942. Dr. Ismar Elbogen, the author of *A Century of Jewish Life*, the supplementary volume to Graetz's *History of the Jews*, died on August 1st. Memorial resolutions are printed in the current issue of *The Year Book*.

PUBLICATIONS: In rereading my ninth presidential report, published in last year's *Year Book*, I note that I made several predictions and I am sure that it will interest the members of The Society to know how these predictions have worked out. In connection with *The Fire Eater*, our first book for 1941, I indicated that our first edition of this book would be exhausted early in 1942 and a reprint necessary. The first edition was exhausted, and I am pleased to report to you that a second printing of this book is already on press.

In the same report, I made note of the fact that the first edition of 5,000 books of *Let Laughter Ring* was quickly exhausted and a

second edition necessary. It may interest you to know that the second edition of 2,100 copies will be shortly exhausted and a third printing of this book will be necessary early in 1944.

Two of the 1941 titles had not been completed when I reported to you last year, *What the Moon Brought* and the two volumes of *The Jews in Spain*. The first edition of 2,500 copies of *What the Moon Brought* was exhausted in less than three months and a second edition of 4,200 copies was immediately put on press. This book has proved to be our best juvenile and is selling faster than any children's book we have ever published. *What the Moon Brought* and *The Breakfast of the Birds* are excellent companion books for our youngest readers. Dr. Neuman's two volumes on *The Jews in Spain*, originally planned as part of our 1941 program, were distributed in the autumn of 1942. Of the first edition of 2,500 sets, 1,425 sets were sent to members and 159 sets were sold to January 1, 1943. Sufficient copies are on hand only for the balance of 1943 and the second printing of this scholarly work will take place early in 1944.

1942 PUBLICATION PROGRAM: The Publication Committee should again be credited for having made an excellent selection of books for 1942. I can say excellent because the membership reaction to each of these books has been beyond our expectations. The first book of the year was Ludwig Lewisohn's *Renegade*. This book was published jointly by The Dial Press of New York and The Society. Our edition was 4,400 copies, of which 3,769 were distributed to our members and 37 sold to members. Our arrangements with The Dial Press gave them exclusive right to distribute the book to the trade and we limited our own distribution to members.

Volume 44 of *The American Jewish Year Book*, again under the editorship of Mr. Harry Schneiderman, was a *Year Book* reduced in size, without impairing its usefulness. By an agreement with the American Jewish Committee, which prepares the copy for the book, *The Year Book* was set at 600 pages. The Society co-operated in the reduction of the size of the book by eliminating the membership list. (The Board of Trustees, after very careful consideration, had voted to eliminate the membership list because of the complaint from many members that organizations had been using this list to solicit funds.) 4,100 copies of *The Year Book* were published in

the early fall and up to January 1, 1943, 2,754 copies were sent to members and 213 copies sold.

In December, Dr. Salo W. Baron's three volumes on *The Jewish Community*, in an edition of 2,500 sets, were ready for distribution. In the few remaining days of December, 1,125 sets were sent to members and 50 sets were sold. During 1943, this continues as a very popular set and the chances are that the volumes will be reprinted within another year. These three volumes, as well as the two volumes of *The Jews in Spain*, were printed under the Loeb Series, which now consists of four titles in eight volumes.

Lee M. Friedman's *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots*, the sixth book for the year and the third regular membership book, came off press at the very end of the year. 7,200 copies were printed as the first edition, of which 1,900 copies were sold to The Macmillan Company, who will handle sales to the book trade, The Society restricting itself to membership distribution and sales to members. I am more than pleased to tell you that when this report goes to press the second edition of 2,000 copies of *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots* will be on press. Less than nine months after the original printing, a revised edition of this excellent book is back on the presses. I again extend my thanks to Mr. Friedman for his generosity in having donated the manuscript to The Society and in having waived any honorarium or royalties.

The seventh and final book for 1942, Joseph L. Baron's *Stars and Sand*, was not printed and distributed until May, 1943. Of the original printing of 3,000 copies, 1,200 were sent to members and 542 sold. A second edition of this book will most likely be necessary in 1944.

Early in 1942, by a special arrangement with the American Jewish Committee, The Society printed 1,500 copies of *Cyrus Adler — A Biographical Sketch*, by Abraham A. Neuman. The cost to The Society was very small, since the American Jewish Committee had paid for the composition for their own edition of this book. This gave The Society an opportunity for an extra title without too much additional cost and this volume makes a fine companion book for Dr. Adler's autobiography, *I Have Considered the Days*.

The best proof that The Society's books are popular is the fact that each year we have to increase the number of titles to be reprinted. One reason for the popularity of the older books is the

fact that they have been reduced in price and many of them are now available as half-books. Besides the new books referred to above, The Society reprinted the following books during 1942:

<i>Saadia Gaon — His Life and Works</i>	2,250 copies
<i>A History of Mediaeval Jewish Philosophy</i>	1,100 "
<i>Theodore Herzl — A Biography</i>	2,000 "
<i>Outlines of Jewish History</i>	1,400 "
<i>The Legends of the Jews, Volume I</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Legends of the Jews, Volume III</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Legends of the Jews, Volume IV</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Legends of the Jews, Volume V</i>	1,000 "
<i>Selected Poems of Jehudah Halevi</i>	1,100 "
<i>The Holy Scriptures</i>	15,000 "

Our total distribution of our own books during 1942 was 55,736, of which 28,193 were sent on membership quotas and 24,531 were sold. Our Bible sales are increasing each year, necessitating the printing of a larger edition.

During the current year, we plan to reprint many more books, as the stock of many titles is completely exhausted and there is a continued demand for many of the old books. With our new titles so well received and the "old stand-bys" still selling, our sale of books should increase each year.

PUBLICATION PLANS FOR 1943: The Board of Trustees, in order to conserve The Society's finances, voted to publish only six books in 1943. This decision was a wise one, in view of the fact that manufacturing costs were rapidly increasing and the Board had voted not to increase the membership dues nor to cut down the number of books given to members as their quota. The six books chosen for 1943 are:

Memoirs of My People, Through a Thousand Years, selected and edited by Leo W. Schwarz. This is a joint publication of The Society and Farrar & Rinehart, The Society limiting its distribution to its own members and Farrar & Rinehart retaining all of the trade rights. This is an excellent book and one of the best values given to our members on membership. In the first six months of 1943, 3,422 copies were distributed to members and 58 additional copies sold to members. Our first edition of 5,000 will be exhausted before the end of 1943 and a second printing necessary.

In the Steps of Moses, by Louis Golding, has also proved very successful as a membership book. The first printing of 5,000 copies will last through 1943.

The third regular membership book will be Volume 45 of *The American Jewish Year Book*, which will be approximately the same size as that of last year. Incidentally, this volume will be the twenty-fifth volume edited by Mr. Harry Schneiderman, and I call the attention of our membership to the resolutions printed in *The Year Book* commemorating this event.

The three other books for the year are: *History of the Jews in Vilna*, by Israel Cohen, in the Jewish Communities Series; *Sabbath, The Day of Rest*, by Abraham E. Millgram, the second book in this series; and *A Century of Jewish Life*, by Professor Ismar Elbogen, the supplementary volume for our Graetz's *History of the Jews*.

At this writing, the 1943 program is well under way. Unless unforeseen circumstances interfere with our program, all of the books scheduled for 1943 will be published before the end of the year and distributed.

MEMBERSHIP: The income from membership, as you will note from the Treasurer's report, amounted to \$39,823.44, against \$37,039.40 for the previous year. For the first time in several years, we have pushed ahead. 1,660 new members were enrolled during the year. Our total membership amounted to 6,335, of which 4,922 were \$5.00 members, 1,264 were \$10.00 members and the balance in the higher classifications. It is interesting to note that we have added over 200 new members in the Library classification, proving rather definitely that the new appeal of six books for the Library Members has been effective.

THE PRESS: The Press of The Society continues its forward stride and I am gratified to report to you that last year the Press again set a new record for itself, billing \$87,203.43 worth of business against \$69,087.00 for the previous year. The Press division of The Society did more business than the membership and the book sales sections combined.

As usual, the Press set the type for all of The Society's books, which is now the smallest part of the work which the Press does. Fortunately, we are able to work The Society's books into our program so that whenever there is a lull in our commercial work we can

keep our men occupied with The Society's books. Some of the publications of the Press during 1942 were: four issues of *The Jewish Quarterly Review*; four issues and an index volume of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*; two issues of *The Westminster Theological Journal*; Volume LII of the Central Conference of American Rabbis *Yearbook*; Volume XII of the *Proceedings* of the American Academy for Jewish Research; a reprint of Volume I of the *Harishon* Series for the Joint Commission on Education of the United Synagogue of America and the Rabbinical Assembly of America; a songster for the Beth Sholom Congregation of Philadelphia; *Light from the Talmud*, by Bishop Charles L. Russell; *Greek in Jewish Palestine*, by Professor Saul Lieberman, for the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; *Cyrus Adler — A Biographical Sketch*, by Dr. Abraham A. Neuman, for the American Jewish Committee; a reprint of Book One of *Elements of Hebrew*, for the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York; a reprint of a songster for the Jewish Education Committee of New York; *Fundamentals of Hebrew* and *Tal Yalduth*, for Dr. David Reiss of St. Louis; a series of pamphlets for the teaching of Hebrew, by Dr. Louis L. Kaplan, for the Baltimore Board of Jewish Education.

The National Jewish Welfare Board was the biggest customer of the Press during 1942. During the year, we delivered to them 250,000 copies of a new Abridged Prayer Book; 27,110 copies of Readings from the Holy Scriptures, which has now been superseded by a new abridgment of our Bible which the War Department printed and which gives us full credit for our copyright; and 37,790 copies of an Abridged Prayer Book for the High Holy Days. We are grateful to the Jewish Welfare Board for their co-operation and feel complimented that The Society has been chosen to be the publisher of their Prayer Books. On our 1943 program for the National Jewish Welfare Board, we have on order 150,000 copies of the Prayer Book which we published for them in 1942; 600,000 copies of a new enlarged Prayer Book; and 175,000 copies of a new and enlarged Abridged Prayer Book for the High Holy Days.

The Press has on hand the largest number of orders in its history and has more than justified its existence.

PUBLICITY: Each year it has been my privilege to extend thanks to the press for their excellent co-operation. The Society, in 1942, received more publicity than ever before in its history. I am very

happy to extend to the publishers and editors of the Anglo-Jewish press, the Yiddish press and the Hebrew press in America and abroad, our sincere thanks for the wholehearted co-operation which has been given to us. Our Society has no funds for promotional work and has had to depend on the co-operation of its friends connected with magazines and papers.

FEDERATION SUBVENTIONS: We are gradually making an appeal to the Federations and Welfare Funds throughout the country to support The Society as a community project. We have done this on a *quid pro quo* basis, offering The Society's books to be placed in Jewish or non-Jewish libraries. We have entered this field rather late and it will be several years before we can expect considerable funds from this source. To those communities which have included The Society in their budgets, we offer our sincere thanks and the hope that the arrangement will be mutually satisfactory.

BEQUESTS: During 1942, The Society received a bequest of \$2,500.00 in the will of Charles Eisenman of Cleveland. This fund has been invested in Government Bonds and the trustees of the estate have been informed that the principal will be kept intact until such time as the combined principal and interest will be sufficient to print a book from this fund. In the past, The Society has had several bequests which have made possible many of its publications. The funds established by the late Louis Marshall, the late Abraham Erlanger, the fund in memory of Henry and Diana L. Gitterman, the funds established by Jacob H. Schiff and Morris Loeb have been very helpful in making some of our publications possible. We ask the members of The Society to remember The Jewish Publication Society of America in their wills. Books are permanent memorials — they never die. A memorial left in the name of a loved one lives forever when permanently inscribed on the dedication page of an excellent book.

JEWISH BOOK WEEK AND RELIGIOUS BOOK WEEK: Our Society has again co-operated in the greater activity of the National Committee for Jewish Book Week, now reorganized on a larger scale as the Jewish Book Council of America. Our Executive Director served as Chairman of the Administrative Committee and our Editor served as Editor-in-Chief of the trilingual *Annual* published by this organization. I am sure it will interest our members to know that the National Conference of Christians and Jews spon-

sored a Religious Book Week and selected and publicized, among other lists, a list of fifty representative Jewish books. Among the books selected are the following publications of The Society:

- Sefer Ha-Ikkarim: Book of Principles*, 5 volumes
- Hebrew Ethical Wills*, 2 volumes
- The Holy Scriptures*
- Mesillat Yesharim: The Path of the Upright*
- Selected Poems of Jehudah Halevi*
- Margolis-Marx, *History of the Jewish People*
- Graetz, *History of the Jews*, 6 volumes
- Cyrus Adler's *I Have Considered the Days*
- Lee M. Friedman's *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots*
- Marvin Lowenthal's *The Jews of Germany*
- Abraham A. Neuman's *The Jews in Spain*, 2 volumes
- Louis Ginzberg's *The Legends of the Jews*, 7 volumes
- Norman Bentwich's *Solomon Schechter — A Biography*
- Memoirs of My People*, selected and edited by Leo W. Schwarz
- Louis Finkelstein's *The Pharisees*, 2 volumes
- Solomon Schechter's *Studies in Judaism*, Series 1 and 2
- Theodore Herzl — A Biography*, by Alex Bein
- Zangwill Omnibus Book*
- David the Giant Killer and Other Tales of Grandma Lopez*,
by Emily Solis-Cohen, Jr.
- What the Moon Brought*, by Sadie R. Weilerstein
- Candles in the Night*, edited by Joseph L. Baron

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY: On March 26, 1933, at the forty-fifth Annual Meeting of The Society, Mr. Simon Miller, who had guided the destinies of The Society for twenty years, turned over his gavel to me as his successor. These ten years have gone by very fast. The Society has seen many changes in that time, having gone through a depression and having undergone a complete internal reorganization of its administrative staff. It is interesting to compare The Society of 1932 with The Society of 1942. In 1932, our total income from all sources was \$58,340.84, while in 1942 our total income was \$159,598.20. As I look at the budget which has been prepared for 1943, amounting to \$251,390.00, I can see very quickly what has happened to The Society. It has emerged from a small organization to a large organization, taking its rightful place in American Jewish cultural work. The Treasurer's report speaks for itself as to the changes made in the financial structure.

The Society is stronger than it has ever been in its fifty-five-year history. The most interesting change is what has happened in its publication program, and I hope you will permit me to give you just a few of the facts. In 1933, the first year of my presidency, we printed five books, three of them in the Schiff Library of Jewish Classics which were not meant for general membership distribution. In 1934, we printed three books; in 1935, three books; in 1936, four books; in 1937, six books; in 1938, eight books; in 1939, six books; in 1940, six books; in 1941, seven books; and in 1942, eight books; a total of fifty-six new books during the ten-year period. Our revenue from dues has increased from \$23,445.40 to \$39,823.44. Our sales of The Society's books has grown from \$12,264.08 to \$29,149.14. Our Press sales have grown from \$21,316.35 to \$87,203.43. In this ten-year period, we have distributed to our members and sold close to half a million books and our sales are growing each year. We have reprinted about seventy-five of our older books which had been out of print and which are again available to the reading public.

We have completely rebuilt our Press so that we today have, if not the best, one of the best Semitic presses in the world. From a small plant of two keyboards and two casters, we now have eight keyboards and five casters. From a staff of five, the Press has grown to the point that, prior to the depletion of our staff by the War, we employed nineteen men. The prestige of the Press is higher than it has ever been in its history and in the past ten years the Press has more than justified the faith of its founders who pioneered twenty-two years ago in establishing this valuable branch of The Society's work. The executive offices of The Society were moved from a nondescript loft building inconveniently located to a central-city office building where its headquarters are in keeping with the dignity and the national standing of our organization. Our office staff has grown in proportion as the business has grown. Our Board of Trustees has been strengthened during this period by the addition of a number of new members. Our Publication Committee has been doubled in size until it is now perhaps the strongest Publication Committee in our history. Many of our old, tried and true friends have been called to the Publication Society on High, all strong men who had contributed so much to our organization. May I mention in passing: Adolph S. Ochs, who had served as First Vice-President of The Society; Dr. Isaac Husik, who had served so efficiently as Editor and author; Dr. Cyrus Adler, whose

work for The Society can never be measured; Hart Blumenthal, a member of the Board for many years; Samuel C. Lamport; Judge William M. Lewis; Ludwig Vogelstein; A. Leo Weil; Dr. Frank I. Schechter; Dr. Joseph Stolz; Judge Simon W. Rosendale; Louis E. Kirstein; Samuel W. Jacobs; Dr. David S. Blondheim; Dr. H. G. Enelow; Dr. Israel Davidson; Dr. Jacob Z. Lauterbach. Their memory will forever be enshrined by the books of our Society which they helped make possible.

I am deeply grateful to the officers and members of the Board as well as the members of the Publication Committee who have made my ten-year term a successful one. I am particularly grateful to Justice Horace Stern, who has served The Society as Vice-President for over thirty-five years; to Mr. Howard A. Wolf, our Treasurer who has worked shoulder to shoulder with me during my entire term of office; to Judge Louis E. Levinthal, who has carried on the traditions of the Chairmanship of the Publication Committee and has truly fallen heir to the mantle of his predecessors, Judge Mayer Sulzberger and Dr. Cyrus Adler; to Dr. Grayzel, as Editor, who has carried on the excellent work of his predecessors, Henrietta Szold, Benzion Halper and Isaac Husik.

No record of the past decade of The Society's activities would be complete without an acknowledgment of the excellent results obtained through the energy, enthusiasm, loyalty and ability of our Executive Director, Maurice Jacobs.

Regardless of how ambitious a program may be outlined by the Board of Trustees, how many splendid books may be selected by the Publication Committee, how many potential jobs may be available for the Press, bringing into successful reality such plans rests with the administrative head.

I had met Mr. Jacobs prior to his association with The Society and had been impressed with his genuine interest in Jewish literature and his enthusiasm for the future of the Publication Society. When, in the winter of 1935, Dr. Julius Grodinsky tendered his resignation as Secretary, preferring to continue his teaching at the University of Pennsylvania to a full time position with us, I was authorized by the Board to "extend a call" to Maurice Jacobs. Our interview was typical of the man: The Society's work was extremely important for both writers and readers, its activities were not generally enough known, the format of our books could be improved, our membership could be substantially increased, and we had merchandise that could be sold; but his business experience was in

other lines, he knew nothing about running a press and he was extremely modest about his capabilities.

Finally he agreed to accept the position, and the results detailed in this report, all developed under his administration, attest to the fact, that, using a popular expression, his choice as the administrative head of the Society was "a natural," and I know Mr. Jacobs has been happy in his association with us and the recognition given The Society both nationally and internationally has been as gratifying to him as to us.

APPRECIATION: The progress of The Society would not be possible were it not for the loyal staff of employees. David Skaraton, Superintendent of the Press, assumes complete charge of the mechanical work and is doing a job that merits particular praise. He has assisted in training a technical staff, constantly depleted by war work and defense industry. To our field staff headed by Rabbi Louis Haas, Mrs. Pearl Foster Roseman and Sidney Marcus, the thanks of the Trustees are extended for the results they obtain in securing new members, which will eventually make into a reality the slogan adopted by this administration ten years ago of "A Jewish Book in Every Jewish Home."

My ten years as President represent only a fraction of the fifty-five years of The Society's excellent record. What we have accomplished in the past is merely an indication of what we can do in the future. The path has not always been smooth. The Society has seen a great change in the American Jewish community, starting when the community was small and still continuing to function when it has become the largest Jewish community the world has ever seen. We came safely through the Spanish-American War and World War I, and, God willing, we will emerge from this second World War stronger than ever.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

President

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN — EDITOR

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, editor of *The American Jewish Year Book* for the past twenty-five years, has won for himself a unique place in the annals of contemporary Jewish life. During this critical quarter of a century in Jewish history, he has watched the panorama of events, sifted them, and recorded them. He has been a faithful chronicler in Israel.

Harry Schneiderman, for ten years before 1919, served his apprenticeship anonymously on *The American Jewish Year Book*. When, in 1919, the American Jewish Committee entrusted the arduous task of editing *The Year Book* to him, he was already trained for his responsibility and skilled in his work. To have collected and collated efficiently the innumerable data of Jewish life during those years, to have maintained the high standard of accuracy and impartiality required of its editor, set an enviable and shining record of achievement not only with *The American Jewish Year Book*, but with any single publishing enterprise. *The Year Book* is his best work, and will be the most enduring.

Harry Schneiderman is an editor by inner compulsion. It is his special talent. To his editorship he brings rich gifts of character as a man. He is modest, fair-minded and gracious. He possesses a keen insight into men and events. He is wise in his humility before the struggles, sorrows and accomplishments of his generation. He is sensitively aware of the meaning of the passing scene for the destiny of the Jewish people. He works not with scissors and paste-pot but with understanding, and with the fluent pen of the creative author. Hard work and tireless foresight are his constant companions. His friends are legion.

Because of its happy association with Harry Schneiderman during these twenty-five years, because of its conviction that the American Jewish community has been most faithfully and devotedly served by him, and because of its honor and privilege and good fortune to know him as editor and friend, it has been

RESOLVED by The Jewish Publication Society of America to cause this statement of appreciation of his labors and achievements to be inscribed upon the pages of Volume 45 of *The American Jewish Year Book*, whose title-page is graced with the legend:

"Harry Schneiderman, Editor."

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

TREASURER'S REPORT

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE COMBINED
PROFIT AND LOSS

	1942	1941
Income		
Dues.....	\$ 39,823.44	\$ 37,039.40
Donations from Individuals.....	297.00	72.80
Donations from Welfare Funds.....	1,483.00	858.17
Sales, Hebrew Press.....	87,203.43	60,604.56
Sales, Jewish Publication Society.....	29,149.14	30,959.68
Interest.....	144.28	117.50
Miscellaneous.....	1,497.91	1,654.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$159,598.20	\$131,306.88
Less, Expenses and publication costs....	159,145.16	133,297.54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit or Loss.....	\$ 453.04	\$ 1,990.66 (Loss)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CASH BUDGET FOR 1943

Estimated Receipts

Dues.....	\$ 45,000.00
Sales, Hebrew Press.....	175,000.00
Sales, Jewish Publication Society.....	30,000.00
Interest.....	140.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,000.00
Collection of part of loan to Loeb Fund.....	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$251,390.00
Estimated expenses and publication costs.....	253,391.00
Excess of Estimated Disbursements over Estimated Receipts.....	\$ 2,001.00

COMPARATIVE COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

	<i>December</i> <i>31, 1942</i>	<i>December</i> <i>31, 1941</i>
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash.....	\$ 2,632.24	\$ 336.99
Notes Receivable.....	142.39	842.39
Accounts Receivable.....	8,313.72	21,698.56
Inventories.....	42,796.69	35,942.59
Loans to Funds.....	9,050.70	2,158.63
Plant and Equipment.....	2.00	2,002.00
Prepaid Expenses.....	4,037.19	2,783.78
	<u>\$ 66,974.93</u>	<u>\$ 65,764.94</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Loans Payable.....	\$ 606.43	\$ 3,065.00
Accounts Payable.....	23,177.39	18,420.28
Reserve for Uncompleted Contracts.....	17,699.44	18,978.57
Surplus.....	25,491.67	25,301.09
	<u>\$ 66,974.93</u>	<u>\$ 65,764.94</u>

STATEMENT OF FUNDS

Principal and accumulated income of Funds.....		\$ 19,979.59
Invested as follows:		
Cash.....	\$ 532.86	
Investments, book value.....	20,478.75	
Inventory of Loeb Fund		
Publications.....	7,412.25	
Loans to the Society.....	606.43	
	<u>\$ 29,030.29</u>	
Less Loans from the Society.....	<u>9,050.70</u>	<u>\$ 19,979.59</u>

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD A. WOLF

Treasurer

In Memoriam

WHEREAS, since the last Annual Report of The Jewish Publication Society of America, there has been called from our midst LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, of Boston, an Honorary Vice-President of The Society since 1915; and

WHEREAS, during the many years of his service on behalf of The Society, he has rendered invaluable service both through the active work which he has performed and through his advice and counsel on general matters pertaining to the affairs of The Society; and

WHEREAS, his loss to The Society and to its Board of Trustees is irreplaceable by reason of his special training and experience in the affairs of The Society;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Board of Trustees of The Jewish Publication Society of America do hereby formally record their inestimable loss in the death of LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, whose able, unselfish and valued services are permanently enshrined in the works of this Society published during his term in office and under his leadership.

FURTHER RESOLVED,

That copies of this resolution be spread upon the Minutes of The Society and be printed in Volume 45 of *The American Jewish Year Book*.

In Memoriam

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst

SIMON DUBNOW, the author of our three volumes on the *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland* and of our *Jewish History — An Essay in the Philosophy of History*;

HERMANN VOGELSTEIN, the author of our *History of the Jews in Rome*; and

ISMAR ELBOGEN, the author of our *A Century of Jewish Life*;

The Jewish Publication Society of America has lost three worthy authors, and

WHEREAS, The Jewish Publication Society of America deeply mourns the loss of these authors, be it

RESOLVED that The Jewish Publication Society of America extend to the families of these departed authors its heartfelt sympathy; and

RESOLVED that these resolutions be spread on the Minutes of The Jewish Publication Society of America and that they be published in Volume 45 of *The American Jewish Year Book*.

CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, Sustaining Members, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars (\$5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10), or a patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars (\$20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars (\$50), or a Sustaining Member by the annual payment of one hundred dollars (\$100), or a Life Member by one payment of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars (\$5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of The Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of The Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of The Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by The Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year,

two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of The Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which Committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of The Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of The Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of The Society's publications among such

institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of The Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of The Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of The Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of The Society.

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